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THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

SINCE 1871

Volume 134 SEPTEMBER 26, 1938 Number 13

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Volume 134 SEPTEMBER 26, 1938 Number 13

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Drug Advertising Imperils Radio Stations

OPD Washington Bureau
September 21, 1938

The possibility that the Federal Communications Commission may use its licensing powers over radio stations as a means of enforcing the advertising provisions of the Federal Trade Commission act is seen in a recent change of policy on the part of the communications board in scrutinizing applications for station license renewal.

While the communications commission has no power to censor programs, all broadcasting licenses are based on "public interest, convenience, and necessity," and expire periodically. In the past the commission has issued temporary renewals to stations whose advertising programs have been the subject of complaint, but recently it has cited several stations to show cause at public hearings why their renewal applications should not be denied because certain programs were considered to be not in the public interest. Most of the complaints are against lottery schemes, but several involve the advertising of proprietary products.

In the case of station WJJD, Chicago, the Federal Communications Commission asked the station to justify its commercial announcements for "Cystex," an internal remedy, and for "Kolorbak," a hair preparation. The citation stated that the programs "did not disclose that the advertising was in accord with stipulations entered into by the manufacturers with the Federal Trade Commission and the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Agriculture, following proceedings had and cease and desist orders issued by those agencies." Records of the Federal Trade Commission showed that a cease and desist order had been issued some time ago against certain advertising claims for "Kolor-bak," while the manufacturer of "Cystex" had entered a stipulation.

Advertisements for "Tampax" and for the Home Diathermy Company were mentioned in citations against other stations, although in these cases it was not specifically charged that the advertisers were violating any orders or stipulations of other federal agencies.

The Federal Communications Commission has no direct authority to enforce the laws administered by other Federal agencies, but if the courts up-

—Continued on page 47

U.S. Court Extends Drug Ad Injunction

The United States District Court in Chicago has enjoined the Hartman chain of drug stores and Harry Gorov, Chicago, from disseminating any advertisement for the purpose of inducing the purchase of a weight-reducing remedy, designated "281," which allegedly may be injurious to the health of the user because it contains dinitrocresol. A temporary restraining order previously had been entered against the defendants. The suit asking for a writ granting preliminary injunction was filed by the Federal Trade Commission.

The writ enjoins the defendants from advertising the product pending issuance of a formal complaint by the commission against the defendants and until such complaint is dismissed by the commission or set aside by a United States Court of Appeals on review, or the order of the commission to cease and desist has become final.

In applying for the injunction, the commission contended that an advertisement concerning "281" which the respondents inserted in a newspaper of interstate circulation was false in that it failed to reveal that use of the preparation "may be injurious to the health of the user thereof by causing loss or serious impairment of eyesight and in other ways injuring and impairing the functions of the human body," and also that "further dissemination of such false advertising would cause immediate and irreparable injury to the public. . . ."

New Drug Permits Given 10 Applicants

OPD Washington Bureau
September 21, 1938

Then applications for distribution of new drugs have been permitted by the Secretary of Agriculture to become effective under the provisions of section 505 of the new food, drug, and cosmetic act, out of a total of about fifty perfected applications formally on file. In most cases the decision was made in considerably less than the sixty days allowed by the law.

The nature of the applications was not revealed by officials of the Food and Drug Administration, but it was said that most of them concerned new uses or new label claims for drugs already on the market.

Chain Drug Stores Ass'n Studies Patman Tax Bill

Ways and means of encouraging public support for chain store distribution in order to combat the passage of such legislation as the proposed Patman chain store tax bill, were a major topic of consideration at the semi-annual convention of the National Association of Chain Drug Stores, held in the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., September 19 to 21.

Carl Byoir, public relations counsel, addressed the convention and declared that consumers throughout the country would suffer immediate hardship if chain stores were taxed out of existence.

Branding Representative Wright Patman's proposed anti-chain store bill as "a threat to the American standard of living," Mr. Byoir declared America's multiple-unit retail system buys 30 percent of the nation's farm products, provides jobs for almost 1,000,000 wage-earners and makes possible savings of from 8 to 25 percent in retail prices to the consumer.

The number of independent merchants in this country, which now do about 70 percent of our retail business, is gradually increasing, he stated, while chain store units are decreasing. This leaves no foundation whatever for the claim by its proponents that legislation such as the proposed Patman bill is needed to protect the independent merchant, Mr. Byoir added.

A. C. Nielson, president of the A. C. Nielson Company, of Chicago, a marketing research organization, addressed the convention on trends in the distribution of drug merchandise, pointing out that, since the enactment of fair trade laws,

—Continued on page 47

N.A.R.D. to Hear Patman and Tydings

The National Association of Retail Druggists will hold its fortieth annual meeting in the Sherman hotel, Chicago, October 10 to 14. Congressman Wright Patman, of Texas, will deliver the keynote address Tuesday, in which he will demand the enactment by Congress in 1939 of the proposed Patman Federal chain store tax bill.

Matching Congressman Patman's address, which will be broadcast over a nationwide hook-up, in interest of the business programs will be that of Senator John E. Miller of Arkansas, on Wednesday. Senator Miller was co-author with Senator Tydings of the Federal fair trade enabling act. Other speakers on the business programs include H. J. Anslinger, of the United States Commissioner of Narcotics; Harry S. Noel, of Eli Lilly & Co.; Dr. R. G. Leland, of the bureau of medical economics of the American Medical Association, who will discuss socialized medicine, and Dr. Allan A. Stockdale,

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Management Congress Stresses Economic Relationships

OPD Washington Bureau
September 23, 1938

Among the variety of topics discussed in the general and technical sessions of the Seventh International Management Congress, problems of relationships of business with the public and with government and, within itself, between employers and employees, stood out in bold relief. While there was evidence that the views of management have not been homogeneously crystallized, it was manifest that the major trend is toward recognition of its broader responsibilities in other than commercial and technical directions.

National economic programs got a deal of emphasis from representatives from Fascist countries. The American views were clearly more those of free enterprise and, even in their more highly developed recognition of social responsibilities, were not in line with planned economy or social "rationalization." One unscheduled feature, growing out of a belief that the American governmental plan was denied adequate opportunity in the presentation of briefs, was a dinner meeting at which the government's labor policy was strongly defended.

Distribution was clearly recognized for its importance among present-day economic problems, but there was no harmony among the views expressed with reference to various distributive systems. Naturally, the bigger systems got the more attention, and "efficiency" was not defined more clearly than it often had been.

The authors of papers, presented in summary, represented a world cross-section of the upper strata of business management. The discussions brought out views more widely derived. The themes and incidental contributions of major importance in some of the divisions are presented below:

Management's Responsibilities

Warning that misunderstandings regarding policies and achievements of private enterprise were bound to arise in a "kilowatt hour age" as contrasted to a "horsepower civilization," A. W. Robertson, chairman of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, urged business "to stand by its colors" in guarding against regimentation. Mr. Robertson ascribed failure to recognize private enterprise as "the mainspring of all our activities" to the fact that "we cannot see the propellors of our civilization." He declared that free enterprise is "the one thing which stands between us and a stale, flat, unhappy world of universal regimentation and individual conformity to a single pattern."

A high-light of the address, which dealt with management's responsibility to the public, was a suggestion regarding the formation of a stockholders' union to present demands for a greater share of business income. This was made in connection with a discussion of the charge that undue profits are earned and paid out by private undertakings. Mr. Robertson declared that the average net earnings of 200 major American companies during the last ten years had been less than 6 percent on their investments. He also was emphatic in denying charges that management is paid unduly high salaries; that private enterprise is responsible for unemployment; and that management is not interested in employing persons who have passed the forty-five year age bracket.

Cooperation with Government

A major portion of Mr. Robertson's address was devoted to a definition of management and to discussion of responsibilities that merit present attention. Among the latter, he included provision of regular employment, betterment of social conditions, and the recognition of management's obligation to society as a whole. He also made a plea for better cooperation between business and government, saying:—

Management should willingly offer its talents and services to government, because management is the only source from which government can get the necessary talent to operate its many activities efficiently. Modern government cannot exist without better management. Management must accept its responsibilities and offer its services to any good government that asks for them. Government has a proper field of regulation which management recognizes and accepts. It is equally true that management has a field of accomplishment which government now lacks and would do well to recognize.

Pointing out that relationships between government and business are relatively new in this country, W. Averell Harriman, of Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co., and chairman of the Business Advisory Council of the Department of Agriculture, said that, although there were exceptions, business management, as a rule, and political leaders, although differing on details, were fundamentally moving in the same direction toward recognition of the position of the latter that business leaders accept a wider social responsibility and should co-operate in that purpose.

Urging the desirability of management's interesting itself in the influences of education, Dr. Henry C. Link, secretary of the Psychological Corporation, stressed a need which he said existed in the trend of education to obscure and even to destroy the elementary facts of life, rather than to construct a sound concept of human nature. The speaker made a plea for psychological study of human personalities and a scientific basis for the development of public relations. Close with these he bracketed for study by management the salaries of important executives, unionism, and social security.

Recognition by government of the reliability of management in free enterprise and restriction of regulation to the elimination of abuses in unfairness and dishonesty was urged by Charles R. Hook, president of the American Rolling Mill Company, who is president of the National Association of Manufacturers. Mr. Hook urged the elimination of governmental competition with private enterprise and the limiting of governmental expenditures to the legitimate functions of government and adequate relief for the unemployed. He stressed the desirability of the pulblic's being fully informed of the facts of the free enterprise system, and advised management to devote itself to the task of pointing out:—

First, the contribution to real progress and social betterment that has resulted and will result from the system.

Second, the rewards under the system for those with vision, initiative, ability and industry.

Third, the inadvisability of regulation and control legislation which would prevent management from managing, and thereby prevent the effective and efficient operation of the system.

Fourth, management should inaugurate helpful and constructive plans in order that not only workmen in their plants but the citizens in the community in which they are located are properly informed with respect to the problems of management, and the way in which the citizens of the community can be helpful in support of sound industrial business procedure.

The Human Denominator

Management's problems are all reducible to human problems, according to Alex Brule, vice-president of the National Committee of French Management, who emphasized the largely for-

—Continued on page 30

Closing Market Developments

Strychnine Alkaloid Higher

Prices on strychnine alkaloid were advanced 1c. per ounce, making crystals 40c. per ounce, and powder, 30c. Prices on all other forms of strychnine held unchanged.

Cottonseed Oil Quiet

Cottonseed oil futures were quiet in the local market on Friday, many traders being disposed to hold off for further developments in political affairs abroad. Changes in prices were narrow. January closed on Friday at 7.92c. and May 8.09c., showing a moderate decline as compared with the previous Friday.

Blood Quotations

Although there were no sales of dried blood in New York above $2.85 per unit the holders of supplies were quoting $2.90 per unit as the week neared its close.

Tin Tetrachloride Lower

Later in the week anhydrous tetrachloride of tin was fractionally lower at 22c. per pound. Tin crystals remained at the 34½c. to 35c. per pound level, while soda stannate was quoted at 29c. to 32c. per pound. Straits metal declined to 43¼c. per pound. World tin production in July totaled 11,600 tons, bringing total for the seven months to 94,300 tons, against 110,500 tons in the like 1937 period, according to bulletin received by the International Tin Research and Development Council from the Hague office.

Foreign Trade Rules

Information recently published by the Department of Commerce on foreign tariff and related trade regulations include the following:—

Soda Silicate:—The expiring Netherland import quota restrictions on soda silicate have been continued for nine months from August 1, 1938.

Statistical Tax:—French West Africa has increased from one franc to three francs per ton, package, or other unit the statistical tax applicable to imports and exports.

Steel Barrels:—The United Kingdom Import Duties Advisory Committee has received applications for an increase in the import duty on iron and steel barrels and drums of a capacity of one gallon and over.

Starch, Corn:—Ecuador has increased the import duty on corn starch.

U.S. Regulation of Private Carriers Held Unnecessary

Federal regulation of motor trucks used by private concerns in conducting their business is unnecessary according to the general consensus expressed at a conference September 22 in the American Petroleum Institute offices, Rockefeller Center, this city. The conference discussed the proposed draft of safety regulations for motor carriers recently issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The regulations, once promulgated, would apply to all transportation by truck in interstate commerce, by both common and contract carriers, and might also be applied to private carriers if the commission should find need for such extension. The latter point is scheduled to be discussed at three hearings to be held during October in Los Angeles, Tulsa, and in the Interstate Commerce Commission offices, Washington.

The conferees agreed to recommend that the organizations represented at the meeting should immediately petition the commission to set aside section (c) of its recently issued order, ex parte No. MC 13, which would set up regulations for the transportation of dangerous articles by motor truck; arrange for a single hearing sometime after January 1, 1939, for the discussion of a previously issued order, ex parte No. MC 3, in the matter of establishing the need for private carrier regulation, and request that no special phase of regulations relating to private carriers be considered until the report made under ex parte No. MC 3 was adopted.

Among the organizations represented at the meeting were the American Petroleum Institute, the Compressed Gas Manufacturers Association, the Manufacturing Chemists Association, the New York State Motor Truck Association, and the Institute of Makers of Explosives.

Chemical Price Support Strong

Further advances in prices of nonferrous metals last week strengthened the support of quotations in the markets for heavy and fine chemicals and were reflected in some derivatives. Another group showing advances was that of corn derivatives. The trend in other divisions was mixed, and the general price average was not appreciably affected.

Despite interference by sporadic strikes in the trucking field, the outward movement of materials showed some increase. Demand in certain quarters called for emergency deliveries. The truce locally arranged was followed by an increased call for goods, not all of which was in anticipation of a later tying-up of truck shipments.

Prices were advanced on electrolytic copper, Straits tin, tetrachloride of tin, zinc, zinc dust, lead, red lead, litharge, white lead in oil, cornstarch, tanner's corn sugar, corn syrup, corn dextrin, strychnine, medium grades of gum rosin, wood rosin, and domestic dried blood and tankage.

Prices were reduced on high and low grades of gum rosin, gum turpentine, casein, African dioxide of manganese, J1 myrobalans, wattle bark, and imported bone.

The REPORTER's composite index number of prices for heavy and fine chemicals remained at 125.7 (100 = average at August 1, 1914). In comparison with average prices in 1926 (as 100), the REPORTER's index number is now 89.0, compared with 90.3 at this time last year and 88.7 in 1936.

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Chemical Workers Show Increase

Employment Up 0.2 Percent—Payroll Totals Show Gain—Both Are Well Under 1937 Totals

Employment in factories engaged in the manufacture of chemicals and related products in the United States noted an increase of 0.2 percent from July 15 to August 15, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. At the end of the monthly period employment was 15 percent below the corresponding level for August, 1937. Payrolls showed an increase of 0.5 percent from July 15 to August 15, but stood 11.7 percent below the corresponding level for August, 1937.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index number for factory employment in the chemical group of industries, August 15, 1938, was 108.1 (100=1923-25 average), compared with 105.0 for July 15, and 126.0 for August last year. For payroll totals the index number was 117.1 (same basis), compared with 111.1 for July and 138.2 for August last year.

The Bureau's general index numbers for all manufacturing industries August 15, 1938, showed the following comparisons:—

	Aug. 1938.	July. 1938.	Aug. 1937.
Employment	85.9	81.9	109.1
Payroll totals	76.9	70.6	108.2

Employment in the chemical group of industries August 15, 1938, was 16.9 percent above the average for all industries. Payroll totals were 7.8 percent above the general average for all industries.

Detailed Comparisons

Employment

(100=1923-25 average)

	Aug. 1938.	July. 1938.	Aug. 1937.
Chemicals	110.9	107.8	139.7
Cottonseed oil, cake and meal	68.6	59.3	64.5
Druggists' preparations.	108.4	107.1	115.9
Explosives	81.8	80.5	90.5
Fertilizers	67.0	64.0	81-3
Paint and varnishes	110.3	110.8	128.4
Petroleum, refined	121.8	121.8	132.0
Rayon and allied products	293.9	270.5	376.7
Soap	90.7	87.6	94.1

Payroll Totals

(100=1923-25 average)

	Aug. 1938.	July. 1938.	Aug. 1937.
Chemicals	122.5	114.5	157.3
Cottonseed oil, cake and meal	57.7	51.2	52.1
Druggists' preparations.	117.0	111.3	122.7
Explosives	93.0	89.4	104.2
Fertilizers	64.0	63.1	78.1
Paint and varnishes	110.5	111.0	132.8
Petroleum	138.0	135.3	151.7
Rayon and allied products	289.0	249.5	375.8
Soap	91.4	87.1	94.0

Data compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for basic non-manufacturing industries related to the chemical industries afforded the following comparisons on the basis of the 1929 average:—

	Employment.		Payroll totals.	
	Aug. 1938.	July. 1938.	Aug. 1938.	July. 1938.
Metalliferous mining.	49.5	50.7	43.1	38.8
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	44.4	43.6	39.2	37.2
Crude petroleum producing	72.1	72.9	66.3	67.8
Dyeing and cleaning.	104.8	108.2	74.0	77.2

Employment in New York

Employment in factories producing chemicals and related products in New York State increased 0.8 percent from July 15 to August 15 and increased 0.8

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Chemical Lime Producers In S.E. Cited by F.T.C.

OPD Washington Bureau
September 21, 1938

Twenty producers of agricultural and chemical lime charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with fixing and maintaining, by combination and agreement, the prices at which their product is to be sold to customers in the Southeastern part of the United States where all of their plants are located.

Although not organized as a formal trade association, the respondent producers, it is alleged, engage in their price-fixing practices with the aid and cooperation of their paid representative, Hal S. Covert, Knoxville, Tenn., whom the complaint also names as a respondent.

The complaint charges that the respondent producers allegedly hold frequent meetings at which they discuss trade and competitive conditions in the

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Industrial Alcohol Users Organization Proposed

Sensing the necessity presented by the spreading tendency toward individualized State control of alcoholic liquors which makes no adequate distinction, if any, between alcohol for beverage use and that for industrial use, James P. McGovern, general counsel of the Industrial Alcohol Institute, has suggested to the directors of that organization that they consider the sponsoring, promoting, and furtherance of an organization of users of alcohol for industrial purposes. Mr. McGovern's thought is that such an organization, co-operative with that of producers of industrial alcohol, would provide a well-rounded agency for combating unreasonable restriction of the industrial use of alcohol.

Mr. McGovern's suggestion is made in a communication to the board of directors of the Industrial Alcohol Institute, and his direct proposal is stated as follows:—

In view of the enlarging and complicated prospective due to the present interest and concern of the several States in their problems of enforcement, I am convinced that our institute, powerful and willing as it is, can best serve the industry in all of its branches by allying itself with those groups of users within the industry who of necessity are dependent upon producers for their supply of alcohol, pure and denatured, as a chemical raw material. Their problems involve the procuring of alcohol and its subsequent use in further manufacture, and these problems are rapidly becoming local and subject to local laws. Only by extending co-operation to such users can production and distribution of alcohol be promoted and sustained.

—*Continued on page 47*

Butyl Alcohol, Acetone To Be Made in P.R.

OPD Washington Bureau
September 21, 1938

Officials of the Puerto Rican Reconstruction Administration today confirmed reports from New York that the administration is financing construction of a plant in the Territory for the production of butyl alcohol and acetone from molasses. The PRRA, the administrator of which is Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, made a loan of $550,000 in July to the Asociacion Azucarera Co-operativa Lafayette, Arroyo, Puerto Rico.

The plant is already being constructed under a contract with the Lummus Company, New York, and is expected to be ready for operation early next year. It will have an annual capacity of about 3,500,000 pounds of butyl alcohol and 1,500,000 pounds of acetone. The Lummus Company owns the Arroyo patent on a process for the production of butyl alcohol from molasses, and is reported to have offered this to the Puerto Rican cooperative free of royalties in return for the job of building the plant.

The Lafayette co-operative was formed in 1936, and the PRRA financed its purchase of a sugar mill. It is explained that existing sugar quotas prevent the export of all the sugar produced by this cooperative and that it was necessary to provide for some disposition of surplus sugar and molasses.

The loan will bear interest at 3 percent and will be repaid in twenty-five annual installments beginning in 1941. Officials of the PRRA declared they have no knowledge of the details of the plant's operation or of plans for marketing its production, since such matters are entirely in the hands of the cooperative. They say that the project is not a governmental enterprise.

Rubbing Alcohol Formula Developed

OPD Washington Bureau
September 22, 1938

A new formula for denatured alcohol used in manufacturing rubbing alcohol has been developed by chemists of the Treasury Department and has been submitted to the technical committee of the alcohol industry for testing and comment. If approved by the committee it probably will be promulgated soon to replace the present specially denatured formula No. 23-G.

After the present formula was put in use a little more than a year ago, Treasury Department officials claimed a marked decrease in the conversion of rubbing alcohol to beverage uses, but

—*Continued on page 47*

Lead Residue Tolerance For Fruits Increased

OPD Washington Bureau
September 20, 1938

Following receipt from the Treasury Department of a statement that investigations by the Public Health Service indicate that the health of consumers will not be endangered by the change, the Secretary of Agriculture has issued notice that the quantity of lead residue permitted on fruits shipped in interstate commerce will be raised to 0.025 grain per pound of fruit. The lead tolerance previously applied under the food and drugs act was 0.018 grain per pound.

The tolerances for arsenic and fluorine residue remain unchanged at 0.01 grain per pound for each.

By the appropriation acts for the years ending June 30, 1938, and 1939, the Public Health Service was authorized to undertake an investigation to determine the possibly harmful effects on human beings of spray insecticides on fruits and vegetables. The Department of Agriculture took the position that it would be guided by the recommendations of the Public Health Service and would liberalize the tolerances for spray residues if advised by that bureau that this could be done without endangering the health of consumers.

August 27, the Treasury Department submitted to the Department of Agriculture a document entitled "Progress Report of the Results of a Field Study of the Effects of Inhalation and Ingestion of Lead Arsenate on the Human Body." This report contained no recommendations for changes in existing tolerances, and the Department of Agriculture requested that the report be supplemented with a statement of the Public Health Service's views as to whether or not, in the light of the findings so far obtained, a relaxation of the tolerances could be made without endangering the health of consumers. September 14 the Treasury Department reported to the Department of Agriculture the findings of the investigations, concluding with the statement:—

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Trade Ass'n Executives Urged To Cooperate in Investigation

Pittsburgh, Sept. 24, 1938

Investigation of the activities of trade associations by the Temporary National Economic Committee; the provisions of the Federal wage-hour law; administered prices and types of competition, and the contribution of industrial research to the national welfare, were a few of the subjects discussed at the nineteenth annual meeting of the American Trade Association Executives, held in the William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., September 22 to 24.

Consideration must be given to the current investigation of the activities of trade associations by the Temporary National Economic Committee, North Storms, secretary-treasurer of the National Glass Distributors Association, Chicago, declared in his address as president of the association. He said that there seems to be a sound basis for the feeling that out of this investigation will come a better understanding of the functions of trade associations. He pointed to the technical and engineering research carried on by many trade associations as causing lower prices, higher quality, and in many cases increased employment through the creation of new industries. He also was of the belief that the current investigation will emphasize the dependence the Federal government has placed on associations for reflecting the viewpoint of whole industries. He closed his address by asking that members of the association co-operate in the investigation.

The Temporary National Economic Committee has made it very plain that it is not interested in merely vindicating our national folklores concerning the evils of "monopoly," Edwin B. George of Dun & Bradstreet, New York, declared. It has given notice, he went on to say, of an intention to canvass the entire economic scene for first causes of maladjustment. Among the representative subjects laid out for examination, he explained, are business size and concentration, price behavior, patents, financial hegemonies, taxes, tariffs, trade associations, and industrial relations. Some of the questions for which answers will be sought necessarily go beyond the realm of bare fact, he added.

He concluded by saying that the greatest danger of all, especially in view of the fact that the government files are already crowded with evidence of technical wrongdoing, lies in a brief and superficial inquiry. Such an inquiry, he added, would be most likely to result in a vindication of preconceived ideas.

Progress Through Research

Dr. Ernest Benger, general assistant chemical director of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, told how industrial research has opened up avenues of employment through the development of new industries; lightened physical labor and reduced the number of working hours necessary to earn a living; aided in the conservation of natural resources; created synthetic products which makes this country independent of foreign sources of supply for many vital materials; added to the richness of life through the development of new materials, which contrib-

—*Continued on page 48*

Wage-Hour Committees Await More Funds

OPD Washington Bureau
September 22, 1938

No more than three or four industry committees under the wage-hour law will be formed during the remainder of this year because of shortage of funds and the need to concentrate an application of the basic provisions of the law, it was revealed today by Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of Fair Labor Standards.

The wage and hour division's appropriation of $350,000 will be needed for payment of personnel and establishment of field offices, and additional industry committees cannot be financed until a new appropriation is obtained from Congress in January, Mr. Andrews said. Committees already in process of formation are those for the textile, dresses, cotton garments, and tobacco industries, and probably no more will

—*Continued on page 35*

Paint Formula-Labeling Advised by N.P.V.L.A. Board

Formula-labeling of certain paint products was advised by the executive committee of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association in the following resolution adopted at its meeting in Chicago, last July:—

The executive committee of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, having carefully considered the interests of consumers of paint products and the desirability of a wider dissemination of information which will aid the public in the selection of suitable paints, is of the opinion that formula-labeling of pigmented products, in simple terms, in what is generally known as the trade sales line, should be universally adopted by members of this industry.

The executive committee appointed for the purpose of assisting in carrying out this statement of policy a special committee consisting of deLancey Kountze, of the Devoe & Raynolds Company, chairman; E. A. Foy, jr., of the Foy Paint Company; H. A. Melum, of Benjamin Moore & Co.; C. N. Seidlitz, of the Seidlitz Paint & Varnish Company, and H. E. Webster, of Pratt & Lambert, Inc. This committee was purposed particularly to recommend a form of formula-labeling and the terms to be employed in appropriate labels. It was also, if deemed appropriate, to confer with officials, departments, or agencies, concerned with consumer demands for informative labeling. It was expected to have a report for presentation at the annual meeting of the association in October.

In a communication September 20 to class A members of the association, President Ernest T. Trigg explains that the statement adopted by the executive committee came as the result of thorough consideration of the increasing pressure being brought to bear from government departments, retailer and consumer organizations, and groups engaged in general educational activities for some form of standardization or quality certification of merchandise for the benefit of "over-the-counter" buyers. Paint is among the products under consideration.

Mr. Trigg tells that the special committee authorized its chairman and him to confer with Dr. L. J. Briggs, director of the National Bureau of Standards, to ascertain if the policy expressed in the executive committee's resolution was acceptable to the bureau in view of all circumstances. The committee also approved proposing to the National Bureau of Standards that the policy of formula-labeling recommended to all manufacturers be in the beginning confined to exterior house and building paints, barn and roof paints, floor paint (exterior and interior), and wall finishes and primers, where it is believed the greatest public interest in the matter exists and because of complications and difficulties in connection with a proper statement of analysis on other pigmented products.

Mr. Kountze and President Trigg also conferred with Dr. Briggs and with three of his associates, Dr. A. S. McAllister, E. F. Hickson, and have got from the director an appreciative acknowledgement, in which he says:—

Your proposal is very acceptable to the National Bureau of Standards and is in accord with our efforts to aid consumers to buy intelligently in relation to their needs. You may be assured of our co-operation and support in this matter and of our willingness to assist you in every way possible. I believe that labeling will soon prove so advantageous to both manufacturers and consumers that its extension to other lines of goods will be found desirable.

In comment on the proposal and its relation to the industry, Mr. Trigg, pointing out that further details may be got from his office, says:—

Although the executive committee in such matters has no authority to impose any requirements upon members of this association, it did feel a responsibility to carefully review the situation and for the benefit of the industry to make definite recommendations expressing its deliberate and thoughtful judgment based on the mass of evidence before it.

This recommendation contemplates voluntary action. It is hoped and believed that manufacturers will appreciate the situation and approve and adopt the recommendations of the executive committe subject to the modification stated above, making it presently applicable only to certain products as previously referred to in this letter.

Detailed suggestions with regard to the form and terms are now being prepared and will be furnished in the very near future.

A.M.A. Endorses in Part U.S. Health Program

OPD Washington Bureau
September 20, 1938

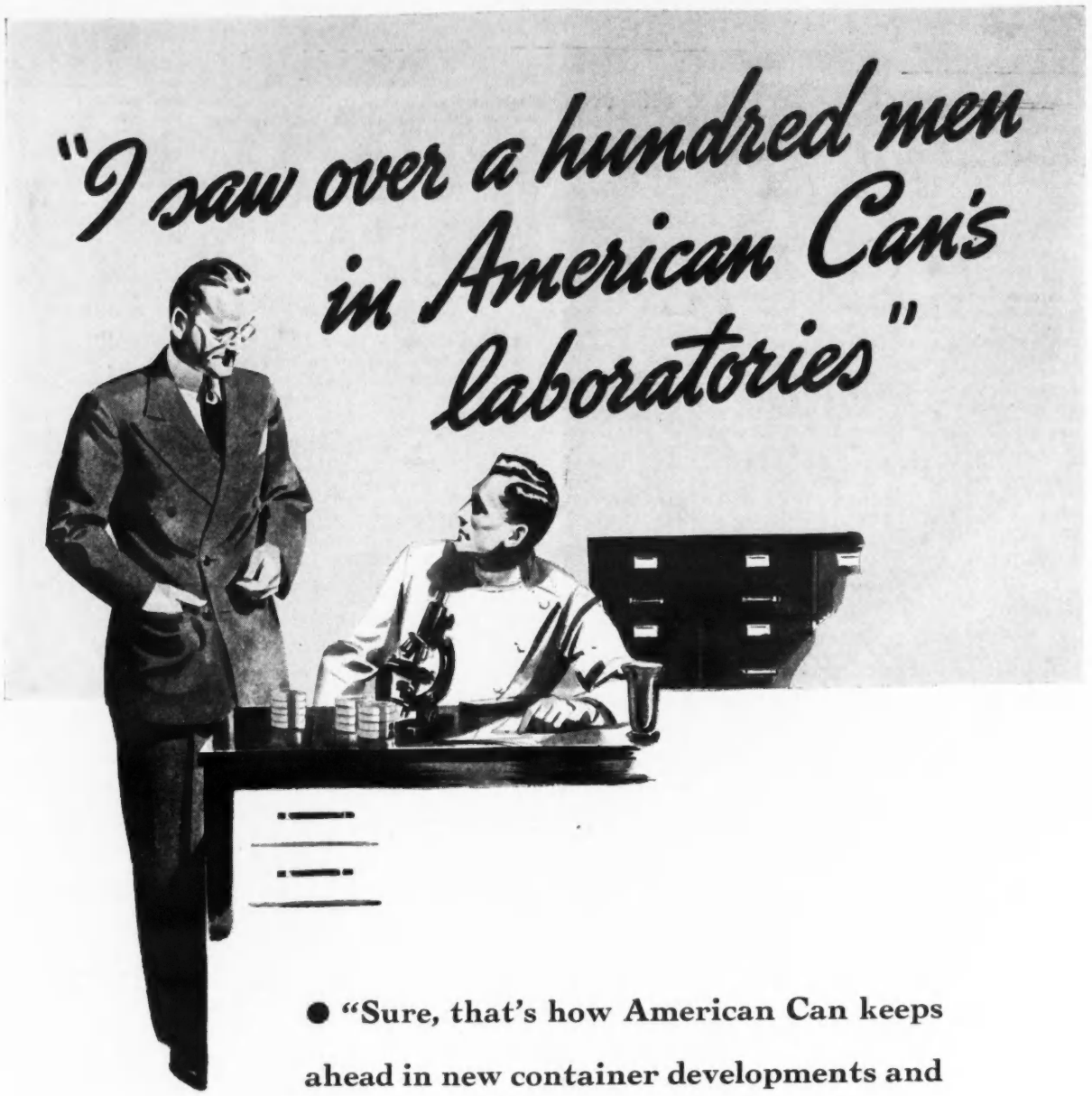
Investigation of alleged monopolistic practices by the District of Columbia Medical Society by the Department of Justice would not be affected by the agreement of the American Medical Association with the Federal government's health program, Attorney General Homer S. Cummings stated today.

Attorney General Cummings explained that there seemed to be some confusion over his department's proposal to present its case to the District of Columbia grand jury next month against the District Medical Society. He pointed out that the action proposed is not against the American Medical Association, but against the District Medical Society, and is based on complaints "of unlawful restraints of trade, of efforts to coerce and boycott—efforts carried to the extent of refusing consultation and closing the doors of hospitals to physicians of approved professional qualifications."

The house of delegates of the American Medical Association, meeting in Chicago, September 15 to 17, approved five recommendations which were in accord in most major principles with the national health program outlined in July by President Roosevelt's interdepartment committee on health and welfare.

The delegates were in agreement with the committee on expansion of public health and maternal and child welfare services and the better use of

—*Continued on page 35*



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Current Market Quotations

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When not otherwise indicated, quotations are f.o.b. New York prices on large lots. Prices changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic)
Acetal, dms., dlvd.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Acetaldehyde, 99%, 55 & 110 gls., dms., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
5 & 10 gal. dms., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
Acetamide, CP, kgs., 1,000 lb. lots, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
tech., kgs, 1,000 lb. lots, dlvd. lb. .39 - —
Acetanilide, tech., 95%, bbls..lb. .29 Nom.
USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000 lb. lots lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .33 - —
dms., 25 lb. lots.....lb. .38 - —
kgs, 2,000 lb. lots.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000 lb. lots..lb. .30 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .31 - —
dms., 25 lb. lots.....lb. .36 - —
kgs., 2,000 lb. lots.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .65 - .70
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .04¾- —
Methyl (see M)
Acetonphenone, bots.....lb. 1.30 - 1.45
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kegs, 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
50 lbs.....lb. 1.02 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - .12
Acetic, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 2.23 - 2.48
cbys.....100 lbs. 2.73 - 2.98
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.15 - 4.40
cbys.....100 lbs. 4.65 - 4.90
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.17 - 5.42
cbys.....100 lbs. 5.67 - 5.92
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.89 - 6.14
cbys.....100 lbs. 6.39 - 6.64
glacial, nat., CP., cbys..100 lbs. 14.00 - —
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.62 - 7.87
cbys.....100 lbs. 8.12 - 8.37
USP, bbls.....100 lbs. 10.25 -10.50
cbys.....100 lbs. 10.75 -11.00
synth., 99.5%, al. dms., 100 lbs. 8.43 - 8.68
cbys.....100 lbs. 8.68 - 9.18
USP, al. dms.....100 lbs. 10.25 -10.50
cbys.....100 lbs. 10.75 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.28 - 2.53
cbys.....100 lbs. 3.78 - 4.03
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.66 - 3.91
cbys.....100 lbs. 4.16 - 4.41
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.15 - 6.40
cbys.....100 lbs. 6.65 - 6.90
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.68 - 7.93
cbys.....100 lbs. 8.18 - 8.43

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply div'd at destination in the following States: Conn., Dela., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., N. and S. Car., R. I., Penna., and Va. For all other States, except Wash., Ore., and Calif., prices are f.o.b. works, frt. equalized.

Acetic, anhydride, dms., c.l.,
Acetic, anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .12 - .13
Acetylsalicylic, USP, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .60 - —
boxes, 25 lbs.....lb. .61 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .60 - —
Anthranilic, refd., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
tech., bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kegs...lb. .22 - .25
Ascorbic, bots., dms.....oz. 3.00 - 3.25
Battery, cbys, c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., 25 or more, E. works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
10-24, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Boric, tech., 99.5%, gran., bbls., contracts, 80 tons, delvd. ton.106.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.111.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.118.00 -123.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons, dlvd..ton.96.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.101.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.108.00 -113.00
powd., bbls., contracts, 80 tons, dlvd..ton.111.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.116.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.123.00 -138.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons, dlvd..ton.101.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.106.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.113.00 -128.00
U.S.P., $25 per ton higher.
Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 6.70
Capric, dms.....lb. .12 - .12½
Caproic, cns.....lb. 2.20 - —
Carbolic (see Phenol).
Castor oil, split, dms.....lb. .17½- .18
Chinawood oil, dms.....lb. .16 Nom.
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0350- —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .04 - —
single drum.....lb. .05 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .03 - —
Chromic, 99%, dms., delvd. N. Y..lb. .15¼- .17½
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Citric, cryst., gran., bbls., car lots..lb. .22 - —
10,000 lb., lots, one shipt., lb. .22½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .23 - —
kegs .....lb. .23½- —
Acid, citric, anhyd., gran, dms., 10,000 lbs. 1 shipt..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .25½- —

Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b., N. Y. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N. Y.

Cleve's, bbls. .....lb. .57 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms.....lb. .09¼- .09¾
Corn, dist., dms.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms....lb. .06¾- .07¼
tanks .....lb. .06¼- —
Cresylic, high-boil, dom., c.l., works, frt. equaled..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .74 - —
low-boil, dms., c.l., works frt. equaled..gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .80 - —
imported, pale, dms.....gal. .65 - .86½
dark, dms. .....gal. .60 - —
Crotonic, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .21 - —
smaller containers, dlvd....lb. .50 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital))
Formic, dom., seaboard, 90% cbys., f.o.b. stock points, c.l...lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 25 and over..lb. .11 - —
1-24 .....lb. .11½- —
inland territory, cbys., c.l.lb. .1185- —
l.c.l., 25 and over....lb. .1235- —
1-24 .....lb. .1285- —
southern territory, cbys., c.l., lb. .1170- .1240
l.c.l., 25 and over.....lb. .1220- .1280
1-24 .....lb. .1270- .1320
Fumaric, bbls. .....lb. .75 - —
Gallic, tech., bbls.....lb. .70 - .73
N. F., VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. .77 - —
single bbls. .....lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .81 - —
Gamma, bbls. .....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .20 - —
H, bbls. .....lb. .45 - —
Hempseed oil, dms.....lb. .1180- .1230
Hydriodic, 47%, bots.....lb. 2.30 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.51 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Hydrobromic, 10% dilut., USP, lb. .20 - .21
pure, 34% conct, cbys.....lb. .42 - .44
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls, works...lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls.....lb. .07 - .0750
lead, cbys. .....lb. .09 - .0950
48%, lead cbys.....lb. .1150- .12
52%, lead cbys.....lb. .1250- .13
60%, lead cbys.....lb. .15 - .1550
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, 420 lb. bbls..lb. .09 - .09½
Hypophosphorus, USP, 30%, djns..lb. .75 - —
Lactic, tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 6.75 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 7.75 - —
50%, edible, 20 and over, bbls., cbys..lb. .10½- .11½
plastic grade .....lb. .12¼- .13¼
5 to 19, edible, bbls., cbys., lb. .11 - .12
plastic grade.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
1 to 4, edible, bbls., cbys., lb. .11¼- .12½
plastic grade.....lb. .13¼- .14½
80%, 5 and over, bbls., cbys..lb. .21 - .22
1 to 4 bbls., cbys.....lb. .21½- .22½
USP, XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .43 - .45
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .41 - .43
Lauric, dist., tech., dms....lb. .11¾- .12¼
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Levulinic, 5lb. bots., works.lb. 2.00 - —
Linseed, oil, dark or light, dms..lb. .1090- .1140
extra white, dist., dms....lb. .12½- .13
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .80 - —
anhydride, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .83 - —
Malic powd., kegs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, bots.....lb. 2.30 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs...lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.15 - —
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .85 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .15 - .18
Monosulphonic, bbls. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
C.P., USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .18½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .20 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .15¾- .16¼
Naphthenic, acidity, 120-200 dms., c.l..lb. .07 - —
210-230, dms., c.l.....lb. .09 - —
240-280, dms., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
Sludge, dms., c.l.....lb. .05 - —
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 5.95 - —
Acid, nitric, 38°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 5.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 6.45 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 6.95 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 7.45 - —
C.P., USP, dealers, cbys...lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .22½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7lb. bots.....lb. .24 - —
Oleum (see sulphuric fuming).
Oxalic, dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .10¾- —
10,000 lbs., and over....lb. .11 - —
smaller quantities.....lb. .12 - .14
Palm oil, white, dist., dms..lb. .06¼- .06¾
tanks .....lb. .05¾- —
Perilla, dist., dms.....lb. .14 - .14¼
Phenylacetic, bots. .....lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Phosphoric, tech., 50%, cbys.lb. .06 - —
75%, cbys.....lb. .09 - —
USP, 85%, s. g. 1.710, cbys., 100 lbs..lb. .12 - —
50% s. g., 1347, cbys., 70 lbs..lb. .12 - —
djns., 25 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., djns..lb. .07 - .07¼
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic ref., cbys., works..lb. .25 Nom.
dms., works.....lb. .22 Nom.
tech., cbys., works.....lb. .20 Nom.
dms., works.....lb. .16 Nom.
Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls..lb. 1.05 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.10 - —
USP, cryst, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.65
resubl., cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E. gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, dms .....lb. .35 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Salicylic, tech., bbls.....lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
Sebacic, C.P., bbls., works..lb. .58 - —
tech., bbls., works.....lb. .37 - .41
Soybean oil, dist., dms.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Stearic, distil., double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11½
single pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .10 - .11
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .13¼- .14¼
saponif., double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .10¾- .11¾
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd.lb. .13¼- .14½
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots, works.lb. 1.60 - 1.68
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphonaphthenic, dms.....lb. .04 - .10
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
C.P., USP., dealers, cbys., lb. .06¼- —
2-lb. bots. .....lb. .16¼- —
consumers, cbys. .....lb. .08 - —
2-lb. bots. .....lb. .18 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.18.50 - —
65%, tanks, E. works....ton.36.00 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .40 - .47
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lb.-100-lb. lots .....lb. .90 - —
25-lb. lots .....lb. .93 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. .78 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .80 - —
Tartaric USP, dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipment..lb. .27¼- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .27¾- —
kgs. .....lb. .28¼- —
Tobias, bbls. .....lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic, CP, kgs., works....lb. 2.60 - 2.85
tech., kgs., works.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Aconite, leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz. 17.00 -18.00
vis. .....gr. .06 - .09
cryst., bots.....oz. 30.00 - —
vis. .....gr. .09 - .11
Adeps lanae, anhyd., dms....lb. .17½- .19
hyd., dms.....lb. .16 - .18
Agar 1, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
2, bls. .....lb. .80 - .85
3, bls. .....lb. .63 - .65
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.00 - 3.20
Albumen, blood, dark, flake, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, frt. alld....lb. .13 - —
pow'd, grade A, same basis, ten lots..lb. .15 - —
lots..lb. .88 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .18 - —
light, dom., flake, dms., f.o.b., Chicago., frt. alld. lb. .52 - .60
import, bgs. .....lb. .50 - —
Egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls., lb. .78 - .80
dom., pwd., dms., bbls., lb. .83 - .85
import, cs.....lb. .78 - —
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .116 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .126 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .106 - —
Benzyl, cans.....lb. .68 - —
drums .....lb. .63 - —

Acacia—Alum

Alcohol, butyl, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .08½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .07½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .06 - —
tertiary, denating, dms., frt. alld..lb. .14 - —
Capryl, pure, dms., works...lb. 2.50 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .85 - —
Cetyl, dom., C.P., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
500 lbs.....lb. 1.70 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.80 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.90 - —
5 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —
com'l., dms.....lb. .95 - —
Import, 85%, 100 lb. dms...lb. .55 - —
5 to 10 lbs.....lb. .75 - —
coml., dms., 350 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
Cinnamic, bots. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.90
Denatured, CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .33 - —
l.c.l., works, dms., to jobbers..gal. .36 - —
works, dms., to dealers and industrial accounts, gal. .38 - —
tanks, E., works.....gal. .25 - —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies, 3c. per gal. higher. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SDI, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .30 - —
19 bbls., E. works...gal. .32 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .35 - —
dms., c.l., E. works....gal. .29 - —
19 dms., E. works...gal. .31 - —
1 to 18 dms., E. works, gal. .34 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .23 - —

Anhydrous, 5c. per gal. higher.

SD23-G, works, E., dms., c.l., 19 dms. .....gal. .35½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .38½- —
tanks .....gal. .27½- —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies, 3c. per gal. higher.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., E., works..gal. .30 - —
20 dms., E. works...gal. .32 - —
1 to 19 dms., E. works, gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .24 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, pure, contract, dms., c.l., frt., alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .10½- —
tech., contract, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .09½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex molasses, bbls., c.l..gal. 4.56½- —
19 bbls. .....gal. 4.58½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. 4.61½- —
dms., c.l. .....gal. 4.55½- —
19 dms. .....gal. 4.57½- —
1 to 18 dms. .....gal. 4.60½- —
tanks .....gal. 4.49½- —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal. 4.88 - —
19 dms. .....gal. 4.90 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. 4.93 - —

Grain alcohol 25c. per gal. higher

Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works, lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works..lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, primary, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 - —
cans, works.....lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, refd., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .07½- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., f.o.b. dest..gal. .33½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .38½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .28½- —
99%, dms., c.l., same terms, gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same terms....gal. .41 - —
tanks, same terms.....gal. .31 - —
Methyl (see Methanol)
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.70 - 4.25
Propyl (see Isopropyl)
Propyl, normal, dms., works, gal. .70 - —
Aldehol, denat., grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldehyde bisulphite bbls., dlvd., lb. .17 - —
smaller containers.....lb. .20 - —
Aldol, 95%, 55 and 110 gal. dms., dlvd...lb. .20 - —
5 and 10 gal. dms., dlvd...lb. .22 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .40 - .42
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Aloe, Barbados, true, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Cape, cs.....lb. .20 - .22
Curacao, cs.....lb. .35 - .37
gourds, bbls.....lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .45 - .50
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls.....lb. 2.65 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.67 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 2.74 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Althea root, cube cut, bbls....lb. .30 - .32
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
dlvd. N.Y. Phila...100 lbs. 3.15 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
dlvd., N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
dlvd. N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.55 - —
powd., bbls., works...100 lbs. 3.55 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila...100 lbs. 3.55 - —

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse

Alum Ammon.—Black

Alum, ammonia (cont.):—
deliveries all metrop. zones (except N.Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point; dlvd. N.Y. prices apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., works.. 100 lbs. 3.40- 3.65
dlvd. N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
dlvd. N.Y. Phila..100 lbs. 3.65 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.80 - 4.05
dlvd. N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .06¼- .06¾
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, 20% normal solut., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
13%, basic solut., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
basic powd., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .40 - —
smaller containers, dlvd. lb. .50 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works..lb. .06 - —
12,000 to 40,000 lbs, works..lb. .07 - —
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works. lb. .08 - —
140 to 875 lbs., works.lb. .09 - —
100 lbs., or less, works.lb. .10 - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .06¼- —
solution, 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., cbya., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Formate, 30% solut., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0290- —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .03½- —
bgs., c.l.....lb. .0260- —
light, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
Oleate, dms., contr.....lb. .16¾- —
open order.....lb. .17½- .18½
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd.lb. .15 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., ton.....lb. .20 - —
less than ton.....lb. .21 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equaled.100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Aluminum, 98-99%, c. l.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
paste, lining, extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .65 - —
ink, dms., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .72 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42 - —
powder, lining, extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .92 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .57 - —
litho, extra brilliant, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42 - —
extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .47 - —
lining, dms., 1,500 lbs....lb. .57 - —
standard, dms., 1500 lbs..lb. .42 - —
rubber compound, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .37 - —
varnish, extra brilliant, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .43 - —
extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .47 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .42 - —

Aluminum paste and powder prices for lots smaller than 1,500 lbs. are 10c. per lb. higher for less than 200 lbs.; 5c. per lb. higher for 200-400 lbs.; 2c. per lb. higher for 400-1,000 lbs.; and 1c. per lb. higher for 1,000-1,500 lbs.; for partial shipments on contracts, prices are 3c. per lb. higher on lots of less than 200 lbs.; 1c. per lb. higher for 200-400 lbs.; and ½c. per lb. higher for 400-1,500 lbs.; for containers smaller than drums, prices are 1c. per lb. higher for 100 lbs.; 1½c. per lb. for 50 lbs.; 3c. per lb. for 10 lbs.; 5c. per lb. for 2 lbs.; 8c. per lb. for 1 lb.; and 12c. per lb. for ½ lbs.; on single shipments of 5,000 lbs. prices are 1c. per lb. lower; for 30,000 lbs. prices are 2c. per lb. lower. Transportation allowed East of Mississippi.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 17.00 -36.00
Aminopyrine, fib., dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 - —
bots., 5 lbs. .....lb. 4.22 - 4.25
Ammonia, acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd..lb. .27 - .33
dms., dlvd.....lb. .23 - .26
Aldehyde, dms.....lb. .65 - .70
Anhydrous, fertilizer, com'l, tanks (50,000 lbs.). works..lb. .04½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works.. lb. .05 - —
pure, cyls., dlvd., met. N.Y.. lb. .16 - .23

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

Aqua, 26°, cbys.....b. .05 - —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02¼- —
tanks (on NH_3, content), dlvd., E..lb. .05½- —
Benzoate, dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .41 - .42
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs....lb. .42 - .43
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .45 - .46
kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more....lb. .40 - —
1,000 lbs., to 3,900 lbs...lb. .41 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .44 - —
Bicarbonate, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y....100 lbs. 5.71 - —
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .14½- .16½
Borate, bbls., kgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Bromide, gran., bbls.....lb. .35 - —
bxs. .....lb. .38 - .39
kgs. .....lb. .30 - —
Carbonate, tech., dom., bbls. lb. .08 - .12½
imported, csks. .....lb. .08 - .12½
USP, lump, dms.....lb. .08 - .17
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .09 - .25
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., 225 lb. bbls....lb. .12 - .13
100 lb. kgs. .....lb. .15 - —
Citrate, dms.....lb. .80 - —
cns. .....lb. .85 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Hydroxide, (see Ammonia, aqua),
Hypophosphite, fib., dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.17
jars .....lb. 1.20 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.52 - —
jars .....lb. 3.45 - —
Laurate, bbls. .....lb. .23 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - .15
Molybdate, kgs., wks.....lb. 1.05 - 1.20
Naphthenate, bbls. .....lb. .17 - —

Ammonia nitrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.05 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - .15
Oxalate, neutral, cryst., powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .19 - .20
Perchlorate, kegs.....lb. .16 - —
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F.V., bls. lb. .37 - —
kgs. .....lb. .39 - —
tech., bbls., c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - .10
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N 18% phos. bulk, f.o.b. E. works.. unit-ton. 1.20 & .70
pure, bbls. .....lb. .40 - .44
tech., bbls., c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - .10
Ricinoleate, bbls. .....lb. .15 - —
Salicylate, U.S.P., kgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Silicofluoride, imp., 350-lb. bbls., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .09 - —
5 bbls., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Stearate, anhydrous.....lb. .22 - —
paste .....lb. .07 - —
Sulphate, dom., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. September shipt....ton. 27.00 - —
October shipt.....ton. 27.25 - —
November shipt....ton. 27.50 - —
December shipt....ton. 27.75 - —
Jan.-June, 1939 shipt.. ton. 28.00 - —

Ammonia sulphate prices are f.o.b. cars nearest Atlantic or Gulf port, and/or $1 per ton less than above prices f.o.b. cars nearest inland producing oven, whichever is lower to destination.

Sulphide, liquid, 35-40%, basis 100%, dms,, works..lb. .13 - .18
tanks, delvd. .....lb. .11 - —
Sulphocyanide, com'l, fib., dms., 2,000 lbs., works.....lb. .14 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .16 - —
pure, 99-100%, kgs. .....lb. .55 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, dom,, bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
Sal, white, gran., dom., bbls., contracts, N. Y., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.05
import, csks. .....100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.05
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
cns., works.....lb. .15 - .17
ex pentane, dms., frt. alld.lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, frt., alld.....lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable..lb. .75 - —
Caproate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., works, lb. .56 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .66 - —
mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .077 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Cinnamic aldehyde, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Nitrite, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .25 - —
Salicylate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. .61 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .51 - —
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .102 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Anethol, bots. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .18 - .20
import, natural, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
twisted, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Anilin oil, dms., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Spanish, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Star, bgs. .....lb. .12½- .13
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
seed, bgs .....lb. .07½- .08
Anthracene, 80-85%, wks.....lb. .40 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, subl., bbls., lb. .65 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride)
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal, spot.....lb. .11¼- —
Needle, powd., ton lots, bulk, lb. .12½- —
bbls. .....lb. .13½- —
Oxide, bbls., c.l.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12¼- —
Salts, 65%, kgs.....lb. .26 - .27
White, pigment, bgs., c.l., Texas works, frt. alld to ½c..lb. .11½- .14¼
Antipyrone, bbls., kgs., ton lots, lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Apomorphine, bots.....oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, con., bbls.....lb. .21 - .27
double, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
triple, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz. 4.35 - 4.50
Argols, test 70% to 86%, basis 100%, 100 kgm., purity, 100 kilos. 32.00 -34.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Root, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., bgs..lb. .08 - .06¾
bbls. .....lb. .08¼- .09
Arsenic, metal, lump, cs.....lb. .40 - .41
Chloride (arsenous), cns.....lb. 4.85 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 5.35 - —
jars .....lb. 5.20 - —
Red, import, cs.....lb. .15¾- .16½
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03¾- —
Asafetida, cs. .....lb. .25 - .26
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .38 - .42
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 6M, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 42.50 - —
6R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 40.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 30.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 25.00 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 23.00 - —
7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 19.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 16.50 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 14.00 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, A, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .02½- —
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y.lb. .03½- —
AA, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. N.Y., lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton. 29.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton. 36.50 - —
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton. 90.00 - —
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton. 55.00 - —

Asphaltum, Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .15 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points, ton. 32.90 - —
seconds, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points..ton. 25.50 - —
selects, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points..ton. 30.50 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b., N. J. or N. Y., whse..ton. 51.00 - —
Jet., bgs., c.l., Western shipping points..ton. 30.50 - —
Manjak (see Asphaltum, Barbados).
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton. 21.00 - —
tanks, refinery.....ton. 16.00 - —
Petroleum, cut-back, bbls., l.c.l., E. cst., refinery..gal. .18 - —
dms., c.l., E. cst., refinery, gal. .12 - —
tanks, Calif., refinery...ton. 12.50 -14.00
East Coast, refinery...gal. .06 - .06½
Ill., Ind., refinery.....gal. .06½- —
N. Orleans refinery....gal. .06 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 5.25 - 5.80
Sulphate, bots. .....oz. 2.85 - 2.95
cns. .....oz. 2.80 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs....lb. .25 - .28
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Barbital, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.80
Barium carbonate, natural, 90%-96%, grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton. 41.00 -43.00
99% thru, 200, mesh bgs., c.l., works..ton. 43.00 -45.00
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 52.50 - —
bbls., works.....ton. 57.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works.....ton. 57.50 - —
bbls., works.....ton. 62.50 - —
sulphur-free, bgs., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 57.50 -62.50
Chlorate, kgs.....lb. .16½- .17½
Chloride, C.P., cryst., bbls..lb. .19 - —
dms. .....lb. .20 - —
tech., doms., cryst., bgs., c.l. Zone 1, dlvd., New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Wisc., Ill., Ky. and principal cities on west bank of Miss., north of Ark. line....ton. 77.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 79.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis. ton. 90.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 92.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Tenn., N. - S. Carolina, Ga., Ala,, Miss., Fla..ton. 81.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 83.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis. ton. 94.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 96.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah, Ariz..ton. 87.00- —
bbls., same basis..ton. 89.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton. 100.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 102.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Wash., Ore., Calif., Nev..ton. 83.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 85.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis, ton. 96.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 98.00 - —
Dioxide, dms.....lb. .11 - .15
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12
Fluosilicate, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls.....lb. .04¾- .05¼
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 4.45 - 4.50
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks. .....lb. .06¾- .07¼
Oxide, dms.....lb. .09 - .11
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St, Louis..ton. 23.65 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., Boston, ton. 36.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 31.15 - —
Cleveland .....ton. 33.50 - —
New York.....ton. 32.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis. ton. 22.85 - —
l.c.l., ex car, Baltimore, ton. 30.70 - —
Boston .....ton. 31.70 - —
Philadelphia .....ton. 30.50 - —
ex whse., Baltimore..ton. 32.10 - —
Boston .....ton. 35.20 - —
Chicago .....ton. 30.35 - —
Cleveland .....ton. 33.00 - —
Detroit .....ton. 33.00 - —
Kansas City .....ton. 30.93 - —
Los Angeles .....ton. 42.00 - —
New York .....ton. 31.50 - —
Philadelphia .....ton. 31.90 - —
San Francisco.....ton. 42.00 - —
Toronto .....ton. 39.30 - —
southern off color, bulk, mines, ton. 12.00 - —
95, 75%, bulk, mines....ton. 16.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines, long ton. 7.00 - —
Cuban, crude, c.l., c.l.f.....ton. 11.00 - —
German, grd., bbls., c.l., dock, t.a..ton. 25.00 -26.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 30.00 - —
ungrd., bulk, c.l., ex dock, ton. 13.00 -14.00
Italian, grd., bbls., c.l., ex dock, t.a..ton. 29.50 Nom.
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 32.50 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Bay rum, import, bbls.....gal. .71½ Nom.
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. .13 - .17
Root, bls. .....lb. .11 - .12
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo. works..ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo. works, ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbya., dms., lb. .60 - .70
USP, X, dms., 50 to 100 lbs..lb. .85 - —
5 to 25 lbs.....lb. .90 - .95
Benzene (see benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzoi, 90%, nitration, pure, dms., works..gal. .21 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. E. of Omaha..gal. .16 - —
W. coast, f.o.b., Minnequa, Colo..gal. .16 - —
Benzoyl chloride, dms.....lb. .22 - .25
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .49 - —
dms. .....lb. .44 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).

Benzyl benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., cans..lb. .94 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - —
Chloride, 95-97%, refd., dms., lb. .30 - .40
tech., dms. .....lb. .25 - .26
Formate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Benzylidineacetone, bots.....lb. 2.20 @ 3.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. 16.75 - —
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb. 16.75 - —
Sulphate, cns.....lb. 16.75 - —
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Betanaphthol, subim., bbls.....lb. .55 - —
kgs. .....lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib, dms.....lb. 2.10 - —
kgs. .....lb. 2.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots., lb. 2.76 - —
jars .....lb. 2.65 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.27 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.15 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.05 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots...lb. 1.34 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.20 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.04 - —
cns., kgs.....lb. 2.95 - —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.36 - —
fib, dms.....lb. 1.13 - 1.16
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.42 - 1.68
fib. dms.....lb. 1.33 - 1.36
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.42 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.36 - —
Subgallate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.42 - 1.68
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.33 - 1.36
Subiodide, cns.....lb. 3.91 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.88 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns. lb. 1.27 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.18 - 1.21
Subsalicylate, 62-66%, bxs..lb. 2.44 - —
bbls., fib. dms.....lb. 2.35 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots....lb. 3.61 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.56 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., 5-lb. bots..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.30 - —
Bismuth-betanaphthol, 5-lb. bots.. lb. 3.14 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.05 - —
Black, acetylene, c.l., works, duty paid..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .16¼- —
1, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .12½- —
2, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
3, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .10 - —
4, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .09 - —
5, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .08 - —
6, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .06 - —
7, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .09¼- —
8, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¼- —

Bone black prices on Pacific Coast are 1c. per lb. higher. ex dock or ex whse.

Carbon, special, 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .03¾- .04¾
bxs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¾- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
2, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10¼- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
3, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
4 bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
cs., c.l., works.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - —
5, bgs., cs., c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .44 - —
6, cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .60 - —
7, cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.10 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., dlvd., rail zone A (Gulf ports), for delivery in Nor. Amer. (water freights extra)..lb. .02¾- —
B (Ark., Col., Kan., part of Mo., N. M., Tex., except coastal ports)..lb. .0310- —
50,000 lbs., dlvd., Zone C (Pac. Cst. States).lb. .0319- —
30,000 lbs., dlvd., Zone C, Pac. Cst. States.lb. .0335- —
D (Ill., Ia., Wis.)..lb. .03¼- —
E (Fla., Ga., Ind., Ky., Mich., part of N. Y., Ohio, part of Pa., Tenn., W. Va.)..lb. .0341- —
F (Me., Md., Mass., N. H., N. J., part of N. Y., N. C., part of Pa., R. I., S. C., Vt., Va.)..lb. .03¾- —
G (Mexico) f.o.b. border, lb. .03 - —
f.o.b. N. Orleans, lb. .029 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. whse.....lb. .05¾- —
bgs. or ctns. (sellers option) l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¼- —
bulk, tanks, same price as bags in each zone.
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
export, full, compressed, cs., f.a.s., Gulf ports..lb. .04¾ Nom.
uncompressed, cs., f.a.s. Gulf ports..lb. .05¼ Nom.
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, 1, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .07¾- .08½
2, bbls., l.c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
pure, bbls., works.....lb. .08¾- —
Ivory, genuine, bbls.....lb. .80 - .85
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
import, 1, bbls., c.l., f.o.b., N.Y..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b., N. Y.....lb. .09 - —
2, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .12 - —
3, bbls, c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b., N. Y.....lb. .14 - —
4, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .14 - —
5, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .20 - —

Black, lamp, import., 6, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y....lb. .25 - —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y., lb. .04¼- —
B, bbls., works or N. Y....lb. .06½- —
Black dyes are listed under dyes.
Black haw, root bark, bls....lb. .23 - .25
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Black Indian hemp root, bls...lb. .16 - .18
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l..ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.60.00 - —
high grade precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equal.ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.75.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bulk, c.l., works, ton.40.00 -42.50
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - 3.35
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½ ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y., unit-ton. 2.85 - —
high-grade, grd., 16-17 ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chi., unit-ton. 2.90 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt., unit-ton.3.10 - 3.20
soluble (see Albumen, blood)
Bloodroot, bls. .....lb. .13 - .14
Blue, alkali, toner, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. .90 - —
Alkali blue toner prices are ¼c. higher divd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ¼c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Bronze, bbls., same basis, alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Celestial, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Cobalt, genuine, 1-kilo pkg. lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine, group 6).
Copper, phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld..lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order .....lb. .37 - —
Potash, dom., bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .45 - —
open order .....lb. .46 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts.lb. .36 - —
open order .....lb. .37 - —
Soluble, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts, lb. .36 - —
open order .....lb. .37 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kegs...lb. 3.75 - —
Victoria, kgs.....lb. 3.25 - —
Ultramarine, dry, jobbing, bbls., works, frt. equaled..lb. .11 - —
regular, 1, bbls., works, frt. equaled..lb. .16 - —
2, bbls., same basis....lb. .18 - —
3, bbls., same basis....lb. .19 - —
4, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
5, bbls., same basis....lb. .23 - —
6, cobalt, A, bbls., same basis..lb. .27 - —
B, bbls., same basis.lb. .24 - —
C, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - —
D, bbls., same basis.lb. .22 - —
7, A, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - —
B, bbls., same basis..lb. .22 - —
special, 1, bbls., same basis, lb. .19 - —
2, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
3, bbls., same basis....lb. .22 - —
4, bbls., same basis....lb. .23 - —
5, bbls., same basis....lb. .25 - —
6, bbls., same basis....lb. .27 - —
pulp, 1, bbls., same basis..lb. .27 - —
2, bbls, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
3, bbls., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
4, bbls., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Ultramarine, blue, divd., ex whse., is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast ex whse., 2c. higher; 100-lb. kgs., 1c. above bbls.; 28-lb. boxes 5c. above bbls.
Victoria, ink toner, bbls., same basis alkali toner..lb. 1.85 - —
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bluefiag root, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Blue mass, USP., cns., kgs..lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Blue vitriol, 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., f o.b. works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 16-50 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
6-15 bbls., same basis. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
1-5 bbls., same basis..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
Bonohydrated, dms., c.l., dealer, f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 8.65 - 8.90
l.c.l. dealers....100 lbs. 9.65 - 9.90
Bluestone (see Blue vitriol).
Bone, raw, dom., 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.28.00 -29.00
c.i.f. Atlantic ports....ton.27.50 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f., ports.ton.27.00 - —
meal, steamed, dom., 3% ammon. 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.24.00 -26.00
import, 100-lb. bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt..ton.22.50 - —
phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate dibasic, precip.).
steamed, dom., 1½% ammon. 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.19.00 -21.00
import, 1% ammon., 65-70% phos., bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton.21.00 -21.50
Borage flowers, bls. .....lb. .20 - .21
Borax, tech., 99¼%, cryst., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., divd..tons.58.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.67.00 -72.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min., divd..tons.48.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.57.00 -62.00
gran., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min. divd..ton.53.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.64.00 -69.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min.. divd..ton.43.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse...ton.54.00 -59.00
powd., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., divd..ton.58.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.69.00 -74.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min. divd..ton.48.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.59.00 -64.00
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, dms., c.l., dealers..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dealers, dms..lb. .11½- —
Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots 96 lbs. and over; no trucking or freight allowances for works or warehouse pick-ups.
Borneol, bots. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
cns. .....lb. 1.50 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .30 - —
single pkg., same basis.lb. .35 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Bromotyrol, bots. .....lb. 3.25 - 4.50
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .65 - .90
printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .70 - 1.10
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls. .....lb. .10 - .11
Brown, iron oxide, pure precip., cks., f.o.b. N.Y., or works..lb. .10 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02¼- —
paper bags, c.l., works....lb. .0210- —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03 - —
Italian, Group 1, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y. or Pa. points..lb. .12¼- —
Group 2, bbls., same basis, lb. .11¼- —
3, bbls., same basis...lb. .10¼- —
4, bbls., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
5, bbls., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
6, bbls., same basis...lb. .08¼- —
7, bbls., same basis...lb. .08 - —
8, bbls., same basis...lb. .07¾- —
9, bbls., same basis...lb. .07¼- —
10, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
11, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
12, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
13, bbls., same basis..lb. .06 - —
14, bbls., same basis..lb. .05¼- —
raw, American, bbls., works, lb. .02¾- —
Italian, Group 1, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y. or works..lb. .12½- —
Group 2, bbls., same basis, lb. .10¾- —
3, bbls., same basis...lb. .11 - —
4, bbls., same basis...lb. .09½- —
5, bbls., same basis...lb. .09 - —
6, bbls., same basis...lb. .08½- —
7, bbls., same basis...lb. .07¾- —
8, bbls., same basis...lb. .07¼- —
9, bbls., same basis...lb. .06¾- —
10, bbls., same basis..lb. .06 - —
11, bbls., same basis..lb. .05 - —
Umber, American, bbls., works, lb. .02¾- —
Turkey, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa., Easton, Pa., N. Y..lb. .04 - —
St. Louis.....lb. .04¾- —
ex car-Los Angeles...lb. .04½- —
ex dock, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .04¾- —
ex whse., Boston....lb. .04½- —
Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans.....lb. .04¾- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05 - —
Los Angeles, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle, lb. .04¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0435- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .04¼- —
Vandyke, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .05¾- —
Walnut crystals, bbls.....lb. .06¼- .06
Brucine, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .10 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .07 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .36 - .38
Buckthorn bark, true, bls.....lb. .05 - .05½
Berries, bgs. .....lb. .17 - .18
Burdock root, bls. .....lb. .10 - .10½
Burgundy pitch, dom., bbls...lb. .03½- .03¾
Butanes, coml., 16-34°, tanks, group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Butyl acetate, norm., dms., c.l., contract, frt. alld..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., contract, frt.alld..lb. .10 - —
tanks, contract, frt. alld..lb. .08½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .06½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol):—
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- .17½
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol (see Carbinol).
Crotonate, normal, 55 & 110 gal. dms., divd..lb. .33 - —
5 & 10 gal. dms., divd....lb. .36 - —
Ether (see under Ether).
Lactate, dms. .....lb. .22½- —
Butyl, propionate, dms., divd..lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms. .....lb. .26 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.00 - 6.95
cns., works .....lb. .65 - .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N. Y..lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide, jars, 100 lbs., works, frt. equal'd..lb. 1.66 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.66 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.71 - —
bots., 5 lbs., works.....lb. 1.85 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.21 - —
25-lb. cns.....lb. 3.97 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow)
Metal, cs.....lb. .95 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, 100-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. 2.20 - —
2,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.25 - —
1,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.30 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
25-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., or more..lb. 2.23 - —
2,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.28 - —
1,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.33 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 2.43 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 2.55 - —
10-lb. cns., 10,000 lbs. or more. lb. 2.25 - —
2,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.30 - —
1,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.35 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 2.45 - —
less than 100 lbs.....lb. 2.75 - —
5-lb. cns., 25 lbs., or more..lb. 2.70 - —
less than 25 lbs.....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrated, cns.....lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Hydrobromine, bots.....lb. 4.91 - 4.99
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Calamus root, bleached, cs....lb. .40 - .41
peeled, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Calcium acetate, bgs.,divd.100 lbs. 1.65 - —
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies..lb. .06¾- .07¼
W. of Rockies, bgs., dms., lb. .06½- .06¾
Southern cotton states, bgs., lb. .06½- .07
Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for plant or whse. pick-up.
Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equaled..lb. .70 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. .72 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. .75 - —
Carbide, dms.....lb. .05 Nom.
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, dom., 77-88%, bgs., dms., c.l., divd.ton.22.00 -35.00
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, divd. 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.35
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works ton. 7.50 - —
Calcium, chloride, solid, dom., 73-75%, bgs., dms., c.l., divd. ton.20.00 -33.00
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, divd. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 2.25
Gluconate, U.S.P., gran., powd., bbls., 125 lbs..lb. .50 - —
dms. .....lb. .55 - .57
cns. .....lb. .68 - .85
Glycerophosphate, fib., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .67
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.85 - 3.90
Lactate, U.S.P.,bbls., 200 lbs.lb. .23 - —
Levulinate, bots., less than 25 lbs., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Nitrate, bgs., to fert. mfrs., ex vessel, No. Atlantic ports, or f.o.b. cars, So. Atlantic ports works..lb. 28.00 - —
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .22 .28
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-42% P_2O_5, bgs., c.l.f. Atlantic ports, shipt..unit-ton. .77 - —
tribasic, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .07½- —
Resinate, precip., bbls., 1 ton.lb. .13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .14 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., 1 ton.....lb. .20 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 75%, CaS, works, bulk, c.l., 25-mesh..ton.42.50 - —
bags, bulk, c.l., works.ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.47.50 -50.00
75%, CaS, works, bulk, c.l., 50-mesh..ton.43.50 - —
bags, bulk, c.l., works..ton.46.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.48.50 -51.00
80%, CaS, works, bulk, c.l., 25-mesh..ton.47.50 - —
bags, bulk, c.l., works...ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.52.50 -55.00
80%, CaS, works, bulk, c.l., 50-mesh..ton.48.50 - —
bags, bulk, c.l., works...ton.51.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.53.50 -56.00
luminous, dom., tins, works, 100 lbs. .85 - —
Sulphocarbolate,bbls.,200 lbs.lb. .48 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .50 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Calomel, bbls., fib., dms., kgs., 50 lbs., or more..lb. 1.28 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. .52½- .53
slabs, cs. .....lb. .52½- .53
tablets, tins .....lb. .57 - .57½
synthetic, dom., imp., gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
1,000-lb. lots .....lb. .48 - —
500-lb. lots .....lb. .49 - —
100-lb. lots .....lb. .50 - —
Monobromate, bxs., kgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canary seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. .0440- .0465
Morocco, bgs. .....lb. .0430- .0460
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. .0430- .0460
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. .60 - .70
powd., bxs.....lb. .70 - .80
Russian, cs. .....lb. .90 - .95
powd., bxs. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs....lb. .06¾- .07
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .75 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
secondary, dms., works...lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
Diethyl, dms., works.....lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
Isobutyl, 128-132°, dms., c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .32 - —
Methylpropyl, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
Dimethylethyl, dms., works.lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. all'd. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .04¼- —
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, 55-gal. or 110-gal. dms., c.l. (20 tons), frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R., and incl. Ia., Ky., Minn., Mo., N. C., Tenn., Va...lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05½- —
10-gal. dms., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..lb. .06¾- .07¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
5-gal. dms., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..lb. .06¾- .07¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .04¾- —
Fire extinguisher liquid, 1½c. lb. higher.
Carbon tetrachloride prices are ½c. per lb. higher frt. alld. in S.E. and Central States; 1c. per lb. higher frt. alld. in Rocky Mts. and S. W. States; prices in Pacific Coast States are 1¼c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. Coast shipping points.
Cardamom, bleached, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.50
decorticated, cs.....lb. .77 - .79
green, bgs. .....lb. .50 - .52
Carvol, bots. .....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .11 - .12
Case-hardening mixture, 30%, lump, dms., l.c.l..lb. .09 - —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .09 - .10
5 tons, works.....lb. .10½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .11½- —
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l., divd., lb. .09½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .11 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .12 - —
import, Argent., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty pd..lb. .09½- —
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l. duty paid..lb. .10 - —
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty pd..lb. .17 Nom.
Cassia, Batavia, 1, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16
3, bls. .....lb. .09¾- .10
shortstick, bls.....lb. .12¾- .13
China, rolls, select, cs.....lb. .06½- .07
broken, extra, bls.....lb. .04½- .04¾
Saigon, bls.....lb. .14½- .15
Cassia buds, cs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .08 - .09
Castile soap, white, bars,, cs., 40 lbs.11.75 -12.50
powd., bbls. .....lb. .28 - .35
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.15.00 -18.00
synth., bots. .....lb.19.00 - —
Castor oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, dom., 5% ammon., bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.50 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f., ports, shipment..ton.21.00 - —

Black, Lamp—Coaltar

Catnep leaves, bls. .....lb. .17 - .18
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .13½- .14
Indian, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, gran., cs., frt. alld..lb. .40 - —
Acetobutyrate, 501 lbs. and over, works..lb. .52 - —
101 lbs., works.....lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
Acetopropionate, 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .57 - —
100-499 lbs., works.....lb. .58 - —
1-99 lbs., works.....lb. .60 - —
Triacetate, 50,000 to 99,999 lbs. lb. .50 - —
20,000 to 49,999 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
10,000 to 19,999 lbs.....lb. .60 - —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs.....lb. .65 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works .....lb. .37 - —
Chalk, precip., extra light, light, heavy, bgs., 50 lbs., c.l., f.o.b., works..lb. .02¾- —
cks., 250 lbs., c.l., f.o.b., works..lb. .03¼- —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cs..lb. .19 - .20
Roman, bls. .....lb. .28 - .29
Charcoal, softwood, powd., bgs., c.l., divd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Va., W. Va..ton.30.40 - —
Colo. .....ton.27.00 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt....ton.30.80 - —
Ill. (except river point), Minn., Neb., Wis..ton.25.00 - —
Indiana .....ton.26.00 - —
Ill. (river points), Ia., Mo., Okla., Tex. (except El Paso)..ton.23.00 - —
Kansas, El Paso, Tex., ton.24.00 - —
Michigan .....ton.27.80 - —
Ohio, Penn. .....ton.29.80 - —
Utah .....ton.34.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls. .....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l. wks..lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., bbls., wks.....lb. .02¼- —
tanks, wks.....lb. .01¾- —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 350 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.10.00 -16.00
bulk, c.l., works....ton. 7.00 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works, ton.12.50 - —
Import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto, Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.22.00 -25.00
Import, white, powd., casks., l.c.l, ex dock..ton.35.00 - —
ex whse. .....ton.37.50 - —
Chloral hydrate, bots., 1,000 lbs. lb. .83 - .92
500 lbs.....lb. .86 - .95
100 lbs.....lb. .88 - .97
25 lbs.....lb. .90 - .99
1-10 lbs.....lb. .95 - 1.02
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .80 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .83 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated rubber, bgs., c.l. (30,-000 lbs. min.) works.....lb. .35 - —
2,000 lbs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., divd., N. Y..lb. .05½- —
contracts, divd., N.Y....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., divd., N.Y.....lb. .07½- —
tanks, single unit, works, frt. equaled..100 lbs. 2.15 - —
tanks, multiple unit, 3 or over, wks., frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
2, works, frt. equaled.100 lbs. 2.55 - —
1, works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroacetophenone, tins, works.lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms.lb. .20 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .22 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .23 - —
USP, 650-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .32 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .33 - —
Chloropicrin, coml, 100-lb. cyls., works..lb. .85 - —
5-lb. cycls., same basis..lb. 1.15 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 17.5% cr., bbls., works..lb. .13 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .17 - —
solut., 8% cr., bbls.....lb. .05 - .08
Cake, bulk, c.l , works.....ton.15.00 -16.00
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).
Chrome, sulphate, pearls, dms., 100 lbs..lb. .40 - —
powd., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
scales, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Cinchona bark, chips, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
high test, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
quills, broken, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
long, cs. .....lb. .45 - .50
short, bgs. .....lb. .40 - .45
Ecuador, tubes.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinchonidine, crys., small cns., 100 ozs..oz. .83 - —
large, cns.....100 ozs. .87 - —
powd., cns.....100 ozs..oz. .80 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns.100 ozs..oz. .47 - —
Cinchonine, crys., small, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .54 - —
large, cns.....100 ozs..oz. .58 - —
powd., cns.....100 ozs..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns.100 ozs..oz. .54 - —
Cinchophen, USP, boxes, 5 lbs., lb. 3.75 - —
bots., 1 lb.....lb. 3.27 - —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
3, bls. .....lb. .15¾- .15¾
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 1.40 - 3.10
Citrine, ointment, jars, tubes..lb. .75 - —
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Clove, Madagascar, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Clover tops, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 7.50 - 7.75
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.25 - 8.50
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- .09
refd., bbls., c.l., works....bbl. 8.00 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, works.....gal. .08¼- .10
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.25 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works....dm. 8.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —

Cobalt Acetate—Diphenyl.

Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd.	lb.	.65 -	.67
Carbonate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.63 -	—
Chloride, dms., works	lb.	1.03 -	1.18
Hydrate, bbls.	lb.	1.78 -	—
Linoleate, paste, 6%, dms.	lb.	.31 -	—
solid, 8½%, bbls.	lb.	.33 -	—
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.25	Nom.
Oxide, black, kgs.	lb.	1.67 -	—
Resinate, fused, A, bbls.	lb.	.13½-	—
1%, bbls.	lb.	.13 -	—
2%, bbls.	lb.	.14 -	—
3½%, bbls.	lb.	.17½-	—
precip., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.34 -	—
Sulphate, dms.	lb.	.59 -	—
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns.	oz.	9.75 -	—
Cochineal, gray, bgs.	lb.	.35 -	.38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.	lb.	.36 -	.39
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Cocoa butter, lump, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.12½ -	.12⅝
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.70 -	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.50 -	—
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.00 -	—
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.50 -	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh, black, root, bls.	lb.	.08 -	.09
Blue, root, bls.	lb.	.07 -	.07½
Colchicine, bots., 4 ozs.	oz.	20.00 -	—
single ozs.	oz.	21.00 -	—
Colchicum seed, bgs.	lb.	.25 -	.27
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs.	lb.	.12½-	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	.16 -	—
Flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs.	lb.	.14½-	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	.18 -	—
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.25 -	.29
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.09 -	.10
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.	lb.	.08 -	.09
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.08 -	.09
Conium leaves, bls.	lb.	.17 -	.18
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns.	lb.	.24 -	.25
S.A., USP. cns.	lb.	.26 -	.27
Copper acetate, normal, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.21 -	—
smaller containers, dlvd.	lb.	.23 -	—
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.	lb.	.14 -	.15
20%, bbls.	lb.	.10½-	.11¼
Chloride, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.12½-	.13½
Cyanide, tech., bbls.	lb.	.34 -	—
Iodide, bots.	lb.	4.97 -	5.02
Metal, electrolytic	lb.	.10¾-	—
Nitrate, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.1620-	.17
Oleate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.20 -	—
Oxide, black, bbls., tons, works,	lb.	.15 -	.15½
smaller lots, works	lb.	.16 -	—
red, com'l, 50-75%, kgs., f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.15½-	.16½
Resinate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Stearate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.23 -	.24
Sulphate (see Blue vitriol).			
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	16.00 -	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	18.00 -	—
l.c.l., 25 or over, works	100 lbs.	1.35 -	—
5-24, works	100 lbs.	1.50 -	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	2.00 -	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	13.00 -	—
Copra, Coast, shipt	lb.	.0195-	—
Coriander seed, Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.04½-	.05
bleached, bgs.	lb.	.07¾-	.08
Corn sugar, tanners, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.05 -	—
ex whse.	100 lbs.	3.15 -	—
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.99 -	—
43°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.04 -	—
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.06 -	.07
Corrosive sublimate, cryst., dms., 50 lbs., or more	lb.	1.13 -	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	.99 -	—
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.11 -	.12
Cottonseed hull ash, 30-32% potash, bgs., dlvd.	unit-ton.	1.10 -	—
Coumarin, 5 lbs., or more, 25-lb. cns.	lb.	2.75 -	3.00
5-lb. cns.	lb.	2.85 -	3.10
1-lb. cns.	lb.	3.00 -	3.25
1-oz. cns.	lb.	3.35 -	3.60
less than 5 lbs., cns.	lb.	4.15 -	4.65
Cramp, bark, genuine, bls.	lb.	.20 -	.22
so-called, bls.	lb.	.07 -	.08
Cranesbill root, bls.	lb.	.14 -	.15
Cream tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., cne shipm't,	lb.	.22¾-	—
smaller lots, bbls.	lb.	.23¼-	—
kgs.	lb.	.23⅝-	—
Creosote, beechwood, bots.	lb.	.70 -	.75
Hardwood, USP, bots.	lb.	.45 -	.47
Pine, dms.	gal.	.28 -	—
Carbonate, bots., cbys.	lb.	1.40 -	1.75
Oil, crude, tanks, works	gal.	.13½-	.14½
Coaltar solution, tanks, works.	gal.	.122 -	.132
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works,	gal.	.25 -	—
tanks, works	gal.	.18 -	.18½
Cresol, USP, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11 -	—
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09⅝-	—
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gal. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.22 -	—
5 and 10 gal. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.25 -	—
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C., frt. equaled, with shipments from Newark and Balto. Prices for Pacific Coast are plus frt., 10,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.25 -	.26
2,000 lbs. to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.26 -	.27
1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.27 -	.28
200 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.29 -	.30

4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cube root, powd., contracts accepted for delivery only up to September 30, 1938. No protection against decline in price. Part deliveries against contract are billed at price for smaller quantities, subject to adjustment when contract quantity is reached.

Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.	lb.	.27 -	.28
powd., cs.	lb.	.30 -	.31
Culver's root, bls.	lb.	.16 -	.17
Cumin seed, Algerian, bgs.	lb.	.09 -	.09½
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Cutch, Philippine, extract, solid bags.	lb.	.04¼-	.04½
Cyanamid, 21-22% N., pulv., bgs., dlvd., contrs., NH_3 unit	lb.	1.15 -	—
Cyanide-chloride, mixture, 45%, gran., dms.	lb.	.10¾-	—
lump, dms.	lb.	.09¾-	—
75%, gran., dms.	lb.	.15 -	—
75%, gran., dms.	lb.	.15 -	—

D

Damiana leaves, bls.	lb.	.14 -	.15
Dandelion root, German, bls.	lb.	.13 -	.14
Deertongue leaves, bls.	lb.	.10 -	.11
Degras, common, dom., bbls.	lb.	.07¾-	.08¼
English, bbls.	lb.	.07¾-	.08¼
neutral, dom., bbls.	lb.	.11 -	.15
English, bbls.	lb.	.11 -	.15
Derris root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C., frt. equal'd., with shipments from Newark and Balto. Prices for Pacific Coast are plus frt., 10,000 lbs., or more	lb.	.34 -	.38
Derris root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., 2,000 lbs., to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.35 -	.39
1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.36 -	.40
200 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.38 -	.42

4% rotenone prices are 6c. per lb. less

Derris root, powd., contracts accepted for delivery only up to September 30, 1938. No protection against decline in price. Part deliveries against contract are billed at price for such smaller quantities, subject to adjustment when contract quantity is reached.

Derris, resinate, 75% rotenone, cns.	lb.	10.00 -	11.00
30% rotenone, cns.	lb.	5.50 -	6.50
25% rotenone, bulk, cns.	lb.	3.60 -	6.00
15% rotenone, bulk, cns.	lb.	2.10 -	4.25
Devil's club, root bark	lb.	1.50 -	—
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	3.65 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	3.85 -	—
Dextrin, corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b., Chicago	100 lbs.	3.40 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	3.60 -	—
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	3.35 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	3.55 -	—
Potato, import, bgs.	lb.	.07¼-	.08
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).			
Diamyl ether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.085 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.092 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.075 -	—
Oxalate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30 -	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18 -	—
Sulphide, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.10 -	—
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.47 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.50 -	—
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.095 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.102 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.085 -	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Pacific cst., works,	ton.	22.00 -	35.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	45.00 -	150.00
import, bgs., c.l., c.i.f.	ton.	30.00 -	—
Dibutylamine, dms., l.c.l., works,	lb.	.55 -	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18 -	—
cns., works	lb.	.23½-	.25½
Sebacate, dms., wks.	lb.	.45 -	—
Tartrate, dom., dms.	lb.	.46 -	.54
Dicalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate, dibasic).			
Dichlorethyl ether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14 -	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.24 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23 -	—
Diethyl carbonate, coml., dms.	lb.	.25 -	—
refd., 99%, dms.	lb.	.35 -	—
Carbinol (see Carbinol).			
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.18 -	—
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.13 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
tanks	lb.	.12 -	—
Diethylanilin, dms.	lb.	.40 -	—
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17 -	—
Monobutylether, dms., works	lb.	.23 -	.24
Diethylene glycol monoethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14 -	—
Digitalis, leaves, dms.	lb.	.40 -	.42
Diglycol laurate	lb.	.22 -	—
Diglycol oleate, light, bbls.	lb.	.20 -	—
Diglycol stearate	lb.	.24 -	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works,	lb.	.19 -	—
Dillseed, recleaned, bgs.	lb.	.09 -	.09½
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19 -	—
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.00 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.05 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.17½-	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.26 -	—
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.27 -	—
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbonol).			
Dinitrobenzene, bbls, 89° min.,	lb.	.18 -	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, bbls.	lb.	.14 -	—
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.	lb.	.35 -	.38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.22 -	—
Dinitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.15½-	—
oily, dms.	lb.	.09 -	—
Diorthotoiulguanidins, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd.	lb.	.44 -	—
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	.46 -	—
150-450 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	.47 -	—
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentene, dms.	gal.	.47 -	.50
tanks	gal.	.41 -	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20 -	.25
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.50 -	.55
Diphenylamine, bbls.	lb.	.31	Nom.
Diphenylguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd.	lb.	.35 -	—
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	.36 -	—
150-450 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	.37 -	—
Diphenylmethane, bots.	lb.	1.40 -	3.00

Control Your Markets, Too

Disodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, dibasic).

Divi-divi extract, bbls.....lb. .05¾- .06¾
Doggrass root, cut, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Dogwood, bark, Jamaica, bls., lb. .06 - .07
Dover's powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, mass, cs.....lb. .65 - .85
reeds, thin, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Duboisine sulphate, vis.....oz.34.50 -35.00

Dyes, coaltar, for coloring foods (certified colors) (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—

Blue:—
Brilliant blue FCF, cans..lb.13.50- —
1180 Sodium indigo disulphonate, cns..lb.13.50- —
Green:—
Fastgreen FCF, cns.....lb.27.50- —
666 Guinea green B., cns. lb.13.50- —
670 Light green SF, yellowish, cns..lb.17.50- —
Red:—
184 Amaranth, cns.....lb. 3.15- —
773 Erythrosin, cns.....lb.17.50- —
80 Ponceau 3R, cns.....lb. 6.00- —
Ponceau SX, cns.....lb. 5.75- —
Orange:—
150 Orange I, cns.....lb. 2.90- —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S, cns..lb. 8.50- —
Sunset yellow FCF, cns.lb. 3.15- —
640 Tartrazin, cns.....lb. 3.15- —
22 Yellow AB, cns.....lb. 2.65- —
61 Yellow OB, cns.....lb. 2.65- —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G.....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
165 Lake red C.....lb. 1.00 - —
176 Fast red A.....lb. .60 - .75
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
189 Lake red R, paste.....lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powdered.lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U..lb. .32 - .40
204 Chrome black A.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .60 - .65
307 Fast cyanin black B...lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .85 - .90
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - 70
394 Direct violet N.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
401 Developed black BHN..lb. .50 - .75
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .25 - .30
415 Direct orange R.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F.....lb. .75 - .85
420 Direct brown M.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
448 Benzo purpurin 4B.....lb. .40 - .42½
495 Benzo purpurin 10B...lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azurin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B....lb. 1.10 - 1.25
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF..lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .25 - .50
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
593 Direct green B.....lb. .75 - .80
594 Direct green G.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
596 Direct brown 3GO.....lb. .35 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .50 - .52
814 Direct fast yellow.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin(water soluble).lb. .35 - .50

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Coaltar Index scale):—
1177 Indigo, 20 p. c. paste..lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)

Oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 100 lbs.; lots of 25 pounds to a barrel are 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse)
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .42 - —
Blue:—
1075 Alizarin astrol base.lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 6.00 - —
729 Victoria blue.....lb. .75 - —
Browns:—
Brown .....lb. 1.35 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
.... Green.....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .70 - —
.... Orange, red shade..lb. .75 - —
Red:—
76 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink) lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthroquinone violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenezene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - —

Disodium Phos.—Ethyl

Dyes, coaltar, for stains (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)
Spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or ware house).
Black:—
864 Nigrosin.....lb. .40 - —
Blue:—
729 Victoria blue.....lb. 2.55 - —
860 Indulin.....lb. .70 - —
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .95 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow..lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet .....lb. .70 - —
Water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S, lb. .50 - —
865 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.45 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 2.00 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .37 - —
909 New blue R.....lb. 1.50 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Brown:—
234 Resorcin brown Y...lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R lb. .66 - —
231 Bismarck brown G..lb. .52 - —
332 Bismarck brown R..lb. .37 - —
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B...lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B..lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green. lb. 2.35 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .40 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .37 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .20 - —
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Water-soluble:—
Red:—
31 Amidonaphthol red G. lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .68 - —
79 Popceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A.....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .52 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX.lb. .60 - —
185 Cochineal red A....lb. .60 - —
Water-soluble:—
Red:—
252 Brilliant crocein 3B..lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6G.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Water-soluble:—
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN....lb. .68 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S..lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .58 - —
636 Fast light yellow...lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow.lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartarzin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, ois .....lb. .20 - .21
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
yolk, bbls.....lb. .66 - .68
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .21 - .23
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - 21
select, bndls. .....lb. .25 - 26
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz.13.50 -14.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Ephedrine, tins, 1,000 ozs....oz. 2.50 - —
tins, 100 ozs. .....oz. 2.65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 1,000 ozs.. oz. 1.75 - —
tins, 100 ozs. .....lb. 1.90 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 1,000 ozs...oz. 1.75 - —
tins, 100 ozs. .....lb. 1.90 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.85 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....lb. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....lb. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.85 - —
dried, dom., bgs., l.c.l...lb. .08 - .10
Ergot, USP, ca., dms.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Eserine, hats.....oz.42.00 - —
Salicylate, bots.....oz.33.00 -34.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.30.00 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate)
Butyl, dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs., lb. .08 - —
Sulphuric, conc., dms., 120 lbs., lb. .09 - —
cns., 27 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
synth., dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, dms., 27 lbs..lb. .26 - —
USP, 1880, dms.....lb. .39 - .40
washed, dms.....lb. .37 - .38
Ethyl acetate, 85 p.c., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .05½- —
99 p.c., dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07¾- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .06¼- —
N. F., VI, 99%, dms., 400 lbs. lb. .08¼- —
cns., 35 lbs.....lb. .13½- —

THE sales course of almost any industry you can name depends today on the amount of research being applied to the solution of its problems. It prospers to the extent that it finds new uses for the products it now manufactures and develops new products for the markets it serves.

Research at Cyanamid is directed not only to help customers solve special problems but also to broaden the base of their profit making activities by making available new and better materials and methods. Closer association with our laboratories may reveal that the work we are doing for your industry or for other industries will open up entirely new opportunities for improvement or expansion in your line. Chemicals are versatile in their adaptability . . . and the possibilities they offer for improving products and processes are rapidly increasing. Study the information on the Cyanamid products that are discussed regularly on these pages . . . and take steps to utilize their special advantages to broaden the base of your profit making activities.

***AERO BRAND STEARATES:** Aluminum, Calcium, Lead, Magnesium and Zinc—Cyanamid controlled production assures uniformity—make Aero Brand Stearates *your* standard.

For the Paper Industry—**ALWAX SIZE** made in both high and low melting point waxes. Used in the beater to supplement rosin size, it improves the finish, gives a better printing surface, and increases water resistance at low cost. It also serves to improve the folding quality of paper and board. As a surface size, applied in the size tub or at the water boxes of a calender stack, ALWAX SIZE improves the finish and lays fuzz, gives a water-resistant surface, improves the printing surface, and, used in connection with calender color, gives a uniform dyeing.

***ASTRULAN** for Leather Manufacturers producing high grade Calf and Kip Leathers—the lowest cold test oil available. Smoother grain and better feel result from its use. ***URSULIN**—sulphonated.

****REZYL 775-1**—an unusually versatile phenol modified alkyd resin, REZYL 775-1 is suggested especially for pigmented primers and primer surfacers to air dry or bake on autos, trucks, metal furniture, cabinets, toys, machinery, signs and gasoline pumps. It imparts to such finishes excellent adhesion, drying speed, through hardness, water resistance and freedom from lifting difficulties on recoating with lacquer or synthetic enamels.

REZYL 775-1 is also well adapted to the formulation of air drying and low baking colored enamels for which it combines excellent working properties with resistance to water and oil.

For the convenience of the consumer, REZYL 775-1 is supplied as a concentrated solution in mineral spirits which requires only a small proportion of stronger solvents when diluted to application consistency.

SUCCINIC ACID—COOH · $(CH_2)_2$ · COOH—White granular crystals, over 99% pure. Of particular interest to manufacturers of esters and synthetic resins. Produced commercially and available for prompt deliveries.

CRYSTAL AMMONIA AND POTASH ALUM are offered in either ground, lump, or powdered form. The ground product is used extensively by the leather and fur-dressing industries. Lump alum finds its principal use in water filtration. Our powdered material finds wide use in the cosmetic and pharmaceutical trade, and for this trade we pack this alum in metal drums to assure a pure, free-flowing product.

Watch this column monthly for the announcement of other interesting Cyanamid developments. Technical information on these and other Cyanamid products is available on request.

*Registered U. S. Patent Office
**Registered trademark of the Rezyl Corporation. These resins are manufactured under one or more U. S. Patents.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA • NEW YORK, N. Y.

Ethyl Acetate—Hemlock

Ethyl, acetate, USP, VIII, 90%, dms., 400 lbs..lb. .07½- —
cns., 35 lbs.....lb. .12½ —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .28 - —
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns.....lb. 1.00 - —
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 4.00
Crotonate, 55 and 110 gal. dms., dlvd..lb. .33 - —
5 and 10 gal. dms., dlvd...lb. .36 - —
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .23 - .24
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.01 - —
Lactate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .33½- —
5-gal. dms., works.....lb. .37½- —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .25 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .6440- —
100 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .6930- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .7425- —
Ethylene bromide, dms.....lb. .65 - .70
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0545- .05½
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0595- .06
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0644- .06½
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0694- .07
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - .20
tanks .....lb. .15 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19 - .22
tanks, works.....lb. .17 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
Ethylidinaniline, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts., lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .05½- —
Ethylorthoparatoluenesulphonamide, bbls..lb. .60 - —
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. .55 - .57
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
bbls..lb. .55 - —
Ethylparatoluenesulphonamide, Eugenol, bgs., cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .05 - .06

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton. 9.75 -13.25
pottery, bulk, Me. works...ton.17.00 -19.00
N.C. works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, French type, bgs., lb. .08 - .08½
Indian, bags.....lb. .07½- .07⅝
German large, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
small, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Ferric sulphate, dms., works..ton.35.00 -40.00
Film scrap, colors, dark, cs., 1,000 lbs., or over, works..lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, works...lb. .13 - —
light, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .14 - —
water white, cs., 1,000 lbs., or over, works..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works...lb. .15 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.12.75 -13.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 1.10 - 1.15
Fish berries, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Fish scrap, menhaden, dried, 11-12% ammon., 15% bone phos., bulk, Chesapeake factories, contracts, futures..unit-ton. 3.30 & .10 Nom.
grd., 11-12% ammon., 15% bone phos., bgs., f.o.b. Balto..ton.48.00 - —
wet, acidulated, 6-7% ammon., 3-4% phosphor. acid, bulk, E. cst. factories, contracts..unit-ton. No prices.
sardine, meal, Japanese, 11½% ammon., bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt..ton.43.50 - —
Flake, white, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10¾- —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .13 - .14
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08½
Fluorspar, dom., No. 1 ground, bulk, 95-98%, f.o.b. mines, ton.31.50 - —
Washed gravel, 85-5, f.o.b. Ill.-Ky. mines..ton.19.00 -20.00
No. 2, lump, 85.5 f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines..ton.20.00 -21.00
imported, 85% not over 5% duty paid..ton.23.50 -24.00
Formaldehyde, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Fullers earth, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga., mines..ton.10.00 - —
import, bgs., c.l., ex dock..ton.23.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.30.00 - —
Furfural, refd., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., incl., dlvd., lb. .12½- .14
Fustic extract, cryst., bbls....lb. .22 - .26
liquid, bbls.....lb. .09½- .13
solid, dms.....lb. .17½- .19¼

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Gall extract, bbls.....lb. .19 - .20
Gambier, common, cases.....lb. .06¾- .07
plantation, cases.....lb. .08¼- .09
Cubes, Singapore, cases....lb. .08¼- .09
Extract, bbls.....lb. .06½- .09¼
Gasoline at refinery:—
Bayonne, US motor, below 65 octane, tanks..gal. .06¾- —
65 octane and above, tanks, gal. .06¾- —
California, 54-58, tanks...gal. .06¾- .08¼
Gulf Coast, U. S. Motor, bulk, gal. .04¾- .04⅝
60-62, 390 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .04¾- .04⅝
60-62, 400 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .04¾- .04⅝
64-66, 375 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .04¾- —
Gasoline, at rfy:—
Louisiana-Arkansas, US motor, 62 octane, tanks..gal. .04¼- .04½
63-66 octane, tanks....gal. .04½- .04⅝
67-69 octane, tanks....gal. .04⅝- .05
70-72 octane, tanks....gal. .05½- .05¾
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 62 octane and below, tanks..gal. .04¼- .04¼
third grade, tanks..gal. .04¼- .04¼
63-66 octane, tanks....gal. .04 - —
67-69 octane, tanks....gal. .04⅝- —
70-72 octane, tanks....gal. .04⅞- .05¼
natural, 12-lb. v. p., tanks, gal. .03¼- .03½
14-lb. v.p., tanks.....gal. .03⅜- —
18-lb. v.p., tanks.....gal. .02⅝- .02¾
22-lb. v.p., tanks.....gal. .02⅜- —
26-7? lb., v.p., tanks..gal. .03 - —
Pennsylvania, US motor, below 60 octane tanks.. gal. .05 - —
65 octane, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
52-56 450 e.p., naphtha, tanks..gal. .04¾- .05
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .45 - .50
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .07 - .07½
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .09½- .10
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .10½- .11
Geraniol, cns., dms.....lb. .67 - 3.00
Geranyl acetate, bots., dms...lb. 1.20 - 2.50
Ginger root, African, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .06½
Cochin, lemon, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Jamaica, bold, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
grinding, bright, bgs...lb. .11 - .11½
medium, bold, bgs.....lb. .11¾- .12
Japanese, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Ginseng fibers, cs. .....lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Root, cultivated, cs.....lb.10.00 -11.00
wild, Southern, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. .95 - 1.15
5 tons or over, works... 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
less than 5 tons, works... 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
import., bgs.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
56/58, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
58/82, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
hide, calcimine type, 53 millipoise, 135 jelly grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd., East, Middlewest..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15¼- —
60/164, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
67/122, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
75/222, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
88/251,bgs.,c.l.,same basis.lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
92/283,bgs.,c.l.,same basis.lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
102/315, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
113/347, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
125/379, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
Glue prices for barrel packing, ½c. lb. higher, grinding charge, 20-40 mesh, ½c. lb.; 60 mesh, 1c. lb.
Glycerin, C.P., cns., l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .16⅝
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14⅝- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
dynamite, dms.....lb. Nominal.
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13⅜- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
saponification, basis 88%, dms., returnable, dlvd..lb. .09½- .09¾
soaplye, basis 80%, dms., returnable, dlvd..lb. .08½- .08¾
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .23 - —
Phthalate, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Stearate, dms. .....lb. .25 - —
Gold, U.S. purchase price....oz.35.00 - —
Chloride, acid brown, bots..oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots. .....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 . —
U.S.P. IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs..lb. .12 - .12½
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
powd., bxs. .....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Graphite, flake (cryst.), 90% 325 mesh, 50% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06½- —
powd., 90% 325 mesh, 65% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
65% graphitic carbon,, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
50% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- —
Grease, house, trcs.....lb. .04¼- .05
White, trcs. .....lb. .05¾- .06
Yellow, trcs. .....lb. .04¾- .05
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, chrome, C.P., dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .21 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .22 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis.lb. .23½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .24 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .24½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .28½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30 - —
over 50%, bbls., same basis lb. .31 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
reduced, C.P., color content up 5%, same basis..lb. .06 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .06¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¾- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
Green, chrome, reduced, CP color content 28-29%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09¼- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .11¼- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14¼- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .16¼ —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .16¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17¼- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17¾- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18¼- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19¼- —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20¼- —
oxide, dom., pure, bbls...lb. .22 - —
ceramic, light shades, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .30 - —
standard grade, bbls., works..lb. .21 - .22
Tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.50 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes are listed under Dyes.
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
strained, cs. .....lb. .90 - 1.00
Wood, bls. .....lb. .04 - .05
Guaiacol, liq., djns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.70
Carbonate, fib. dms., 25 lbs..lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs. .....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Gum, aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears., cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Arabic, amber sorts, cleaned, bgs..lb. .09½- .09¾
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
2, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
white, powd., bbls.....lb. .12½- .14
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .23 - .25
Camphor (see C).
Chicle, prime, 33% moisture, bgs., ton lots..lb. .38 - .39
Copal, Congo 1, water white, transparent, bgs., c.l., ex dock or ex whse., N. Y. or San Fran....lb. .34¾- —
Gum, copal, dammar, elemi, kauri, mastic, sandarac, and yacca gums prices c.l. (30,000 lbs. min.) apply to assorted lots of gums as well as one grading; l.c.l. prices are ¼c. higher for 10 bgs. or over; ½c. higher for 1-9 bgs.
2, cloudy, white, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .26¾- —
3, selected pale straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
4, pale bold straw, bgs., c.l. same basis..lb. .18¾- —
5, pale, straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14½- —
6, pale amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
7, pale, straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
8, light amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
9, medium light amber, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- —
10, rescraped hard amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¾- —
11, hard dark amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07½- —
12, selected, bold sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- —
13, dark sorts bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
14, selected, fully scraped, ivory, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
15,ordinary ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
16, inferior ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
17, pale, fingers, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
18, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¼- —
19, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾ —
20, hard dark amber nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
21, ordinary selected nubs, c.l., same basis..lb. .07¼- —
22, small mixed nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
23, dark mixed nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
24, No. 1, ivory nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¼- —
25, No. 2, natural ivory nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - —
26, pale, bold chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06 - —
27, pale small chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
28, pale dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04¾- —
East India, Batu, bold scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05 - —
unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04 - —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .03¾- —
dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .03¼- —
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .03¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05 - —
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05 - —
Hiroe, Macassar, pale, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12½- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
dust., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .03¼- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14½- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05¾- —
dust,bgs.,c.l.,same basis.lb. .03¼- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .10 - —
Manila, Boeas, amber and dark, bakts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
light, bakts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
Loba A, bakts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
B, bakts.,c.l.,same basis.lb. .10¼- —
C, bakts.,c.l.,same basis.lb. .09¾- —
CNE, bakts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
D, bakts., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¾- —
DK, bakts., c.l., same basis, lb. .06¾- —
DU, bakts., c.l., same basis, lb. .06¾- —
dust, bakts.,c.l., same basis, lb. .05¼- —
Sambas and white split chips, bakts., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
Singapore, dust., bakts., c.l., same basis..lb. .05½- —
spirit-soluble, CNE bakts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
Gum, copal, Manila, spirit soluble, DBB, bakts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08 - —
MA, bakts., c.l., same basis, lb. .06½- —
MB, bakts., c.l., same basis, lb. .06 - —
WS, bakts., c.l., same basis, lb. .06 - —
Philippine, Manila, amber sorts, bakts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
chips, pale, bakts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
small, bakts., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¼- —
extra pale sorts, bakts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
nubs, bakts., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¾- —
pale, scraped, bakts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
seeds and dust, bakts., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
Pontianak, bold, genuine, bgs., same basis..lb. .15¼- —
mixed, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .06¾- —
split, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .13¾- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .11¾- —
Dammar, Batavia, A, cs, c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .20¾- —
A/D, cs, c.l., same basis.lb. .16¼- —
A/E, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .13¼- —
B, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .19¾- —
C, cs, c.l., same basis...lb. .15¾- —
D, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
dust., cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .05¾- —
E, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .07¾- —
F, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .07¼- —
Singapore 1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¼- —
2, cs, c.l., same basis....lb. .10¾- —
3, cs. c.l., same basis....lb. .05 - —
chips, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .10¾- —
dust., cs., c.l., same basis. lb. .05 - —
seeds, cs., c.l., same basis. lb. .07¾- —
Elemi, cns., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .08¼- —
Ester, dms., dlvd., New England, N. J., eastern N. Y. and Pa., Del., and Md., 75,000 lbs., contrs. or single shipt., 10,000 lbs., lb. .06¼- .06½
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .06½- .07
dlvd.,western N.Y., and Pa., Ohio,Mich.,Ind.,Ill.,Wis., Minn., Iowa, Mo., Ky., Va., W. Va., and N. C., 75,000 lbs., contrs. or straight c.l.....lb. .06¾- .07
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - .07½
dlvd., elsewhere, 75,000 lbs., contrs. or straight, c.l. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07¼- .07¾
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. .22 - .23
Galbanum, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
powd., bbls.....lb. .65 - .70
Ghatti, soluble, bgs.....lb. .11 - .15
superior, bgs.....lb. .09 - .11
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin)
Karava, bbls., bxs., dms... lb. .14½- .23
Kauri, brown, XXX, cs., c.l., lb. .60 - —
BX, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .38 - —
B1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .28 - —
B2, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
B3, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
80% chips, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12½- —
pale, XXX, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .61 - —
1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .41 - —
2, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
3, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
Kino, tins.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Mastic, cs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .55 - .56
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .35 - .36
Olibanum, siftings, bls.....lb. .07½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .24
Opium (see O)
Rosin (see R)
Sandarac, cks., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .25 - .26
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Senegal, picked, bgs.....lb. .25 - .27
sorts, bgs.....lb. .09¼- .09½
Talha, bgs.....lb. .07¼- .08
Thus, bbls.....280 lbs.14.00 -14.25
Tragacanth, Alleppo 1, cs....lb. 2.65 - 2.70
2, cs.....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
3, cs.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
4, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
5, cs.....lb. 2.20 - 2.25
flake, bgs.....lb. .50 - 1.00
Yacca, bgs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .03½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .04½- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.21.15 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.27.15 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.15 - —
plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.15.70 - —
Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.15.70 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Texas; Blue Rapids, Kans.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Va.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
import, bgs., ex dock....ton.27.50 - —

H

Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.80 - 2.20
Hellebore, white, root, powd., bbls.lb. .12 - .13
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Hematine crystals, bbls.....lb. .18 - .28
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02¾- —

Hempseed, Manchur, bgs.....lb. .05¾- .06
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .10 - .11
Heptane, mixed, 77-115°C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .16 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .08½- —
normal, 86-100°, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .11½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .17 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .09½- —
Hexalin. dms.....lb. .30 - —
Hexane, normal, 60-70° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .17 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .14 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .25 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N. Y. C..lb. .35 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs. shipments, same basis..lb. .36 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs., or more, shipments, same basis, lb. .46 - —
100 to 400 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .47 - —
Hexyl acetate, secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .12 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs..oz.13.00 - —
25 ozs.....oz.13.50 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit-ton. 2.50 - —
Hops, N. F., bls.....lb. .17 - .27
Horehound, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.17.25 - —
cns., 16 ozs.....oz.17.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs...oz.17.25 - —
cns., 16 oz.....oz.17.00 - —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.19.25 - —
cns., 16 oz.....oz.19.00 - —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrofluramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .30 - —
fib. ctns., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E.ofMiss.R.lb. .20 - —
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms..lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.18.00 -19.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Hypernic, liq., 51°, bbls.....lb. .16 - .21
solid, bxs. .....lb. .18½- .20½

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Ichthyol, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., Madras, cs.....lb. 1.63 - 1.67
synth., liq., bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indel. CP, bots.....lb.32.00 -34.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 1.30 - —
kgs., 150 lbs.....lb. 1.07 - —
less 5%, kgs., 150 lbs..lb. 1.07 - —
resubl., bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
jars, 50 lbs.....lb. 1.75 - —
tincture, USP, bbls., 47 gals., gal. 1.55 - —
cbys., 5 gals.....gal. 1.60 - 1.65
mild, bbls., 47 gals.....gal. .80 - —
cbys., 5 gals.....gal. .85 - .90
Iodoform, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.95 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 4.05 - —
Ionone, alpha, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
alpha, extra, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
alpha beta, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
beta, bots.....lb. 4.10 - 4.15
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls...lb. .20 - .22
prime, bleached, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Iron acetate, N. F. IV, cbys., 100 lbs..lb. .15 - —
djns., 50 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .04 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 300-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms .....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.60
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equid..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equid..lb. .07½- .08
liquor, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equid..lb. .05 - .06
USP X, cryst., bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kegs .....lb. .08½- —
USP solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equid..lb. .06½- .07
djns .....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls, cns., lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales, cns.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.97 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.09 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.99 - —
syrup, djns.....lb. .37 - .38
bots .....lb. .52 - —
Nitrate, coml., kgs.....lb. .02¾- .06
Oxalate, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
cns. .....lb. .52 - —
scales, cns.....lb. .83 - .85
Oxide (see Black, Red, etc.).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs..lb. .54 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .57 - —
scales, cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .59 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .62 - —
Ferrous, bbls., 200 lbs.....lb. .35 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .37 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns..lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and ferric sulphate).
Iron, sulphate, U.S.P., cryst., bbls., 275 lbs.....lb. .04½- —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .06½- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, gran., cns..lb. .37 - .40
pearls, cns.....lb. .37 - .40
scales, cns.....lb. .47 - .50
green, gran., cns.....lb. .37 - .40
pearls, cns.....lb. .37 - .40
scales, cns.....lb. .47 - .50
Oxalate, bxs.....lb. .30 - —
fib., dms.....lb. .23½- —
kgs. .....lb. .25½- —
Iron-potash oxalate, bbls.....lb. .42 - —
kgs. .....lb. .44 - —
jars .....lb. .48 - —
Iron-soda oxalate, bxs.....lb. .30 - —
fib., dms.....lb. .23½- —
kgs. .....lb. .25½- —
Isobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .43 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .50 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .05½- —
Isopropyl alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss R..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
tanks .....lb. .06 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .04 - .05

K

Kamala, tins .....lb. .32 - .33
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Kerosene, at refinery:—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks.gal. .04¾- .05
Gulf ports, p.w., bulk, export, gal. .03¾- —
w.w., bulk..gal. .04 - —
Louisiana - Arkansas, 41-43 w.w., bulk..gal. .04¾- .04⅛
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .04 - .04¾
42-44 w.w., tanks.....gal. .04½- .04½
Pennsylvania, 45 w.w., tanks, gal. .04¾- —
45 w.w., tanks.....gal. .05 - —
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .05½- —
Kerosene, tankwagon:—
Atlanta .....gal. .12 - —
Boston .....gal. .08 - —
Chicago .....gal. .10½- —
Cincinnati .....gal. .13 - —
Denver .....gal. .11½- —
Louisville .....gal. .10 - —
Minneapolis .....gal. .109 - —
New Orleans.....gal. .13½- —
New York .....gal. .08¾- —
San Francisco .....gal. .11½- —
Kerosene distillate (see Oil, furnace).
Kieserite, calc., 26-28% $MgSO_4$, bgs., c.l., ex vessel Atlantic, Gulf ports, duty pd..ton. No price
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard, city, tubs.....100 lbs. 8.50 - 8.75
Middlewestern, trcs....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.40
Neutral, trcs.....100 lbs. 9.75 -10.00
Western, choice, trcs..100 lbs. 8.40 - 8.50
Compound, trcs.....100 lbs.10.00 -10.25
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .32 - .35
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Leaves, Ital., bls.....lb. .04½- .04½
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.lb. .35 - .40
select, bls. .....lb. .46 - .48
Lead acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb. .10 - —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - —
gran., bbls.....lb. .10¾- —
powd., bbls.....lb. .10¾- —
Arsenate, bgs., dealers E. of Rockies..lb. .12½- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., bgs., dealers, E. of Rockies..lb. .13 - —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .12¾- —
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse pick ups.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd, E..lb. .06 - —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. .....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., E.....lb. .06¼- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. .....lb. .06½- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, pure, bots., 5 lbs..lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, N. F., V., powd., bots., 5 lbs..lb. 2.67 - —
jars .....lb. 2.55 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., dms., lb. .19 - —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f.o.b. works..lb. .19 - —
5-lb. cont., f.o.b. works.....lb. .22 - —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .10 - .13
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .18½- .20
Peroxide, cns., works.....lb. .46 - .47
Red, dry, 95% or less, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .0785- —
other points.....lb. .0760- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .08½- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09 - —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .0810- —
other points.....lb. .0785- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .08½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .09 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .08¾- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .0835- —
other points.....lb. .0810- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09 - —
other points.....lb. .08¼- —
Lead, red, dry, 98%, bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc...lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
in oil, 95% min., 100-lb. kgs., lb. .12¼- —
Resinate, fused, 16%, bbls...lb. .09½- —
pale, bbls.....lb. .11½- —
precip., bbls.....lb. .16½- —
Stearate, bbls. .....lb. .22 - .28
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Titanate, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delvy, dlvd., lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots .....lb. .11½- —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Wyo..lb. .07 - —
other points.....lb. .06¾- —
basic carbonate, bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07¼- —
other points.....lb. .07 - —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc..lb. .06¼- —
other points .....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc...lb. .06½- —
other points.....lb. .06¼- —
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers, lb. .11¾- —
dealers .....lb. .09¾- —
painters .....lb. .10¾- —
Lecithin, 100%, cns., f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi....lb. 2.50 - —
edible, grade 1, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .47½- .65
grades 2 or 3, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - .67½
grade 4, dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .52½- .70
purified, cs., dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .67½- .85
tech., grade 1, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .37½- .55
grades 2 or 3, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .40 - .57½
grade 4, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42½- .60

Lecithin prices quoted above are for goods packed in 25, 50, or 100-lb. dms. When goods are packed in 500-lb. dms. prices are 1c. per lb. less.

Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Licorice extract, mass, cs.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Root, bls.....lb. .04½- .05
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .07 - .08
select, bndls., cs.....lb. .16 - .17
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b. Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. .....ton. 7.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 7.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Oranda, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va. .....ton. 7.00 - —
Sciote, Ohio.....ton. 6.00 - —
Sheboygan, Wis.....ton. 7.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis.....ton. 7.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.00 - —
hydrated, paper bgs., Bellefonte, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Oranda, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Pelham, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ....ton. 9.00 - —
Sciote, Ohio.....ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Siluria, Ala. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
spray, paper bags., f.o.b. Bellefonte, Pa...ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Oranda, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Sciote, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kan., Okla., Tex..lb. .07½- .08½
dms., same basis.....lb. .10½- —
400 lbs., or more, bgs., same basis..lb. .07¾- .08¾
dms., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
less than 400 lbs., same basis, lb. .08½- .09½
dms., same basis.....lb. .12 - —
solution, zone 1, dms., consumer, gal. .16 - —
Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks., gal. .08½- —
30-50 dms.....gal. .11 - .15
Zone 3, tanks, dealers, dlvd., gal. .11½- —
30-50 dms.....gal. .14 - .18
Zone 4, tanks, dealers, wks., gal. .08 - —
dms., c.l. and l.c.l.....gal. .13 - .14
Zone 5, tanks, dealers, dlvd., gal. .10½- —
c.l. and l.c.l.....gal. .13 - .14
Zone 6, tanks, dealers.....gal. .07¼- —
30-50 dms.....gal. .09 - .13

Hempseed—Manganese Diox.

Prices for lime sulphur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1 includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Alleghany; Tenn., east of Tenn. River. Zone 2: New England States. Zone 3: Ark., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Mich., Wis., Minn., Mo., and Tenn., west of Tenn. River; Penna., eastern tier, and W. Va., western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountains, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N. Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Pa.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Center, Clinton and Potter, W. Va.—counties of Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C.—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes, and Rockingham.

Linalool, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 6.30
Linalyl acetate, cns., 25 lbs...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls.lb. .25 - .27
without leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Linseed cake, bgs., export....ton.29.00 - —
Meal, 34%, dom., bgs.....ton.41.50 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., 20-tons dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .0685- —
dlvd., other points....lb. .0660- —
5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.....lb. .07¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .07¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .07¼- —
other points .....lb. .07 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc. lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., etc. .....lb. .08¼- —
Colo., etc. .....lb. .08 - —
other points .....lb. .07½- —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equal'd..lb. 1.90 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.93 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.95 - —
Carbonate, 250-lb., bbls.....lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.85 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 4.70 - —
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Lithopone, dom., high-strength, bgs., 20 tons, dlvd., E. or ex whse. Pac. Cst.....lb. .05¾- —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .05½- —
bbls., 20 tons, same basis, lb. .05¾- —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .06¼- —
Liverwort leaves bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Seed, bgs. .....lb. .40 - .45
Logwood extract, cryst., bbls..lb. .18 - .24
liquid, 51°, bbls.....lb. .09½- .11⅛
solid, bxs. .....lb. .15 - .19
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .65
import, bls. .....lb. .35 - .37
Lupulin, N.F., tins.....lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Lycopodium, cs, ...lb. 1.02 - 1.05

M

Mace, Banda, cs.....lb. .51 - .52
Batavia, cs. .....lb. .39 - .40
Siauw, 1, cs.....lb. .46 - .47
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .22 - .25
Magnesia arsenate, cyl.....lb. .18 - .20
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .20 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, bgs., c.l..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
kgs., c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
kgs., c.l.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- —

Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., and Md. Zone 2, balance of U. S. C.l., shipm'ts, full fr't alld. up to, but not exceeding 25c. per 100 lbs., actually paid by customers. On l.c.l. shipm'ts, frt. alld. including dlvd. store-door. Magnesia prices are f.o.b., Plymouth meeting house.

Chloride, flake, dom., bbls., works..ton.39.00 -42.00
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.lb. 1.45 - —
25 lbs. .....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, bbls. .....lb. .33 Nom.
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10½
Stearate, bbls., ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
1 ton .....lb. .22 - —
1,000-2,000 lbs. .....lb. .23 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs....ton.56.00 -60.00
import, bbls.....ton.60.00 -65.00
dead-burned, dom., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash....ton.25.00 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .25 - —
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .30 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .26 - —
Trisilicate, cs., 500-lb. lots..lb. .53 - —
100-lb. lots .....lb. .55 - —
cns., ...lb. .75 - .80
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
blue, bls. .....lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bls. .....lb. .11 - .12
Manaca, root, bls. .....lb. .20 - .21
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .10¼- .11
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate, bgs. .....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Carbonate, bbls. .....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls. .....lb. .07½- .07¾
Dioxide, Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.59.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works...ton.62.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.67.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.ton.57.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.60.00 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.65.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.58.00 - —

Manganese—Oil, Lard

Manganese, dioxide, Caucasian, 84-87% bgs., 28-40 tons, wks. ton. 54.50 - —
5-15 tons, wks. ton. 57.50 - —
½-4 tons, wks. ton. 62.50 - —
300-600 lbs., wks. ton. 72.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots .lb. 2.01 - —
smaller lots .lb. 2.71 - —
cns., 25 lbs. .lb. 2.83 - —
solut., djns., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. .61 - —
smaller lots .lb. .71 - —
cns., 25 lbs. .lb. .81 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd. .lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs. .lb. 5.45 - —
jars, 25 lbs. .lb. 5.30 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms. .lb. .18 - .19½
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls. .lb. .19 - —
Ore, 50-52% basis, bbls., c.l., Atl. ports. .unit-ton. 45.00 -47.00
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls. .lb. .06¾- .06¾
precip., dms. .lb. .12 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., bbls., works, lb. .07 - .07½
cryst., 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. South. .ton. 48.75 - —
l.c.l., bgs. .ton. 55.75 - —
80-85%, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. to S.F.A. territory, unit-ton. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works. .lb. .03½- —
smaller lots, works. .lb. .04 - —
Mangrove bark, bgs., shipt. .ton. 24.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs. .lb. .45 - .46
small, cs. .lb. .21 - .22
Mannitol, reagent, pure cryst., cs., works. .lb. 1.30 - —
commercial, cryst., bbl., ton lots. .lb. .55 - —
smaller lots. .lb. .70 - —
Marble flour, bgs. .ton. 12.00 -14.00
Marjoram, French, bbls. .ton. .16 - .16½
Tunisan, bls. .lb. .15 - .15½
Matico leaves, bls. .lb. .23 - .24
Menthol, USP, natural, cs. .lb. 3.20 - 3.30
synthetic, tech., cs. .lb. 2.25 - —
USP, cs. .lb. 3.00 - —
liquid, dms., 50 lbs. .lb. 1.25 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots. .lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. lots .lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs. .lb. .77 - —
25 lbs. .lb. .79 - —
50%, pails, 50 lbs. .lb. 1.11 - —
25 lbs. .lb. 1.13 - —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, bots., 5 lbs. .lb. 1.81 - —
fib., dms., 100 lbs. .lb. 1.68 - —
jars, 25 lbs. .lb. 1.70 - —
Chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, red *N. F.*, bots., 5 lbs., lb. 2.55 - —
cns., 25 lbs. .lb. 3.60 - —
fib., dms., 100 lbs. .lb. 3.60 - —
yellow, bots., 5 lbs. .lb. 3.80 - —
cns., 25 lbs. .lb. 3.65 - —
fib., dms., 100 lbs. .lb. 3.65 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Mercury, oxide red, *N.F.* (see Red precipitate).
tech. (See Red, mercury oxide).
Yellow, dom., tech., bbl. .lb. 1.21 - —
USP, fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more. .lb. 1.73 - —
Mercury and chalk, ctns., 5 lbs., lb. 1.22 - —
fib., dms., 25 lbs. .lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Mesityl oxide, cns., works. .lb. .25½- .27½
dms., c.l., works. .lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works. .lb. .21½- —
tanks, works. .lb. .20 - —
Metal leaf, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminum, 5½x5½ in. .pkg. 1.50 - 1.75
composition, 5½x5½in. .pkg. 1.70 - 1.80
Gold, XX deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in. .pkg. 15.25 -15.75
3⅜x3⅜ in. .pkg. 16.15 -17.50
4x4 in. .pkg. 19.50 -20.00
3⅞x3⅞ in. .pkg. 22.50 -23.00
3⅞x5⅞ in. .pkg. 24.50 -25.00
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in. .pkg. 2.75 - 2.85
Metanitroaniline, kgs. .lb. .67 Nom.
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. .lb. 1.45 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. .lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs. .lb. .65 - —
Methanol, natural, denat. grade, tanks. .gal. .25 - —
97%, tanks. .gal. .32 - —
95%, tanks. .gal. .31 - —
Methyl acetone, tanks. .gal. .25 - —

Methanol in drums, car lots, is 5c. per gal. higher, frt. alld., east of the Rocky Mts. Prices on the Pacific Coast are 3c. higher on tanks and 1c. per gal. higher on drums, car lots.

pure, synth., dms., c.l., Zone 0, frt. alld. .gal. .38 - —
2, frt. alld. .gal. .. - —
3, frt. alld. .gal. 42 - —
4, frt. alld. .gal. 44 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd. .gal. .40½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd., gal. .47 - —
3, frt. alld. or dlvd. .gal. 44½ - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd. .gal. 60 - —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld. gal. .33 - —
2, frt. alld. .gal. .35½ - —
3, frt. alld. .gal. .36½ - —
4, frt. alld. .gal. .37 - —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are —Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. .lb. .08 - —
W. of Miss. R. .lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. .lb. .08½- —
W. of Miss. R. .lb. .09½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss R. lb. .07 - —
W. of Miss. R. .lb. .08 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. .lb. .07½- —
W. of Miss. R. .lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. .lb. .08 - —
W. of Miss. R. .lb. .09 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R., lb. .06½- —
W. of Miss. R. .lb. .07½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. .lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, tanks. .gal. .25 - —

Methyl acetone in drums, car lots, is 5c. per gal. higher, frt. alld., east of Rocky Mts. Prices on Pacific Coast are 3c. per gal. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums, car lots.

Methyl, acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. E. of Rockies. .gal. .38 - —
2, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, gal. .41 - —
3, Pacific Coast. .gal. .42 - —
Zone 4. .gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. E. of Rockies. .gal. .41 - —
2, frt., alld. E. of Rockies. .gal. .475 - —
3, Pacific Coast. .gal. .45 - —
4 .gal. .605 - —
tanks Zone 1, frt. alld. E. of Rockies. .gal. .315 - —
2, ft. alld. E. of Rockies, gal. .34 - —
3, Pacific Coast. .gal. .35 - —
4 .gal. .355 - —

Methyl acetone, synthetic, sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Dela., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., West Va. and Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C. and S. D.; Zone 3, Pacific Coast; Zone 4, Ariz., Col., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash., N. Mex.

Methyl alcohol, (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, bots. .lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs. .lb. .70 - 1.20
Bromide, cyl. .lb. .60 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders. .lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl. .lb. .36 - —
60 to 499 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers. .lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl. .lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, mach. mfrs. and jobbers. .lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 130-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.

Cinnamate, bls. .lb. 2.45 - 3.75
Formate, dms. .lb. .35 - .36
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .lb. .30 - —
Iodide, bots. .lb. 3.68 - 3.83
Salicylate, dms. .lb. .40 - .42
cns. .lb. .42 - .45
Violet toner, bbls. .lb. .38 - —
permanent, bbls. .lb. .80 - —
Methylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts. .lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same terms. .lb. .12 - —
tanks, same terms. .lb. .10½- —
Methylene blue, medcl., kgs., 100 lbs. .lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs. .lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, dms., f.o.b. works. .lb. .18 - .22
Methylheptenone, bots. .lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Methylheptin carbonate, bots. .lb. 23.00 -44.00
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., wks. .lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., 55-gal., c.l., works. .gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., works. .gal. .80 - —
smaller containers, works. .gal. 1.00 - —
tanks, works. .gal. .70 - —
Methylnaphtyl ketone, dom., cryst., bots. .lb. 3.25 - 3.30
imp. bots. .lb. 3.10 - —
Methylpropyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Ketone, dms., c.l. .lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .lb. .20 - —
tanks .lb. .15 - —
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers, extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee. .ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis. .ton. 11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis. .ton. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis. .ton. 13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers, extra, c.l., same basis. .ton. 18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis. .ton. 15.00 - —
325 mesh, containers, extra, c.l., same basis. .ton. 18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis. .ton. 20.00 - —
Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1 quality, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works. .ton. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton. 40.00 - —
1,000 lbs., works. .lb. .02 - —
500 lbs., works. .lb. .02½- —
100 lbs., works. .lb. .03 - —
roofing, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works, ton. 29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton. 39.00 - —
paint, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works, ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton. 65.00 - —
white, No. 1 quality, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works. .ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works ton. 45.00 - —
1,000 lbs., works. .lb. .02½- —
500 lbs., works. .lb. .03 - —
roofing, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works. .ton. 29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs. works, ton. 39.00 - —
paint, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works, ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton. 70.00 - —
wet-ground, paint or lacquer, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. .lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., 1,000 lbs., dlvd. E. .lb. .04¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. E. .lb. .05½- —
100 lbs., works. .lb. .03½- —
paper, wall or coated, bgs., c.l., frt. all., E. .lb. .04½- —
c.l., 1,000 lbs., frt. all., E. .lb. .04¾- —
smaller lots, frt. alld., E. .lb. .05½- —
rubber bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld., E. .lb. .04½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld., E. .lb. .05 - —

wet-ground mica prices are ½c. per pound higher on Pacific Coast.

Milk powder, skimmed roller, bbls., c.l. .lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .lb. .07 - —
spray, bbls., c.l. .lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .lb. .07½- —
unskimmed, roller bbls., c.l. .lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l. .lb. .16½ - —
spray, bbls., c.l. .lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l. .lb. .16½ - —
Millet seed, yellow, bgs. .lb. .03¼- .03½
early fortune, bgs. .lb. .02 - .02½
hulled, bgs. .lb. .05½- .06
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinner and V M & P. naphtha).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks. .gal. .06½- —
New Orleans. .gal. .06 - —
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, kgs., 99% powd. .lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., works .lb. .55 - —
Monobutylamine dms., l.c.l., works. .lb. .65 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms. .lb. .06 - .08
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works. .lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms. .lb. .25 - —
tanks .lb. .23 - —
Monoethylaniliin, dms. .lb. .77 Nom.
Monomethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .lb. .70 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms. .lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Morphine, bots., 5 oz. .oz. 11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs. .oz. 10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs. .oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs. .oz. 8.80 - —
Ethylhydrochloride, bots. 5 ozs., oz. 10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs. .oz. 10.55 - —
Hydrobromide, bots., 5 ozs. .oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs. .oz. 8.75 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs. .oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs. .oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gal., l.c.l., works. .lb. .75 - —
smaller containers, works. .lb. 1.00 - —
Mullein flowers, cns. .lb. .80 - .85
Leaves, bls. .lb. .07 - .08
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grained, bots. .oz. 21.00 -22.00
pods, caddies, 20 ozs. .oz. 19.00 -21.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more. .lb. 3.25 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs. .lb. 3.50 - —
1 lb. .lb. 3.65 - —
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 3.40 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs. .lb. 3.65 - —
1 lb. .lb. 3.80 - —
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.00 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs. .lb. 1.10 - —
1 lb. .lb. 1.25 - —
Musk root, bls. .lb. .12 - .13
Mustard seed, Bombay, brown, bgs. .lb. .04½- .05
California, brown, bgs. .lb. .07 - .07½
Chinese, yellow, bgs. .lb. .05¾- .06¼
Danish, yellow, bgs. .lb. .08 - .08½
Dutch, yellow, bgs. .lb. .07¾- .08
English, yellow, bgs. .lb. .09 - .09½
Hungarian, yellow, bgs. .lb. .07¾- .08½
Roumanian, yellow, bgs. .lb. .06 - .06½
Myrobalans, J1, bgs., shipt. .ton. 27.00 - —
J2, bgs., shipt. .ton. 19.00 - —
R2, bgs., shipt. .ton. 17.00 - —
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls. .lb. .03¾- .05¼
solid, 50% bbls. .lb. .04¾- —
powdered, 70% bbls. .lb. .05¾- —

N

Naphtha, Painters' (see Petroleum naphtha. V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74 deg., bgs., bbls., wks., 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.85
78 deg., bgs., bbls., wks., 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.35
import, bgs., Atl. ports. 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.85
refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works. .lb. .05¾- —
50-lb. cs., same basis. .lb. .06 - —
pkgs. (16 oz.), same basis, lb. .06½- —
(12 oz.) same basis. .pkg. .05¼- —
chipped, crushed, bbls., same basis. .lb. .05¼- —
rice, cryst., powd., bbls., same basis. .lb. .05¾- —
Nerolin, cryst., cns. .lb. 1.20 - 1.35
Nickel carbonate, bbls. .lb. .36 - .37½
Chloride, bbls. .lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, black, bbls. .lb. .36 - .38
Salt, bbls. .lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld. .lb. .70 - —
10-lb. tins .lb. .86½- —
Nitereake, bulk, works. .ton. 16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. .lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .lb. .06 - —
tanks .lb. .07 - —

Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ¼, and 40, sec. vis., bbls., works. .lb. .28 - —
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec., vis., bbls., works. .lb. .29 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works. .lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20 and higher vis., bbls., lb. .26 - —
ester-soluble, lacquer, 20-30 and 60-80 sec., vis., bbls., works. .lb. .29 - —

Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitrogen solution, 45¼% ammon., tanks, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf ports. .unit-ton. 1.02 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, 8-11% ammon., dom., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis., dlvd. .unit-ton. No prices.
f.o.b. Chemical, Ill. unit-ton. 2.35 - 2.45
East Coast producing points. .unit-ton. 2.65 - 2.75
import, bgs., c.i.f. Atlantic ports, shipt. .unit-ton. 2.65 - 2.70
Nitronaphthalene, bbls. .lb. .24 - .25
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs., cs. .lb. No prices
Chinese, shipt., cs. .lb. No prices
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs, 80s, bgs., cs. .lb. .49 - .50
110s, bgs., cs. .lb. .19 - .19½
West Indian, bgs. .lb. .10¾- .11
Nux vomica, bls. .lb. .03¾- .04
powd., bbls., bxs. .lb. .06 - .07

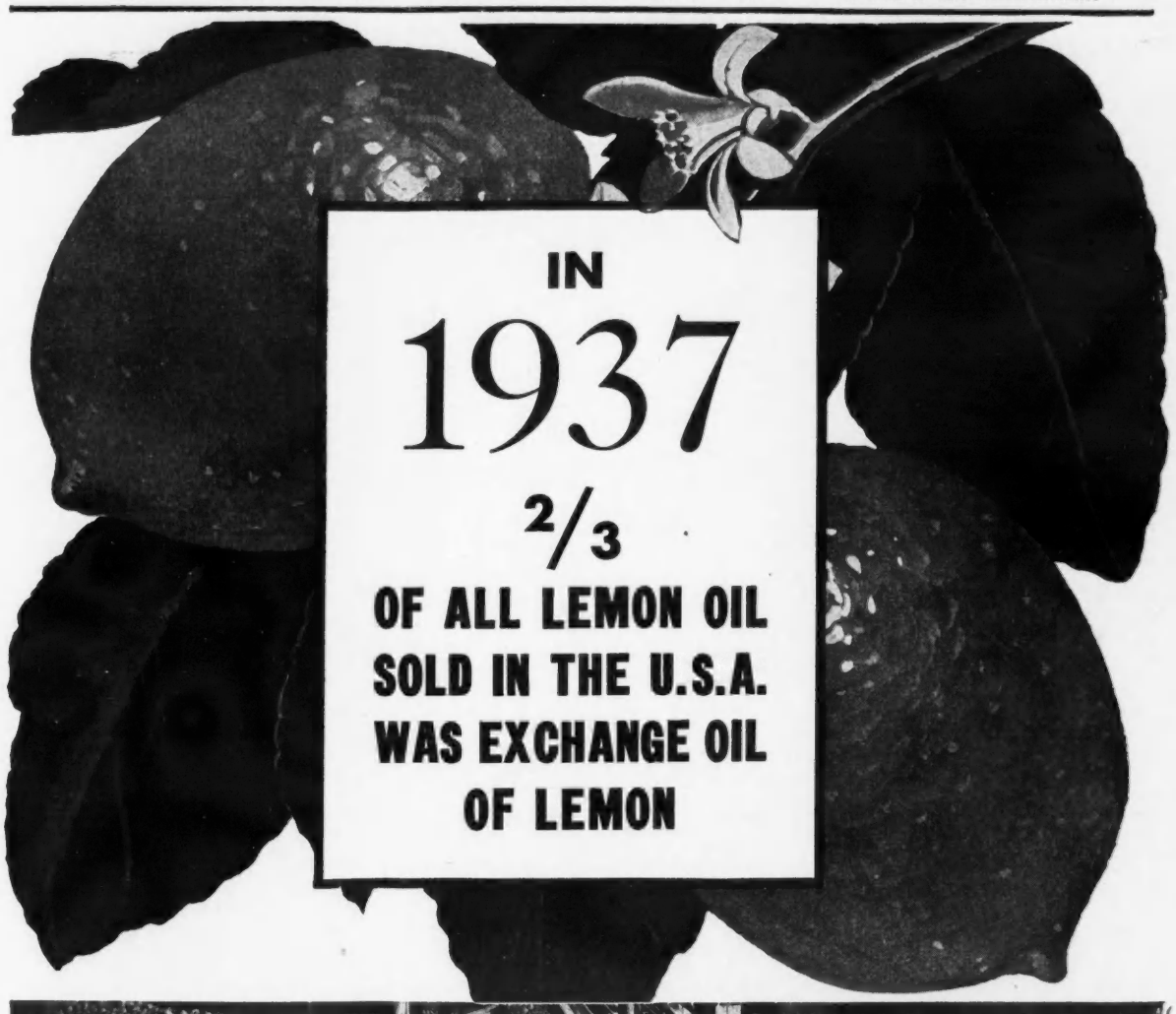
O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l. wks. .lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bbls., wks. .lb. .03¾- —
tanks .lb. .02¾- —
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octanes, 100-140° C., mixed, dms., c.l., G.3. .gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., G.3. .gal. .17 - —
tanks, G.3. .gal. .10½- —
Octyl acetate, dms., c.l., works. .lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works. .lb. .17 - —
tanks, works. .lb. .15 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde), natural, bots. .lb. 2.00 - 2.50
s.p.a., bots. .lb. 2.05 - 2.75
sweet, true, exp., cns. .lb. .65 - .68
Amber, crude, cns. .lb. .16 - .17
ref'd, cns. .lb. .50 - .51
Amyris, cns. .lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Angelica root, bots. .lb. 52.00 -53.00
seed, bots. .lb. 70.00 -80.00
Oil, anilin (see A)
Anise, USP, cns., dms. .lb. .70 - .75
Apricot kernel, cns. .lb. .28 - .32
Babassu, tanks .lb. .06¾ Nom.
Bay, W. I., cns. .lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Bergamot, artif., cns. .lb. 1.25 - 1.30
natural, coppers .lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Betula (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch tar, crude, dms. .lb. .16 - .17
rectified, cns. .lb. .65 - .70
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns. .lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Cayenne, cns. .lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms. .lb. .42 - .45
USP IX, cns. .lb. .48 - .50
Calamus, cns. .lb. 3.60 - 4.25
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns. .lb. .21 - .22
dms. .lb. .19 - .20
white, cns. .lb. .20 - .21
dms. .lb. .17 - .18
Cananga, native, cns. .lb. 1.25 - 1.30
rectified, cns. .lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP X, cns. .lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Caraway, USP, cns. .lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Cardamom, bots. .lb. 15.00 -33.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms. .lb. .84 - .86
Castor, blown, one-way dms., c.l. .lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l. .lb. .12 - —
Medicinal, bbls., c.l. .lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l. .lb. .10½- —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l. .lb. .13½- —
dms. (returnable), c.l. .lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. .lb. .10¼- —
(5-gal.), l.c.l. .lb. .11½- —
tanks .lb. .09 - —
No. 3, bbls., c.l. .lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l. .lb. .10 - —
dms. (returnable), c.l. .lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. .lb. .09¾- —
tanks .lb. .08½- —

Castor oil, med. and No. 3 prices are dlvd. all points between N. Y. and Philadelphia, Albany, and N. E. States; Chicago c.l. prices ¾c. higher than N. Y.; l.c.l. prices ¾c. higher than N. Y.; one-way dms., ¼c. higher, all points.

sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l. .lb. .06¼- .06¾
l.c.l. .lb. .07¼- .08¾
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l. .lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l. .lb. .10 - .10½
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l. .lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l .lb. .10½- .11
Cedarleaf, cns. .lb. .63 - .68
dms. .lb. .60 - .65
Cedarwood, Oregon, cns., dms. lb. .28 - .30
Southern, cns.. dms. .lb. .20 - .23
Celery, bots. .lb. 7.50 -14.50
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns., 500 lbs., lb. .90 - —
25 lbs. .lb. 1.00 - —
Chinawood, dms. .lb. .12¾- .13
tanks .lb. .1180- .1200
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bots. .lb. 8.00 -22.00
Seychelle, bots. .lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cns. .lb. .35 - .35½
dms. .lb. .33½- .34
Java, dms. .lb. .38 - .40
Clove, makers, USP, cns. .lb. .98 - —
dms. .lb. .95 - —
Coconut, Manila, crude, tanks. .lb. .03¾- —
Pac. Cst. .lb. .03 - —
edible, 76°, tax incl., dms., (returnable), c.l. .lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. .lb. .09¼- —
tanks .lb. .08¼- —
Cod, Newfoundland, shipt., tanked, bbls. .gal. .38 Nom.
Norwegian, shipt., bbls. .gal. .27 - .29
Codliver, med., U.S.P., Norwegian, bbls. .bbl. 26.00 - 27.00
Coriander, bots. .lb. 18.00 - 20.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works. .lb. .07 - .07¼
refd., bbls. .lb. .09¾- .10
Cottonseed, dom., cooking, bbls. .lb. .09¼- —
salad, bbls. .lb. .09½- —
import, Brazilian, semi-refd., dms. .lb. .0475- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, USP, cns. .lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Cubeb, USP, cns. .lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots. .lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cypress, dom., bots. .lb. 5.25 - 5.30
import, cns. .lb. 12.00 -12.25
Degras (see D).
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk. .bbl. 1.75 - —
California, 24 plus, bulk. .bbl. 1.55 - —
Dill seed, bots. .lb. 3.00 - 3.25
weed, bots. .lb. 3.85 - 4.10
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. .lb. 2.40 - 2.55
Eucalyptus, cns. .lb. .35 - .37
dms. .lb. .33 - .35
Fennel, sweet, cns. .lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Fuel, bunker, California, tide-water. .bbl. .90 - —
Gulf Coast. .bbl. .85 - .90
Louisiana, Arkansas, 10-14, bbl. .85 - 1.00
N. Y. and N. J. terminals:—
Monday .bbl. .95 - —
Tuesday .bbl. .95 - —
Wednesday .bbl. .95 - —
Thursday .bbl. .95 - —
Friday .bbl. .95 - —
Saturday .bbl. .95 - —
North Texas, 18-22. .bbl. .80 - .85
24-28, zero cold test. .bbl. 1.10 - 1.15
Oklahoma, 18-22. .bbl. .85 - .90
24-28, zero cold test. .bbl. 1.07½- 1.12½
24-28, 15 and above. .bbl. .90 - .95
Pennsylvania, 36-40. .gal. .04 - .04½
Furnace, Bayonne, 1, bulk, refinery. .gal. .06 - —
2, bulk, same basis. .gal. .04½- —
4, bulk, same basis. .gal. .04¾- —
Louisiana - Arkansas, 32 - 36, light straw. .gal. .03¾- .04
Oklahoma, 28-30. .gal. .03¼- .03½
32-36 .gal. .03½- .03¾
36-38 .gal. .03¾- .03¾
38-40, straw. .gal. .03¾- .04
38-40 zero, 60 e.p. .gal. .03¾- .04
Fusel (see F).
Gas, Bayonne, bulk. .gal. .04¾- —
Gulf Coast, bulk. .gal. .04½- .04¼
North Texas, bulk. .gal. .02¾- .03
Oklahoma, bulk. .gal. .02¾- .03
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, rose, cns. .lb. 3.25 - 4.50
Bourbon, cns. .lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns. .lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Grapeseed, dms. .lb. .40 - .60
Ginger, dist., bots. .lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots. .lb. 2.75 - 3.10
Haarlem, import., bots. .gross 3.25 - 3.35
Halibut-liver, dms., 1,000 A unit gal. .75 - 1.00
Hemlock, cns. .lb. .75 - 1.00
Juniper berry, USP, cns. .lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Wood, tech., cns. .lb. .45 - —
Juniper tar, USP XI, 1,000 lb. dms. .lb. .39 - .40
cns. .lb. .44 - .45
Lard, common, 1, bbls. .lb. .08¼- —
2, bbls. .lb. .08¼- —
extra, bbls. .lb. .09 - —
1, bbls. .lb. .08¾- —
winter, strained, extra, bbls., lb. .09¼- —
prime burning, bbls. .lb. .10 - —
prime, ed., bbls. .lb. .11½- —
ined., bbls. .lb. .09½- —

Oil, laurel, bots.	lb.	6.25 - 6.50
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	2.00 - 2.05
Lavender flower, French, 50% ester, cns.	lb.	4.75 - 5.00
38-42% ester, cns.	lb.	3.25 - 4.25
35-38% ester, cns.	lb.	2.75 - 3.00
30-32% ester, cns.	lb.	2.00 - 2.25
garden, cns.	lb.	.42 - .45
spike, Spanish, tech., cns.	lb.	1.05 - 1.10
dms.	lb.	.95 - 1.10
Lemon, Calif., cns.	lb.	2.50 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.	lb.	3.10 - 4.00
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms.,	lb.	.38 - .40
Lime, dist., cns.	lb.	4.25 - 4.75
expressed, cns.	lb.	7.50 - 9.50
Linaloe wood, cns.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Linseed, boiled, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0910- —
l.c.l., 5 or more	lb.	.0950- —
less than 5	lb.	.0990- —
tanks	lb.	.0850- —
double boiled, bbls., less than 5 lbs.	lb.	.1010- .1030
raw, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0870- —
l.c.l., 5 or more	lb.	.0910- —
less than 5	lb.	.0950- —
tanks	lb.	.0810- —
Lovage, bots.	lb.	41.25 -60.00
Lubricating, at refinery (including U.S. tax 4c. per gal.):—		
California, green, 70, 80, 100, vis., dms.	gal.	.20 - —
140 vis., dms.	gal.	.25 - —
green, pale, 750, 900 vis., dms.	gal.	.26 - —
green, pale, red, 200, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 600, 700 vis., dms.	gal.	.26 - —
Oklahoma, bright stocks. 100-110 D, color 4, 0-10 pour, tanks.	gal.	.18½- —
15-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.17½- —
150-160 D, color, 4½, 0-10 pour, tanks.	gal.	.20 - —
15-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.19 - —
150-160 E, color 5½, 15-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.18½- —
190-200 D, color 4¼, 15-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.23 - —
200-210 E. 15-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.22 - —
neutrals, 0-10 pour, 150 vis., 3 color, tanks.	gal.	.13 - —
180 vis., 3 color, tanks,	gal.	.14 - —
4 color, tanks.	gal.	.13½- —
200 vis., 3 color, tanks,	gal.	.14½- —
4 color, tanks.	gal.	.14 - —
250 vis., 3 color, tanks,	gal.	.15½- —
4 color, tanks.	gal.	.15 - —
280 vis., 3 color, tanks,	gal.	.16½- —
4 color, tanks.	gal.	.16 - —
300 vis., 3½ color, tanks,	gal.	.17 - —
350 vis., same basis.	gal.	.17½- —
400 vis., same basis.	gal.	.18 - —
500 vis., same basis.	gal.	.18½- —
600 vis., same basis.	gal.	.19 - —
15-25 pour prices are ½c. per gallon higher than zero to 10° pour.		
Penn., bright, 600 cold test, 10-15 pour, tanks.	gal.	.18 - —
cylinder, 600 fire, tanks,	gal.	.11½- —
600 flash, tanks.	gal.	.14 - —
630 flash, tanks.	gal.	.17 - —
635 fire, tanks.	gal.	.12½- —
650 fire, tanks.	gal.	.13½- —
Warren, E, amber, tanks,	gal.	.15 - —
neutral, 150 vis., 3 color, tanks.	gal.	.18 - —
180 vis., 3 color, tanks.	gal.	.18½- —
200 vis., 2 color, tanks.	gal.	.19 - —
spot, Penna., bright, bbls., c.l., f.a.s.	gal.	.24 - —
unfiltered, 600 s.r.	bbls., f.a.s.	gal. .20 - —
600 flash, s.r., bbls., c.l.,	gal.	.22 - —
639 s.r., bbls., c.l., f.a.s.	gal.	.20½- —
Warren, E, bbls., c.l., f.a.s.	gal.	.22½- —
smaller lots, f.o.b.	gal.	.23½- —
Mace, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	1.20 - 1.25
Mandarin, superior, coppers.	lb.	6.00 - 7.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Balto.	gal.	.30 - —
refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.0670- .0690
tanks	lb.	.0610- —
blown, dms.	lb.	.0670- .0690
kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.0760- .0780
light, pressed, dms.	lb.	.0610- .0630
tanks	lb.	.0550- —
Mineral, white (see Oil- white mineral).		
Mustard, artif., USP, cns.	lb.	1.65 - 1.70
dist., natural, bots.	lb.	8.50 - 9.00
expressed, bbls.	gal.	.65½- .70
Neatsfoot, 20° cold test, bbls.,	lb.	.15¼- —
extra, bbls.	lb.	.09 - —
1, bbls.	lb.	.08¾- —
pure, bbls.	lb.	.11¾- —
prime, bbls.	lb.	.09¼- —
sulphonated, common, 25% moisture, dms.	lb.	.10½- —
Neroli, bots.	lb.	115.00- 140.00
Nutmeg, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.20 - 1.25
Oiticica, dms.	lb.	.10½- .10¾
Oleo, 1, bbls.	lb.	.09½- —
2, bbls.	lb.	.09 - —
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	5.00 - 5.25
Olive, denat., bbls.	gal.	.94 - .98
edible, bbls.	gal.	1.75 - 2.00
foots, bbls.	lb.	.07 - .07¼
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.11½- .12
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½- .13
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.13½- .14
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½- .15
80% (63% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.14½- .15
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½- .16
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.	lb.	.50 - —
expressed, African, cns., dms.	lb.	.80 - .85
Calif., cns.	lb.	.65 - .75
Messina, USP, coppers.	lb.	2.25 - 3.25
West India, cns.	lb.	1.90 - 2.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns.	lb.	.90 - 1.60
Orris, Florentine, concrete, extra strong bots.	oz.	5.25 - 5.50
Palm, Niger, csks.	lb.	.03⅝- —
shipment	lb.	.02¾- —
softs, 12½%, bulk, shipt.	lb.	.02¾- —
20%, bulk, shipt.	lb.	.0270- —
Sumatra, shipt., bulk	lb.	.02¾- —
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	2.00 - 2.25
Palmkernel, bulk, shipt.	lb.	.0365 Nom.
Paraffin, 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G. 3.	gal.	.05¼- —
330° flash, 70-80 vis., tanks, G. 3.	gal.	.05½- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy.	gal.	.12 - —
350° flash, 160-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy.	gal.	.14 - —
360° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G. 3.	gal.	.05¾- —
Patchouli, bots., cns.	lb.	3.75 - 8.00
Peanut, crude, dom., tanks.	lb.	.07½- .07¼
refd., edible, bbls.	lb.	.10¼- .10¾
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.	lb.	1.40 - 1.45
import, cns.	lb.	1.35 - 1.40
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms.,	lb.	2.20 - 2.45
redist., USP, cns., dms.	lb.	2.30 - 2.65
Oil, perilla, dms.	lb.	.09¾- .10
tanks	lb.	.0920- .0940
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.	lb.	.90 - 1.00
Pimento berry, cns.	lb.	3.65 - 7.50
leaf, cns.	lb.	2.30 - 2.40
Pine, dest.-dist., straw-color, dms., dlvd., E. ports	gal.	.46 - .48
steam-dist., dms.	gal.	.50 - —
tanks	gal.	.54 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns.	lb.	.95 - 1.00
Putty, bbls., El Segundo, Richmond, Cal.	gal.	.22½- —
contracts	gal.	.19½- —
Whiting, Ind.	gal.	.28 - —
dms., c.l., Bost., Provid.	gal.	.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	gal.	.27 - —
tanks, same basis.	gal.	.18 - —
Martinez, Cal.	gal.	.24 - —
Rapeseed, blown, bbls.	lb.	.14 - .14½
denat., bbls.	gal.	.75 - .80
Red, dist. or saponif., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.08⅜ Nom.
dms., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼ Nom.
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07½ Nom.
white, dms.	lb.	.11¼ Nom.
Rose, artif., bots.	oz.	2.00 - 8.00
natural, coppers.	oz.	5.25 -22.50
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.	lb.	.56 - .75
dms.	lb.	.51 - .70
Rosin, 1st rectfd., dms.	gal.	.45 - —
2d rectfd., dms.	gal.	.47 - —
3d rectfd., dms.	gal.	.51 - —
Rue, bots.	lb.	2.15 - 2.20
Sage, cns.	lb.	1.30 -35.00
Sandalwood, E.I., USP, cns.	lb.	4.75 - 4.80
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. Cst.	gal.	.28 - —
refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.0670- .0690
tanks	lb.	.0610- —
kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.0760- .0780
light, pressed, dms.	lb.	.0610- .0650
tanks	lb.	.0550- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.	lb.	.36 - .37
dms.	lb.	.34 - .35
natural, cns., dms.	lb.	1.00 - 1.05
Savin, cns.	lb.	1.65 - 1.70
Oil, savory, cns.	lb.	2.00 - 2.25
Sesame, refd., dms.	lb.	.10½ Nom.
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., wks.	gal.	.18 - —
l.c.l., works.	gal.	.21 - —
tanks, works.	gal.	.14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.	9.50 -10.00
Soybean, dom., crude, dms.	lb.	.0650- .0700
tanks	lb.	.05⅞- —
refd., dms.	lb.	.0767½- .0725
tanks	lb.	.0685- —.
Spearmint, USP, cns.	lb.	1.70 - 1.75
Sperm, bleach, 38°, dms.	lb.	.1000- .1020
45°, dms.	lb.	.0930- .0950
natural, dms.	lb.	.0880- .0900
Spruce, cns., dms.	lb.	.75 - 1.00
Sweet, birch, North, cns.	lb.	2.25 - 3.50
South, cns.	lb.	1.65 - 2.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works,	ton.	45.00 - —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	50.00 -65.00
tanks, works.	ton.	35.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.06 - —
tanks, works.	lb.	.05 - —
Tallow, acidless, bbls.	lb.	.08½- —
tanks	lb.	.08 - —
Tansy, cns.	lb.	5.50 - 5.75
Tar, coml, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. cities	gal.	.26 - —
E. ports	gal.	.25 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.26 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.20 - —
rectfd., USP, bbls., dlvd., E. ports	gal.	.50 - —
Tar acid (see T).		
Teaseed, crude, dms.	lb.	.07¼- .07½
Tea Tree (see Oil, ti tree).		
Thyme, NF, red, dms.	lb.	.85 - 1.25
white, dms.	lb.	.85 - 1.45
Ti tree, cns.	lb.	3.10 - 3.50
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).		
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).		
Turpentine (see T).		
Turtle, cns.	gal.	4.25 - 5.00
Vetiver, bots.	lb.	4.35 -16.50
Walnut, crude, dms.	lb.	.13 - .13½
refd., dms.	lb.	.14 - .14½
Whale, refd., natural, dms.	lb.	.0770- .0790
winter, bleach, dms.	lb.	.0810- .0830
Wheat germ, phar., cns., dms.	gal.	22.50 -30.00
feedstuff, cns., dms.	gal.	17.50 -25.00
White, mineral, doms., tech., 50-60 vis., dms.	gal.	.42 - —
65-75 vis., dms.	gal.	.44 - —
80-90 vis., dms.	gal.	.45 - —
USP, 80-90 vis., dms.	gal.	.49 - —
95-105 vis., dms.	gal.	.57 - —
125-135 vis., dms.	gal.	.64½- —
140-150 vis., dms.	gal.	.68 - —
175-185 vis., dms.	gal.	.72½- —
200-210 vis., dms.	gal.	.74½- —
320-330 vis., dms.	gal.	.80½- —
335-345 vis., dms.	gal.	.82 - —
Russian, 80-90 vis., dms.	gal.	.49 - —
145-155 vis., dms.	gal.	.68 - —
175-185 vis., dms.	gal.	.72½- —
335-345 vis., dms.	gal.	.82 - —
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns.	lb.	4.00 - 8.00
South, cns.	lb.	3.05 - 3.75
synth (see Methyl salicylate).		
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).		
Wormseed, cns.	lb.	2.60 - 2.65
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	2.75 - 3.25
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns.,	lb.	3.50 - 6.00
Manila, bots.	lb.	18.00 -24.00
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.	ton.	5.00 - 8.00
Lumps, same basis.	ton.	7.00 - —
Spalls, same basis.	ton.	5.00 - —
ground, 200 mesh, c.l., mines,	ton.	15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.	ton.	10.00 - —



THERE you have the fact and the reason for it. Quality and fair price have made Exchange Brand the fastest selling oil of lemon in the United States by 2 to 1!

It is made in the largest plant in the world devoted exclusively to lemon products. Nowhere else has uniformity been so exactly attained—or the American taste so successfully met.

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California Fruit Growers Exchange
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Producing Plant:
EXCHANGE LEMON PRODUCTS CO.
Corona, California

Opium—Petrol. Thinner

Opium, USP, cns.	lb.	11.50	-12.50
gran., cns.	lb.	12.50	-13.50
powd., cns.	lb.	12.50	-13.50
Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls.	lb.	.80	- .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.11¼-	—
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.11 -	—
Other points	lb.	.10¾-	—
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.11¼-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11¾-	—
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.11½-	—
Other points	lb.	.11 -	—
French, Tours, casks, ex dock,	lb.	.13½-	—
kgs., ex dock	lb.	.14½-	—
Molybdate, bbls.	lb.	.31 -	—
Toner, bbls.	lb.	.80 -	—
Orangeflower petals, cs.	lb.	.33 -	.35
Orange peel, bitter, bls.	lb.	.08 -	.09
sweet, bls	lb.	.11 -	.12
Orris root, Florentine, bgs.	lb.	.10 -	.11
fingers, cs.	lb.	.85 -	.90
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.12 -	.13
Verona, bls.	lb.	.09 -	.10
powd., bxs., cs.	lb.	.12 -	.13
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70 -	.74
Orthochloroaniliin, dms.	lb.	.60 -	.75
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32 -	—
Orthocresol, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07 -	—
100-lb. tins, same basis.	lb.	.08 -	—
50-lb. tins, same basis.	lb.	.09 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.05½-	—
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.			
Orthonitroaniliin, dms.	lb.	.55 -	—
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15 -	.18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.	lb.	.75 -	—
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.08 -	—
Orthotoluenehydrochloride, dms.	lb.	.22 -	—
Orthotoluene sulphonate, kgs.	lb.	2.00 -	2.05
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.16 -	—
Osage orange extract, cryst., bbls.,	lb.	.19 -	—
liquid, 42°, bbls.	lb.	.08 -	—
51°, bbls.	lb.	.09 -	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lbs., works.	lb.	3.50 -	—
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs.	lb.	3.65 -	4.00

P

Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	1.25 -	1.30
Paprika, Hungarian, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.25 -	.25½
medium, bgs.	lb.	.24 -	.24½
Spanish, extra fancy, cs.	lb.	.28 -	.28½
medium, bgs.	lb.	.24½-	.25
Para-aminoacetanilide, kgs.	lb.	.85	Nom.
Parachlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.45 -	—
Paracymene, refd., dms.	gal.	.75 -	1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.11 -	.12
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½-	.15½
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 122-124 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla., refy.	lb.	.02¼-	—
bbls., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.0240-	—
124-126 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla., refy.	lb.	.02¼-	—
bbls., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.0235-	.0245
yellow, 124-126 A.m.p., bbls., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.02¼	Nom.
fully refd., slabs, 123-125 A.m.p., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.03¾-	—
loose, c.l.	lb.	.0355-	—
125-127 A.m.p., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0390-	—
loose, c.l.	lb.	.0370-	—
128-130 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l.	lb.	.04 -	—
Paraffin, fully rfd., 131-133 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l.,	lb.	.0435-	—
133-135 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0465-	—
135-137 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0490-	—
138-140 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0565-	—
143-145 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0660-	—
151-153 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l.	lb.	.08½-	—
refined paraffin prices in cases are ½c. lb. higher than bags price; solid in tankcars is .05c. lower.			
match, A.m.p. up to and incl. 110-112 bbls., c.l.	lb.	.02¼-	.02¾
semirfd., solid, 122-124 A.m.p., bgs.	lb.	.02¼	Nom.
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N. Y. C.	lb.	.34 -	—
100 to 900 lbs. shipments, same basis.	lb.	.35 -	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 99% 55 and 100 gal. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
5 and 10 gal. dms., dlvd.,	lb.	.17 -	—
USP, cs., cbys.	lb.	.37 -	.45
Paranitroaniliin, kgs., works.	lb.	.47 -	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs.	lb.	.15 -	—
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35 -	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.	lb.	.35 -	—
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls.	lb.	1.25 -	1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70 -	—
Paratoluidin, bbls.	lb.	.56 -	—
Pareira brava root, bls.	lb.	.15 -	.18
Paris green, dealer, dms., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works frt. alld.,	lb.	.23 -	.25
less car lot, same basis.	lb.	.24 -	.26
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.07 -	.07½
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.18 -	.20
Pellitory root, bls.	lb.	.16 -	.17
Pennyroyal herb, bls.	lb.	.07 -	.08
leaves, bls.	lb.	.14 -	.15
Pentanes norm., 28-38°, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., G.3.	gal.	.16 -	—
tanks, G.3.	gal.	.08½-	—
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., G.3.	gal.	.25 -	—
Pepper, black, Alleppy, bgs.	lb.	.07½	.08
Lampong, bgs.	lb.	.04¾-	.04⅞
Tellicherry, bgs.	lb.	.08¾-	.09
Red, chillies, Japan, 1, bgs.	lb.	.19 -	.19½
Mombassa, bgs.	lb.	.21	Nom.
White, Java, Muntok, bgs.	lb.	.07¾-	.08
Saigon, bgs.	lb.	.07½-	.08
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls.	lb.	.23 -	.24
import, bls.	lb.	.40 -	.41
Peru, balsam, dms.	lb.	.65 -	.70
Petrolatum, amber, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.02¾-	.02¾
l.c.l.	lb.	.03¾-	.03⅞
extra, bbls.	lb.	.02¾-	.03
l.c.l.	lb.	.03¾-	.04⅛
cream (see white, cream).			
green (see red).			
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.02¼-	—
white, cream, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.04¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.05¾-	.06⅛
lily, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾-	.07⅛
snow, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.06¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾-	.08⅛
Petroleum crude, bulk, at wells:—			
California:—			
Alamitos Heights	bbl.	.74 -	.95
Athens	bbl.	.84 -	1.00
Belridge	bbl.	.70 -	1.32
Buena Vista Hills	bbl.	.70 -	1.38
Canal-Greely	bbl.	.91 -	1.68
Coalinga	bbl.	.70 -	.90
Coyote Hills (West)	bbl.	.78 -	1.32
Dominguez	bbl.	.79 -	1.00
East Coyote	bbl.	.76 -	.96
Elk Hills	bbl.	.70 -	1.38
Elwood Terrace, f.o.b. ship.,	bbl.	1.28 -	1.43
El Segundo	bbl.	.80 -	1.21
Huntington Beach	bbl.	.78 -	1.22
Inglewood	bbl.	.79 -	1.27
Kern Front	bbl.	.70 -	—
Kern River	bbl.	.70 -	—
Kettleman Hills	bbl.	1.19 -	1.43
La Habra	bbl.	.76 -	.96
Lakeview	bbl.	.70 -	1.38
Lost Hills	bbl.	.70 -	1.18
McKittrick	bbl.	.70 -	—
Midway-Sunset (except Lakeview)	bbl.	.70 -	1.38
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells—			
California (continued):—			
Montebello	bbl.	.77 -	1.43
Mt. Poso	bbl.	.70 -	—
Mountain View	bbl.	.70 -	1.20
Newhall	bbl.	.70 -	—
Orcutt	bbl.	.70 -	.98
Olinda Brea	bbl.	.76 -	1.27
Playa del Rey, f.o.b. pipeline	bbl.	.80 -	1.16
Richfield	bbl.	.76 -	1.09
Rosecrans	bbl.	.84 -	1.06
Round Mt.	bbl.	.70 -	—
Santa Fe Springs	bbl.	.78 -	1.42
Santa Paula	bbl.	.70 -	1.01
Seal Beach	bbl.	.79 -	1.19
Signal Hill	bbl.	.80 -	1.31
Torrence	bbl.	.80 -	1.05
Wheeler Ridge	bbl.	.70 -	.83
Whittier	bbl.	.76 -	.96
Wilmington	bbl.	.75 -	1.21
Canada:—			
Oil Springs	bbl.	2.17 -	—
Petrolia	bbl.	2.10 -	—
Central West:—			
Illinois	bbl.	1.35 -	—
Lima	bbl.	1.25 -	—
Midland (Mich.)	bbl.	1.12 -	—
Princeton	bbl.	1.35 -	—
East Texas	bbl.	1.20 -	1.25
Gulf Coast:—			
Barber's Hill	bbl.	.95 -	1.41
Batson	bbl.	.95 -	1.41
Dayton	bbl.	.95 -	1.41
Esperson	bbl.	.95 -	1.41
Goose Creek	bbl.	.95 -	1.41
Hull	bbl.	.95 -	1.41
Humble	bbl.	.90 -	1.41
Liberty	bbl.	.90 -	1.41
Markham	bbl.	.90 -	1.29
Orange	bbl.	.95 -	1.41
Pettus	bbl.	1.37 -	—
Pierce Junction	bbl.	.95 -	1.41
Refugio (incl. Greta, Taft, Saxet)	bbl.	1.01 -	1.17
Saratoga	bbl.	.95 -	1.41
Sour Lake	bbl.	.90 -	1.41
Spindle Top	bbl.	.95 -	1.41
Sugarland	bbl.	.95 -	1.41
West Columbia	bbl.	.95 -	1.41
Kentucky, Tennessee:—			
Big Sandy river	bbl.	1.42 -	—
Kentucky river	bbl.	1.50 -	—
Western Kentucky (Owensboro)	bbl.	1.30 -	—
Louisiana, Arkansas:—			
Bull Bayou	bbl.	.90 -	1.22
Caddo	bbl.	.90 -	1.22
Cameron Meadows	bbl.	.90 -	1.30
Choctaw	bbl.	.90 -	1.30
Cotton Valley	bbl.	.90 -	1.22
Darrow	bbl.	.90 -	1.30
De Soto	bbl.	.90 -	1.22
El Dorado	bbl.	.90 -	1.22
Haynesville	bbl.	.90 -	1.22
Homer	bbl.	.90 -	1.22
Iowa	bbl.	.90 -	1.30
Lockport	bbl.	.90 -	1.30
Miller County	bbl.	.90 -	1.22
Pine Island	bbl.	.90 -	1.22
Rainbow	bbl.	.90 -	1.22
Rodessa	bbl.	.90 -	1.22
Smackover	bbl.	.75 -	.90
Tepetate	bbl.	1.24 -	—
Urania	bbl.	1.02 -	—
Mexico, f.o.b. terminals Mexican ports—based on contract:—			
Panuco	bbl.	No prices	
Tuxpan	bbl.	No prices	
Midcontinent:—			
North Texas	bbl.	.96 -	1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.93 -	.130
Altus, Tipton (Okla.),	bbl.	.96 -	1.20
Pennsylvania, Ohio West Virginia:—			
Bradford-Allegany	bbl.	1.68 -	—
Corning	bbl.	1.07 -	—
Pennsylvania grade, in Buckeye lines.	bbl.	1.18 -	—
Eureka lines.	bbl.	1.28 -	—
N. Y. Transit lines.	bbl.	1.68 -	—
S. W. Penn. lines.	bbl.	1.34 -	—
lower district in National Transit lines.	bbl.	1.56 -	1.61
Rocky Mountain:—			
Big Muddy	bbl.	1.18 -	1.23
Canon City-Florence	bbl.	1.10 -	—
Cat Creek	bbl.	1.40 -	—
Dutton Creek	bbl.	1.06 -	1.30
Elk Basin	bbl.	1.05 -	—
Fort Collins-Wellington,	bbl.	1.01 -	1.25
Frannie, light	bbl.	.65 -	—
Grass Creek, light	bbl.	1.05 -	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells—			
Rocky Mountain:—			
Greybull	bbl.	1.30 -	—
Iles	bbl.	1.12 -	1.18
Lance Creek	bbl.	.97 -	—
Lander	bbl.	.51¼-	—
Midway	bbl.	1.00 -	1.30
Rock Creek	bbl.	1.20¼-	—
Salt Creek	bbl.	1.06 -	1.30
Sunburst	bbl.	1.20 -	—
Torchlight	bbl.	1.30 -	—
South, Central and Southwestern Texas:—			
Cass County	bbl.	.98 -	1.25
Cleveland-Liberty	bbl.	1.27 -	—
Conroe	bbl.	1.20 -	1.44
Darst Creek	bbl.	1.09 -	—
Hardin-Liberty	bbl.	1.15 -	—
Luling	bbl.	1.00 -	—
Lytton Springs	bbl.	1.12 -	—
South, Central and S.W. Texas:—			
Mirando (incl. Duval)	bbl.	.96 -	1.30
Panola County	bbl.	.93 -	1.25
Salt Flat	bbl.	1.09 -	—
Tomball	bbl.	1.20 -	1.44
West Beaumont	bbl.	.95 -	1.20
Van	bbl.	1.10 -	—
Texas Panhandle:—			
Carson-Hutchinson counties,	bbl.	.91 -	1.08
Gray County	bbl.	.96 -	1.08
West Texas:—			
Artesia, N. M.	bbl.	.90 -	—
Crane	bbl.	.78 -	1.08
Crockett	bbl.	.78 -	1.08
Ector	bbl.	.78 -	1.08
Eddy (N. M.)	bbl.	.90 -	—
Hogback	bbl.	1.33 -	—
Howard	bbl.	.78 -	1.08
Jackson, N. M.	bbl.	.90 -	—
Lea, N. M.	bbl.	.78 -	1.08
Marjamar, N. M.	bbl.	.90 -	—
Mitchell	bbl.	.78 -	1.08
Pecos	bbl.	.91 -	—
Upton	bbl.	.78 -	1.08
Winkler	bbl.	.78 -	1.08
Ether, 30-60°, dms., c.l., G. 3,	gal.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., G. 3.	gal.	.25 -	—
tanks, G.3	gal.	.13 -	—
35-60°, dms., l.c.l., G.3.	gal.	.30 -	—
40-75°, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., G.3.	gal.	.25 -	—
tanks, G.3.	gal.	.13 -	—
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.14 -	—
c.l., G.3.	gal.	.25 -	—
10-gal. lots, G.3.	gal.	.50 -	—
Lacquer, diluent, at refinery:—			
California, 100 i.b.p., 200 e.p., tanks, delvd. Los Angeles.	gal.	.11 -	—
f.o.b. Richmond.	gal.	.11 -	—
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 -	—
East Coast, tanks.	gal.	.12 -	.12½
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.07¾-	.07¾
Naphtha, cleaners', at refinery:—			
East Coast, tanks.	gal.	.10 -	—
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.06¾-	.06¾
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax,	gal.	.13 -	—
Bridgeport	gal.	.13½-	—
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax.	gal.	.17½-	—
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax.	gal.	.194 -	—
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax.	gal.	.192 -	—
Evansville, inc. ex tax.	gal.	.14½-	.15½
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax,	gal.	.206 -	—
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax.	gal.	.208 -	—
Newark, ex tax.	gal.	.12 -	—
New York, ex tax.	gal.	.12 -	—
Omaha, ex tax.	gal.	.144 -	.154
Oklahoma City, ex tax.	gal.	.16 -	—
Philadelphia, ex tax.	gal.	.11½-	—
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax.	gal.	.15 -	—
Syracuse, 150 gals.	gal.	.14 -	—
smaller lots, galv. drums.	gal.	.16 -	—
high-solvency aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway.	gal.	.16 -	—
2, over 90% arom., same basis.	gal.	.18 -	—
3, tanks, f.o.b. Bayway.	gal.	.18 -	—
5, tanks, f.o.b. Paulsboro, N. J.	gal.	.14 -	—
30, same basis.	gal.	.16 -	—
40, same basis.	gal.	.14½-	—
V. m. & p., at refinery:—			
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b.			
El Segundo.	gal.	.11 -	—
Richmond.	gal.	.11½-	—
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 -	—
54-57, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p. tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles.	gal.	.10 -	—
San Francisco.	gal.	.10¾-	—
Portland, Seattle.	gal.	.11 -	—
East Coast, tanks.	gal.	.10 -	—
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.06¾-	.06¾
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax	gal.	.13 -	.14
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax.	gal.	.16½-	—
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax.	gal.	.194 -	—
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax.	gal.	.192 -	—
Evansville, Ind., ex tax.	gal.	.147 -	.157
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax.	gal.	.206 -	—
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax.	gal.	.208 -	—
Newark, ex tax.	gal.	.12½-	—
New York, ex tax.	gal.	.11 -	—
Omaha, ex tax.	gal.	.144 -	.154
Philadelphia, ex tax.	gal.	.12½-	—
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax.	gal.	.16 -	—
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, East Coast, tanks.	gal.	.09½-	.10
Group 3, light, 120 i.b.p., 250 e.p., tanks.	gal.	.06¾-	.06¾
standard, 180 i.b.p., 288 e.p., tanks.	gal.	.06¾-	.06¾
Stoddard (CS 3-38), at refinery:—			
East Coast, tanks.	gal.	.10 -	—
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.05¾-	.06⅛
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax,	gal.	.12½-	.13⅛
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax.	gal.	.159 -	—
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax.	gal.	.184 -	—
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax.	gal.	.182 -	—
Evansville, Ind., ex tax.	gal.	.135 -	.145
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax.	gal.	.196 -	—
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax.	gal.	.177 -	—
Newark, ex tax.	gal.	.09½-	.11½
New Orleans, ex tax.	gal.	.11 -	—
New York, ex tax.	gal.	.09½-	.11⅛
Omaha	gal.	.131 -	.14
Philadelphia, ex tax.	gal.	.10½-	.12⅛
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax.	gal.	.139 -	—
Tulsa, ex tax	gal.	.10 -	.11
Thinner, at refinery:—			
California, 34, 325 i.b.p., 390 e.p., low anilin, 6,000 gal. tanks or transport trucks f.o.b. Los Angeles.	gal.	.15 -	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.16 -	—
Richmond	gal.	.14½-	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.16½-	—
44, 311 i.b.p., 385 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. Point Wells, Wash.; Willbridge, Ore.,	gal.	.10½-	—
Richmond	gal.	.10 -	—
Southern Calif.	gal.	.09½-	—

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Prepared Monthly by the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.

ALCOHOL NEWS

September ★ A Monthly Series of Technical Articles for Chemists and Executives ★ 1938

Pancreas-Derived Substance Controls Metabolism Of Fat

CHICAGO, Ill.—A patent which may open a new chapter in insulin therapy has just been issued to three inventors here. It tells of the preparation from pancreas of a substance which, although associated with insulin, apparently has a specific function of its own—that of controlling fat metabolism.

At least, fatty infiltration and degeneration of the liver in diabetics can be prevented if parenteral administration of insulin is augmented with oral doses of the substance, assert the inventors in describing a series of experiments with completely depancreatized dogs. Also, when degeneration and infiltration have already occurred, doses of the substance can reverse the degenerative process, they claim.

Extracted With Alcohol

To obtain the substance, the patent papers suggest extracting fresh, finely minced pancreas with two volumes of 95% ethyl alcohol acidulated to a pH of about 4, allowing the alcohol to stand on the pancreas for about 5 to 6 hours with stirring, and then decanting or filtering. Water in the pancreas makes the effective alcohol concentration about 60%, it is claimed.

Specific Hormone

The filtrates obtained, the patent continues, are evaporated to dryness without the use of heat, and the solid residue extracted with a fat solvent such as ether. What remains is substantially the fat-metabolism-controlling principle plus incidental amounts of insulin and traces of lecithin and choline, which may be further purified. The inventors believe the product is a specific hormone.

Effective daily oral doses (for dogs) range from 750 mg. to 2500 mg., the patent papers reveal.

Ultrasonic Waves Reduce Viscosity of Solutions

LONDON, England—Ultrasonic waves reduce the viscosities of aqueous solutions of gum tragacanth, gum arabic, gelatin, agar, sodium stearate and others, but the mechanism of viscosity reduction is not the same in all cases, investigators of the Faraday Society announce here in reporting studies on colloidal solutions.

In gums and sodium stearate it is thought the collapse of cavities formed during the transmission of ultrasonic energy, is the determining factor in viscosity reduction. With gelatin and agar solutions, however, the investigators believe this reduction is due only partly to the collapse of cavities. Viscosity reductions in sodium stearate solutions are accompanied by the appearance of rod-shaped particles and the disappearance of the background of small particles, they note.

Viscosities are of the anomalous or structural type, usually associated with solutions of high viscosity and low colloid content, it is claimed.

Resins Clean Teeth

PARIS, France—Powdered synthetic resins are suggested as mechanical cleaning agents for dentifrices in a patent granted here. Urea-formaldehyde resin is cited as an example.

Preserves Color Of Fruits

YONKERS, N. Y.—Peeled apples, sliced potatoes, pears, bananas, figs and other foods will not turn color, even after weeks of exposure, if they are dipped in thiocarbamide, it is claimed in a patent granted here. The thiocarbamide apparently prevents oxygen from acting on the cut surfaces and, in the small quantities used (about one tenth of 1%), is said to be tasteless.

Give Clue to Mechanism Of Sulfanilamide Action

By activating the system of cells which destroy micro-organisms or harmful cells, sulfanilmade "steps up" the phagocytic power of the body, report three University of Tennessee experimenters. How and why sulfanilmade acts has been somewhat a mystery, Drs. H. A. Davis, L. C. Harris, Jr., and H. C. Schmeisser state, since it has not shown much bactericidal power in vitro.

This new clue to the action of medical science's potent but puzzling weapon was revealed by studying the tissues of white rats injected daily with the chemical over a period of three months.

Among the cells which are believed to protect the body from foreign material, including disease germs, by enveloping and destroying the invading bacterial cells, are those of the spleen, liver, lymphoid tissue and the macrophages of the general tissues of the body.

New Beverage Sterilizer Preserves Flavor, Sparkle

BRUSSELS, Belgium—A new filter for sterilizing heat-sensitive liquids at low or moderate temperatures is described in a German patent recently acquired by an inventor here. The liquid is filtered through a series of membranes with progressively smaller perforations, the patent reveals.

These membranes are made by coating a fabric with cellulose acetate or other cellulose ester and perforating with calibrated needles. For the very small pores, the perforated membrane is re-coated with cellulose ester.

The filter is supported by a plate which has fine circular or spiral grooves, with drain holes through which the filtrate escapes.

Beverages sterilized in this filter are said to retain their freshness, flavor and sparkle.

Drug, Chemical Mfrs. To Meet Oct. 21 and 22

The Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade will hold its Third Annual Fall Meeting and Golf Tournament on October 21st and 22nd, 1938. Complete details of the business and recreational activities are to be announced later. The meeting will be held at the Skytop Club, Skytop, Pennsylvania.

N.F. Chemists Offer Revised Formula For Liq. Antisepticus

Claim Increased Antiseptic Power; More Pleasant Taste

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A new formula for Liquor Antisepticus N.F., more highly antiseptic than the present solution, more pleasant in taste, and easier to compound is offered by Dr. E. N. Gathercoal and associates of the National Formulary Laboratory in a recent issue of the *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Ass'n.* The new formula differs principally in the proportions of certain of the ingredients and is said to kill the test organism in one minute instead of five minutes as allowed by the test.

Alcohol Content Differs

Previously established incompatibilities of chlorthymol with eucalyptol, resulting in precipitation, caused Dr. Gathercoal to consider a downward revision of the proportion of these ingredients as well as of thymol, menthol, methyl salicylate, and oil of thyme. In the proposed formula, reductions are as shown by the following comparison:

	N.F. VI	Proposed
Boric acid	25.0	25.0 g.
Thymol	1.0	0.5 g.
Chlorthymol	1.0	0.5 g.
Menthol	1.0	0.5 g.
Methyl salicylate	1.2	0.2 cc.
Eucalyptol	2.0	0.1 cc.
Oil of thyme	0.3	0.01 cc.
Alcohol		300.0 cc.
Water, q.s.		1000.0 cc.
Alcohol } Water }	..equal quantities, q.s. 1000.0	

Directions for preparing the new formula are given in the report, although it is not stated if this new formula will officially replace the present N.F. VI formula.

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September ★ **ALCOHOL NEWS** ★ 1938

Alcoholic Preparations Of Iodine and Quinine Absorbed Best By Skin

ZURICH, Switzerland—If alcoholic preparations of iodine and quinine are applied to the skin, measurably amounts of the drugs are absorbed and may later be detected in the urine, it was advanced by Dr. A. Richard Bliss, attending the XVIth International Physiological Congress here.

In experiments conducted over the past seven years, Dr. Bliss found methyl salicylate to be absorbed most rapidly and in greatest quantity regardless of the vehicles; iodine and quinine were absorbed best in alcoholic vehicles, while aqueous solutions of iodine, fatty and oily preparations of potassium iodide and quinine were not absorbed in detectable quantities.

Of interest in connection with the above dispatch, is a study on the obsorption of alcohol through the skin made by Dr. David I. Macht. In the Journal of the A.M.A., Dr. Macht reports the following experiment and its results: Two small children were given eight minute alcohol rubs while attached to a basal metabolism machine (which eliminated the possibility of inhaling the alcohol). That definite absorption of alcohol occurred was demonstrated by a maximum alcohol concentration in the urine of 0.025%.

Air Enriched With CO_2 Improves Plant Growth

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Increasing the carbon dioxide content of the air improves plant growth, according to a recent lecture by Earl S. Johnston of the Smithsonian Institute. The author points out that increased light intensity is only effective up to a certain value, because the carbon dioxide naturally present in the air is not equal to that required during the accelerated photosynthesis.

It was shown in experiments on wheat that air enriched with carbon dioxide to about four times that of normal air "(1) increased the tillering of wheat, (2) greatly increased the weight of straw, increased (3) the number and (4) weight of heads, (5) increased the number of grains produced, and (6) slightly delayed the time of heading."

"The practical application of aerial fertilization with carbon dioxide and the source of supply of carbon dioxide in sufficient amounts for field work are still unsolved problems," the author concludes. "Its application to greenhouse culture appears to be more promising."

A tincture containing 2% iodine and 2.4% of potassium iodide in 50% alcohol is of higher antiseptic value and less irritating than the official 10% tincture, it is reported by Ricci and Daurat writing in a recent issue of **Revista Farmaceutica.**

Credit Acetic Acid With Toxic Effect On Molds

Acetic and other innocuous fatty acids of this series have a remarkable toxic effect upon the growth of bread molds, it is revealed in a recent article. The pH must be kept low, however, since at pH values from 5.5 to 6.0 the acids have only a slight effect, the authors warn. It is believed that successful application of the principle to other than food or bakers' products is possible.

Production And Sale Of Food Dyes Up During '37

U. S. production and sales of food dyes registered slight gains during 1937 as compared with 1936, data compiled by the Tariff Commission reveals. While production went up 4.5% and sales 1.8%, the value of the sales, however, declined 3.0% to $1,160,244, World Trade Notes reports.

Data on Ponceau 3R and Brilliant blue FCF is incomplete. Sales figures for five other food dyes are given as follows:

	1936		1937	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Orange I	86,546	$185,901	86,684	$191,517
Amaranth	91,836	225,689	108,230	262,785
Tartrazine	92,254	229,228	97,066	241,105
Erythrosine	7,709	113,149	7,182	100,117
Sunset yellow FCF	30,072	71,684	34,942	82,167
Total Food Dyes	**398,427**	**1,194,371**	**405,104**	**1,160,244**

Dry Enzyme Preparations Extracted With Acetone

LONDON, England—A new method of obtaining dry enzyme preparations from animal pancreas, together with protective colloids, is revealed in a recent patent granted here.

The method is given essentially as follows: Pulped entire animal glands are extracted with anhydrous acetone or anhydrous azeotropic mixtures containing acetone. Following extraction, water and extracted substances are freed from solvent by reflux distillation, after which the solvent is recycled until the pulp is dehydrated and defatted and recovered from the residual solvent.

Addition of neutral salts to the extract is said to precipitate substances of the nature of protective colloids which may be added in liquid or solid form to the dry gland or its aqueous preparations.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

Super-ammoniated fatty acid soaps with many special applications as water repellants, emulsifying agents and detergents have been introduced, according to a recent announcement. They are available as pastes which disperse in water and dissolve in alcohol, the manufacturer states. **(No. 131a)**

U S I

A synthetic base for fly sprays described as non-toxic to humans and non-staining on fabrics and paper, is now on the market. The product replaces many times its weight of pyrethrum flowers now imported for use in insectides, a recent announcement asserted. **(No. 132a)**

U S I

An ink reodorant with a definite fruity note has been developed for applications where a perfume odor would be objectionable, according to a recent announcement. The manufacturer recommends it for use in inks for paper napkins, doilies, and food wrappers. **(No. 133a)**

U S I

A new type of cap for medicine bottles indicates the time when the next dose should be taken. A tiny steel ball can be moved in a ribbed groove to mark any hour or half hour. **(No. 134a)**

U S I

New monochromatic filters for isolating the prominent lines of the mercury spectrum at wave lengths 365, 405, 436, 546, 578 and 1014mu are said to be far superior to any previously available. Exceedingly high transmission can be had with purity factors from 90 to 99%, the manufacturer reports. **(No. 135a)**

U S I

New wetting agents for soapless, foaming-type shampoo were announced recently. The complete series can be used in the manufacture of such shampoo at a dollar a gallon or less, it is reported. **(No. 136a)**

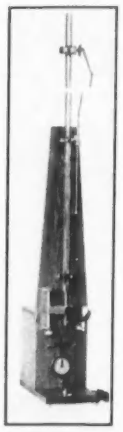
U S I

Positive sterilization of barbers' instruments is claimed for a new patented sterilizer. The unit is composed of five compartments, according to a recent announcement, for the styptic solution and applicator; razor and shears; combs; brush; and clipper. **(No. 137a)**

U S I

A new water-white belt dressing said to be particularly applicable to the food, creamery, textile, etc., industries is now on the market. The manufacturer states that the dressing has neutral characteristics and contains only ingredients which pass U.S.P. standards. **(No. 138a)**

U S I



Carboy drainers designed to prevent accidents caused by splashing and carelessness in pouring are now available in three sizes—5 gallon, standard and large — a recent announcement states. One user writes that the installation of a Carboy swing or rack ordinarily required by insurance regulations is not necessary when these drainers are used. **(No. 139a)**

U S I

For measuring particle sizes below 325 mesh (44 microns), the device at left affords amazing accuracy as well as speed and ease of manipulation with low first cost, a recent announcement states. This particle sizes gives accurate results in about two hours from representative samples of less than five grams, the manufacturer maintains. **(No. 140a)**

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Petroleum, thinner, at rfy., Calif., 56. 200 l.b.p., 300 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo	gal.	.11 -	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.12 -	—
Richmond	gal.	.11½-	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.12 -	—
East Coast, 43-47, tanks	gal.	.09½-	.10
47-49, tanks	gal.	.09½-	.10
New Jersey, tanks	gal.	.09 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.05⅝-	.05⅝
tankwagon, tax included:—			
Albany	gal.	.13 -	—
Baltimore (100 gals.)	gal.	.12½-	.15½
25-99 gals.	gal.	.13½-	.15½
Boston	gal.	.12½-	.13½
Bound Brook, North Amboy, N. J.	gal.	.11½-	.13½
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.11½-	—
Buffalo	gal.	.12½-	—
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.10 -	.12
Chicago	gal.	.162 -	—
Decatur, Ill.	gal.	.184 -	—
Des Moines	gal.	.182 -	—
Evansville, Ind.	gal.	.137 -	.147
Milwaukee	gal.	.196 -	—
Minneapolis-St. Paul	gal.	.198 -	—
Newark	gal.	.09½-	—
New York (200 gals)	gal.	.09½-	.11
Omaha	gal.	.131 -	.141
Philadelphia	gal.	.10 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12 -	.14
Providence	gal.	.12½-	.13½
Rochester	gal.	.12 -	—
St. Louis	gal.	.15 -	—
Syracuse	gal.	.14 -	—
Trenton	gal.	.11½-	.14
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.11½-	.13½
Phenobarbital, bots., 5 lbs.	**lb.**	**4.35 -**	**—**
bots. or cns., spot or contract, 100 lbs.	**lb.**	**4.00 -**	**—**
cns., 25 lbs.	**lb.**	**4.25 -**	**—**
Phenol, USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	**lb.**	**.14½-**	**.15½**
l.c.l., same basis	**lb.**	**.15¼-**	**.16¼**
under 1,000 lbs.	**lb.**	**.16¼-**	**.17¼**
tanks, works	**lb.**	**.13½-**	**—**
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms. 2,000-lb. lots.	**lb.**	**.85 -**	**—**
bbls., dms., kegs, 100-250 lbs.	**lb.**	**.87 -**	**.89**
Yellow, fib., dms., 2,000-lb. lots.	**lb.**	**.80 -**	**—**
100-lb. fib., dms.	lb.	.82 -	—
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.87 -	—
50-lb. kgs.	lb.	.84 -	—
Phenyl chloride, dms.	**lb.**	**.17 -**	**—**
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots.	**lb.**	**2.25 -**	**3.50**
Dimethylacetate, cns.	**lb.**	**14.50 -**	**15.00**
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.	**lb.**	**7.90 -**	**15.50**
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots.	**lb.**	**4.00 -**	**—**
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works	lb.	4.00 -	—
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
pure, bbls., works	lb.	2.25 -	—
Phloroglucinol, CP, tins, works.	lb.	20.00 -	22.00
tech., tins, works	lb.	15.00 -	16.50
Phosphate rock, Fla., high-grade, hard, 77% basis, 76% min., bulk, mines	long ton.	4.35 -	—
land pebble, 68% min., bulk, mines	long ton.	1.85 -	—
70% min., bulk, mines,	long ton.	2.35 -	—
72% min., bulk, mines,	long ton.	2.85 -	—
75% basis, 74% min., bulk mines	long ton.	3.85 -	—
Tenn., 72% bulk, mines,	long ton.	4.50 -	—
75%, bulk, mines	long ton.	5.50 -	—
Phosphorus, red, cs.	lb.	.40 -	.44
Yellow, cs.	lb.	.24 -	.30
Phosphorous, oxychloride, cyls.	lb.	.15 -	.18
Sesquisulphide, cs.	lb.	.38 -	.42
Trichloride, cyls.	lb.	.15 -	.18
Phthalamide, bbls., tons	lb.	.35 -	—
single bbls.	lb.	.40 -	—
kgs.	lb.	.45 -	.50
Phthalic anhydride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
Pichi leaves, bgs.	lb.	.10 -	.12
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vis.	oz.	2.40 -	2.50
Nitrate, bots., vis.	oz.	2.90 -	3.00
Pimento, bgs.	lb.	.14 -	.15
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	.35 -	.36
Pitch, Burgundy (see B)			
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	19.00 -	—
l.c.l.	ton.	22.00 -	—
hardwood, 1-time, dm., c.l., dlvd. Akron	ton.	23.75 -	24.00
linseed, dms.	lb.	.05 -	.05¼
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas)			
Pine, bbls.	lb.	6.00 -	6.25
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).			
Pleurisy root, bls.	lb.	.11 -	.12
Podophyllin, dms.	lb.	4.75 -	4.95
Poke root, bls.	lb.	.07½-	.08
milk cans	gal.	.21 -	—
Pomegranate bark, bgs.	lb.	.16 -	.17
Root bark, bgs.	lb.	.35 -	.36
Poppy flowers, red, bls.	lb.	.55 -	.70
Seed, Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.08½-	.09
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.09 -	.09½
Potash abietate	lb.	.08 -	—
Acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.26 -	—
kgs., dlvd.	lb.	.28 -	—
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.28 -	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.30 -	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	.33 -	—
Arsenite, USP, solut., cbys., 100 lbs.	lb.	.11 -	—
demj., 50 lbs.	lb.	.12 -	—
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., bbls. 300 lbs.	lb.	.15 -	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.17 -	—
gran., bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.15 -	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.17 -	—
Bichromate, spot, c.l., works.	lb.	.08⅞-	—
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works.	lb.	.09 -	—
5 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works.	lb.	.09¼-	—
Bromide, USP., gran., bbls., 500 lbs.	lb.	.31 -	—
fib., dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	.32 -	—
Carbonate, calc., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06⅝-	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05⅝-	—
liquid, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.03 -	—
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.03½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.02871½-	—
USP, gran., bbls., 325 lbs.	lb.	.14 -	—
powd., bbls., 325 lbs.	lb.	.19 -	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.21 -	—
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼-	.07½
import, dms.	lb.	.07 -	.07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms.	lb.	.03½-	.03¾
tanks	lb.	.02⅞-	—
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½-	.06¾
import, dms.	lb.	.06¼-	.06¾
Chlorate, cryst., kgs.	lb.	.09¼-	.09¾
gran., kgs.	lb.	.12 -	.13
powd., kgs.	lb.	.08½-	.09
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs.	lb.	.04 -	.06
Chromate, kgs.	lb.	.24 -	.27
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.33½-	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.34½-	—
cns., 50 lbs.	lb.	.35½-	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	.37½-	.38¼
Potash, cyanide, cans., dms.	lb.	.50 -	.55
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.90 -	—
100-lb. lots	lb.	1.00 -	—
50-lb. lots, cbys. or cns.	lb.	1.05 -	—
25-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	1.15 -	—
Guaiacolsulphonate, fib., dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.65 -	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.75 -	—
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns., 100 lbs.	lb.	.30½-	.32
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.,	lb.	.72 -	—
25 to 50 lbs.	lb.	.75 -	—
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	3.31 -	3.35
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.20 -	—
Iodide, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	1.13 -	—
bots., or cns.	lb.	1.22 -	1.43
dms.	lb.	1.13 -	1.16
Kainit, 20% K_2O, bulk, c.l.f., ports.	ton.	12.25 -	—

Prices for potash kainit, manure salts, muriate, sulphate and potash magnesia sulphate for July 1938-May 1939 are subject to discount according to the time orders are placed and the time of delivery. See fertilizer market report for particulars.

Manure salt, dom., run of mine, approx. 30%, K_2O, bulk, c.l.f. ports	unit-ton.	.58½-	—
import, 30%, K_2O, bulk, shipt.	unit-ton.	.58½-	—
Metabisulphite, kgs.	lb.	.12 -	.13½
Muriate, dom., all strengths, min., 50% K_2O bulk.	unit-ton.	.53½-	—
import, all strength, min. 80% KCl, basis 50% K_2O, bulk, c.l.f. ports.	unit-ton.	.53½-	—

Potash muriate prices in bags are $2 per ton higher than bulk price.

Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs.	lb.	.30 -	.31
tech., bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.26
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l.f. ports.	ton.	55.00	Nom.
Potash, perchlorate, kgs., works,	lb.	.09 -	.10½
Permanganate, tech., dms.	lb.	.18½-	.19
Prussiate, red, bbls.	lb.	.30½-	.34
Yellow, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.13 -	—
Silicate alkaline, lump, bgs.,	lb.	.07 -	—
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 400 lbs.	lb.	.13 -	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.15 -	—
powd., bbls., 350 lbs.	lb.	.14 -	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.16 -	—
tech., 90-95%, min. 90%, bgs., shipt., c.l.f. ports.	ton.	38.00 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.13½-	—
Xanthate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.13 -	—
Potash-magnesia sulphate, 48-53%, min. 48%, bgs., shipt.	ton.	25.75 -	—
Potash-titanium oxalate, kgs.	lb.	.35 -	.40
Prickly ash bark, bls.	lb.	.11 -	.12
Berries, bls.	lb.	.14 -	.15
Prince's pine herb, bls.	lb.	.21 -	.25
Propane, tanks, G.S.	gal.	.03 -	—
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).			
Pulsatilla, bls.	lb.	.17 -	.18
Pumice stone, Italian, Amer., grd., 4F, 3F, 2F, 1½F, and coarser, bbls., 3 or over, works.	lb.	.03 -	—
less than 3, works.	lb.	.03½-	—
F and 1, bbls., 3 or over, works.	lb.	.03½-	—
less than 3, works.	lb.	.04 -	—
O, O-½, O-¾, and ½, bbls., less than ¾, works.	lb.	.04½-	—
3 or over, works.	lb.	.04 -	—
Ital-grd., bgs., c.l., shipt. ex dock, N.Y.	ton.	32.85	Nom.
l.c.l., 5-29 tons, ex whse.,	ton.	37.70 -	—
1,000-10,000 lbs., ex whse.	ton.	38.70 -	—
2 bgs. to 1,000 lbs., ex whse.	ton.	40.70 -	—
single bgs., ex whse.	ton.	45.70 -	—

Petrol. Thinner—Pyroxylin

Pumpkin seed, bgs.	lb.	.10 -	.12
Purple lake (see Red).			
Putty, com'l, dms.	100 lbs.	3.00 -	—
linseed oil, raw, dms.	100 lbs.	4.50 -	—
refined, dms.	100 lbs.	5.00 -	—
standard, dms.	100 lbs.	3.95 -	—
Pyrethrum concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2.4% pyrethrins (Seil test) 55-gal. dms. (incl.)			
frt. alld. E. of Rockies, standard brand.	gal.	6.40 -	6.75
basis (30 to 1) 3.6% pyrethrins 55-gal. dms., (incl.) frt. alld. E. of Rockies, standard brand.	gal.	9.60 -	9.95
Pyrethrum, flowers, coarse, grnd. (g.d.p.), Japan, bgs., frt. alld., 15 tons or over.	lb.	.27 -	.28½
fine powd. Japan, bbls., ton lots frt. alld.	lb.	.28 -	.30
Pyridin, denaturing, dms.	gal.	1.53 -	—
refd., 2°, dms.	lb.	.45 -	—
Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.l.f. Atl. ports.	unit-ton.	.12-13	Nom.
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib, dms, tins.	lb.	2.15 -	2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins.	lb.	4.60 -	—
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l. mines.	ton.	9.60 -	—
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	12.00 -	—
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l. mines.	ton.	7.50 -	—
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	10.50 -	—
Pyroxylin, scrap, amber, cs., works.	lb.	.15 -	—
black, cs., works	lb.	.10 -	—
China white, ivory, cs., works.	lb.	.16 -	—
dense white, cs., works.	lb.	.12 -	—
gray, cs., works.	lb.	.10 -	—
mixed, mottles, opaque, cs., works.	lb.	.04 -	—

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and Skellysolve Dependability"

A. ERNEST MACGEE

Manager Skellysolve Division, Skelly Oil Company

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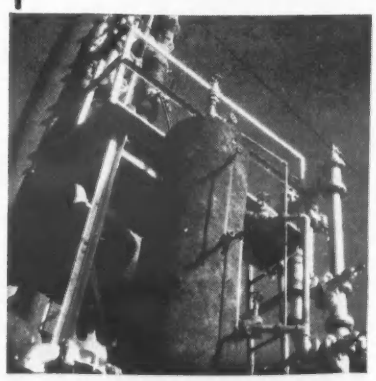

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Pyroxylin—Soda Perborate

Pyroxylin scrap, shell-demi, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works...lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works.lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia, chips, bls.....lb. .05 - .08
Quebracho extract, liquid, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .03½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
solid, 65%, bgs, c.l., ex dock, plus duty..lb. .04 - —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04¼- —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .07 - .08
Root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Quercitron, extract, liquid, 51°, bbls..lb. .07½- .08¼
solid, dms.....lb. .10 - .15½
Quicksilver, dom., flasks (76 lbs. net), dlvd., N.Y..flasks.75.00 -84.50
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. .80 - 1.00
Quinidine, cryst., small cns...oz. .96 - —
large, cns.....oz. .98 - —
powd., precip., cans.....oz. .91 - —
Sulphate, cns.....oz. .67 - —
Quinine, 100 ozs., cns.....oz. .76 - —
Acetate, cns.....oz. .99 - —
Arsenate, cns.....oz. .99 - —
Arsenite, cns.....oz. 1.01 - —
Bisulphate, cns.....oz. .54 - —
Citrate, cns.....oz. .72 - —
Dihydrobromide, bots.....oz. .75 - —
Dihydrochloride, bots.....oz. .75 - —
Ethylcarbonate, cns.....oz. .75 - —
Ferrocyanide, cns.....oz. 1.01 - —
Formate, cns.....oz. .94 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns.....oz. 1.14 - —
Hydrochloride, cns.....oz. .68 Nom.
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns....oz. .75 - —
Hydriodide, cns.....oz. .99 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....oz. .99 - —
Phosphate, cns.....oz. .82 - —
Salicylate, cns.....oz. .78 - —
Sulphate, U.S.P. X, cns.....oz. .54 - —
U.S.P. XI, cns.....oz. .61 - —
Sulphocarbolate, cns.....oz. .97 - —
Tannate, cns.....oz. .87 - —
Tartrate, cns.....oz. .97 - —
Valerate, cns.....oz. .93 - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride cns.oz. .75 - —

R

R, salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .53 - —
paste, dms. .....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed, Belgian, bgs.....lb. .06¼- .06½
Dutch, bgs. .....lb. .06½- .07
Japanese, bgs.....lb. .06 - .06¼
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Red, Alizarin lake prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., Ia. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .90 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .95 - —
light shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .75 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .80 - —
light-medium shade bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .80 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .85 - —
maroon shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .95 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. 1.00 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. 1.05 - —
medium shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .80 - —
small lots, same basis, lb. .85 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .85 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .90 - —
selenide, bbls., dark, works, lb. 2.50 - —
light, works.....lb. 2.25 - —
Orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40 1-lb. cns., 500 lbs., lb. 4.15 - —
dms., 500-lb. lots.....lb. 4.00 - —
100-lb. lots .....lb. 4.10 - —
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide.)
Eosin toner, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .08¾- —
80%-85%, bbls., same basis..lb. .07¼- —
Iron oxide (see Red, oxide).
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis alizarin lake, contracts.lb. 1.25 - —
open order.....lb. 1.30 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin lake, contrs..lb. .75 - —
open order.....lb. .80 - —
Rose lake, bbls.....lb. .20 - .30
Pink, bbls.....lb. .15 - .20
Lithol-rubin toner, bbls., same basis alizarin lake..lb. 1.35 - —
Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis alizarin lake contracts. lb. .40 - —
Oxide (see Red, purple oxide).
Mercury oxide, tech., dom.... bbls..lb. 1.26 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works..lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, New Castle, N.Y..lb. .08½- —
Red, oxide, reduced, 80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis, lb. .07¾- —
Para, toner, concent., kegs, same basis alizarin lake, contracts..lb. .75 - —
open order.....lb. .80 - —
Persian, Gulf, oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, N. Y..lb. .04½- .04⅝
ex whse., Chicago, St. Louis..lb. .05⅞- —
San Fran., Los Ang., Portland, Seattle..lb. .05 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner)
Phosphotungstic rhodamine Y, kgs..lb. 3.90 - —
Purple lake, kegs.....lb. .60 - 1.00
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis..lb. .03 - —
Toner, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .50 - —
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .25 - .30
Spanish oxide, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y., lb. .03⅝- .0390
Toluidin toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. 1.35 - —
Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y., E. St. Louis..lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, bbls., works.....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0255- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .15 - —
quicksilver, bbls., 500.....lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.46 - 1.59
Red dyes are listed under Dyes.
Red precipitate, N. F., powd., ffb. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.51 - —
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls. lb. .12 - .17
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.lb. .75 - .80
USP, cryst., bbls., works...lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Rhodinol, bots. .....lb. 6.65 -13.00
Rhubarb root, cs.....lb. .32 - .33
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .37 - .40
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .17⅞- —
smaller lots.....lb. .18¼- —
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .17¼- —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .25 - .28
red, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Leaves, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Rosin, gum B, bbls., ex docks. 280 lbs. 4.75 - —
D, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.05 - —
E, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.05 - —
F, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.32½- —
G, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.32½- —
H, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.55 - —
I, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.55 - —
K, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.55 - —
M, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.55 - —
N, bbls.....280 lbs. 6.35 - —
W. G., bbls.....280 lbs. 6.40 - —
W. W., bbls.....280 lbs. 7.25 - —
X, bbls.....280 lbs. 7.25 - —
Rosin, wood, F. F.....280 lbs. 4.97 - 5.67
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.50.00 - —
import., lump., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
powd., bbls. .....lb. .08½- .10
Rue, bls. .....lb. .15 - .16

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .19 - .20
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs..... .lb. 1.70 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.75 - 2.05
Safflower, bls. .....lb. .24 - .25
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
Spanish, tins .....lb.29.50 -30.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. .52 - .53
dms. .....lb. .50 - .51
Sage, Dalmatian, stemless.....lb. .05¾- .06
garden, bls. .....lb. .06¼- .06½
Sago flour, bgs .....lb. .02½- .03¼
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.00 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 4.75 - —
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.....lb. .93 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
powd., fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.03 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Salt, rock, bgs., dlvd., N. Y..ton.13.20 -13.80
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd., N. Y..ton.15.00 -15.60
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., dlvd., N. Y..ton.15.30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y.....ton.16.30 -21.00
Saltcake, grd., dom., bbls., works, ton.19.00 -25.00
bulk, works.....ton.15.00 - —
import, bulk, c.i.f.....ton.15.00 -16.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. refined, cryst., 10-20 tons, bbls..100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.25
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 7.65 - 8.40
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.65
gran., bbls., 10-20 tons..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 6.65 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 6.90 - —
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.100 lbs. 7.50 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 7.65 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 7.90 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....lb.21.00 -22.80
Saponin, crude, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
purified, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, bls.lb. .40 - .41
Mexican, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls.....lb. .13 - .15
select, bls. .....lb. .18 - .20
Savory, bbls.....lb. .07 - .07¼
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
Scammony root, bgs.....lb. .06 - .07
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .13⅞- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14¾- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14⅝- —
Selenium, pwd., A, 10-lb. tins..lb. 2.00 - —
100-lb. cases .....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega, root, bls.....lb. .50 - .51
Senna leaves, Alexandria, bls.lb. .10 - .14
siftings, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
2 bls.....lb. .07 - .08
3, bls.....lb. .05½- .06
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .09 - .10
Pods, bls.....lb. .05½- .06
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., f.o.b., N.Y..lb. .19 - .20
dlvd. Boston.....lb. .19½- .20½
Chicago .....lb. .19¾- .20¾
Pacific Coast.....lb. .22 - .23
refd., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.....lb. .25 - —
dlvd. Boston.....lb. .25½- —
Chicago .....lb. .25¾- —
Pacific Coast.....lb. .28 - —
Garnet, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
Orange, D.C., VSO., Diamond, cases..lb. .20 - .21
Shellac, superfine, bgs., f.o.b. Bost. N. Y..lb. .11½- .12
dlvd. Chicago.....lb. .12 - .12½
Pacific Coast.....lb. .15 - .15½
T.N., bgs., f.o.b. Bost. N. Y.lb. .11 - .11½
dlvd. Chicago.....lb. .11½- .12
Pacific Coast.....lb. .14 - .14½
Shellac varnish, orange, 5-lb. cut, bbls..gal. .90 - .95
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. .85 - .90
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. .80 - .85
white, 5-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.00 - 1.10
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. .95 - 1.05
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. .90 - 1.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works.ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.ton.19.00 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.20.00 - —
wet-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.ton.19.50 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.ton.36.50 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.38.00 - —
96-98%, 325 mesh., bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.ton.21.50 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.23.00 - —
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.22.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.ton.25.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton.27.00 - —
hard-quartz, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Silver bullion.....oz. .42¾- —
Govt. purchase.....oz. .6464- —
Nitrate, vis.....oz. .31½- .33⅛
Nucleinate, bots., cns., 480 ozs., oz. .30 - .31
Proteinate, bots., cns., 480 ozs., oz. .29 - .30
Simaruba bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Skatol, bots.....lb.75.00 -80.00
Skullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Western, bls.....lb. .14 - .17
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.10.00 -15.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Smalt, black, extra velvet, ctns. lb. .05 - .08
Blue, cts.....lb. .07 - .08½
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
cut, bls., bbls.....lb. .09 - .10
powd., bbls. .....lb. .13 - .14
Soda, abietate, dms.....lb. .10 - —
Acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd..lb. .08¼- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .04½- .05
Alginate, dms.....lb. .69 - —
Antimoniate, bbls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers' works..lb. .07½- .09½
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .08 - .10
white, dms., c.l., dealers' works..lb. .09 - .11
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .09½- .11½
liquid, 50 gls., dms.....gal. .35 - —

Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 1.08 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.08 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.23 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.48 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.88 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1..100 lbs. 1.45 - —
58%, bbls., c.l., Zone 2. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.08
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.08 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.23 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.48 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.88 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b. recognized warehouse points and include delivery in any quantity to customer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1, E. of Miss. R., but including Davenport and St. Louis, to S. bndry. of Va. and Ky., N. E. States (in Me., N. H., Vt.), special local prices apply for shipts. to various counties; Zone 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), E. Kan. (incl. Wichita), Minn., Miss., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. C., Omaha, S.C., Tenn.; Zone 3, Ark., Kan. (W. of Wichita), La., Neb. (except Omaha), N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. (except El Paso); Zone 4, Ariz., Colo., El Paso (Tex.), Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Spokane, Utah, Wyo.; Zone 5, Calif., Ore., Wash. (except Spokane).

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 or more. lb. .46 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .50 - —
dms, 4,000 lbs., or more..lb. .47 - .48
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .48 - .49
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .51 - .52
Bicarbonate, gran., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y...100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y...100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate, spot, c.l., works. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., 6 cks, or 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07 - —
5 cks, or 9 bbls. or less, works..lb. .07¼- —
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., bbls., wks.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
Soda, bisulphite, solution, 32 doz., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
33 deg., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35 deg., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40 deg., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .31 - —
fiber dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .32 - —
Cacodylate bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.81 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.60 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda menohydrated, soda, sal)
Caustic, flake, 76%, 1, gr., powd., ammon. process, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
dms., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.90
2 .....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3 .....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4 .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same zone prices as ammonia process.
liquid, 47-49% buyer's tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
seller's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
seller's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, ammon. process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process.

Caustic soda l.c.l. prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.

Chlorate, dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Citrate, U.S.P., VIII, gran., bbls..225 lbs. .19½- —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .21½- —
25 lbs.....lb. .23½- .24½
kgs.. 100 lbs.....lb. .20½- —
USP XI, gran., bbls., 250 lbs. lb. .26 - —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .28 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .30 - .31
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .27 - —
U.S.P., XI, powd., bbls., 250 lbs..lb. .26½- —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .28½- —
25 lbs.....lb. .30½- .31½
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .27½- —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dom., dms..lb. .14 - .15
import, 90% cs.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09 - —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Phila..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .07¾- —
5-9, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
1-4, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
95%, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .08 - —
5-9 same basis.....lb. .08½- —
1-4, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. Phila.
Glycerophosphate, N. F., cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.40 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.. lb. 1.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.20 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
Hydrosulphite, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Hydroxide, USP., sticks, cns., 160 lbs..lb. .20½- .22
Hypophosphite, N.F., cns.... 100 lbs..lb. .67 - —
Hyposulphite, cryst., large, bgs, c.l., wks, frt. equal'd, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., wks, frt. equal'd 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.65
pea, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
5,000 lbs., and over, bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
bbls., wks.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.20
dms., wks.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.60
2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., wks..100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.10
bbls., wks.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.30
dms., wks.....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
500 to 2,500 lbs., bgs., wks., 100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.35
bbls., wks.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
dms., wks.....100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.85
less than 500 lbs., bgs., wks, 100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.95
bbls., wks.....100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.15
dms., wks.....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45
Iodate, jars.....lb. 5.02 - 5.07
Iodide, jars .....lb. 2.10 - —
bots. .....lb. 2.21 - 2.47
Mandelate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.30 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - —
Metanilate, kgs.....lb. .41 Nom.
Metasilicate, ground, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
cryst., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Molybdate, kgs., wks.....lb. .66 - —
less kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Naphthenate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate, crude, c.l., 100-lb. bgs., Sept.-June delivery, f.o.b. cars producing point or ports, rail or boat shipment..ton.29.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.ton.28.30 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
rfd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
pwd., bbls., ton lots.100 lbs. 2.65 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..lb. .06¾- —
c.l., West Coast, f.o.b. f.o.b. ports..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¼- .11¼
Soda nitrate l.c.l. price range represents delivery at various points.
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kgs. .....lb. .11 - —
Perborate, N.F., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —

Soda, phosphate, dibasic, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.20 - —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., works. lb. .09¾- .10
Pyrophosphate, anhy., c.l., bgs., wks., frt. equal'd..100 lbs. 5.90 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
10,000 lbs. or over, bgs., same basis...100 lbs. 6.25 - —
bbls., same basis.....100 lbs. 6.45 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., bgs., same basis..100 lbs. 6.90 - —
bbls., same basis....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs., dlvd., N. Y...100 lbs. 1.20 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.00 - —
bbls., dlvd. N. Y.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bxs.....lb. .52 - —
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
20 dms., and up, dlvd.N.Y.C. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
5-19 dms.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
1-4 dms.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Silicate, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls.....lb. .05¼- .05½
import, bbls. .....lb. .04½- .05
Stannate, dms.....lb. .29 - .32
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works..lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.45 - 1.65
5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd., 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls. .....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more...100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4 .....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
Sulphocyanide, dms., cns....lb. .28 - .47
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see hyposulphite).
Tungstate, CP, kgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
tech., kgs. .....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Solvent, high-flash, dms., works, frt., equald..gal. .31 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .26 - —
naphtha, soivent, dms., works, gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt., alld. gal. .26 - —
W. coast, f.o.b., Minnequa, Colo..gal. .26 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, solut., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - —
Sparteine sulphate, cns.....oz. 1.00 - 1.05
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Spruce extract, bbls., works...lb. .01⅝- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01¼- —
powd., bgs.....lb. .04 - —
super, bbls., works.....lb. .01⅞- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01⅝- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Squill red, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
white, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50
St. John's bread, bls.....lb. .06½- .07
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.70
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 2.85 - .305
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 100 lbs. 2.60 - 2.80
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.15
Potato, dom., bgs.....lb. .04 - .05
import, bgs.....lb. .05 - .06
Rice, bbls.....lb. .06¼- .07¼
Wheat, thick boil, bbls.....lb. .06¼- —
Staveacre seed, bgs. .....lb. .17 - .18
Stearin, oleo, bbls.....lb. .07¾- .08
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs. .....lb. .48 - .49
Stramonium leaves, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Seed, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Strontium bromide, fib, dms..lb. .57 - .68
kgs., 150 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
Carbonate, N.F., IV, 250-lb. bbls..lb. .30 - —
25-lb. bxs.....lb. .35 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .32 - —
Chloride, bbls. .....lb. .13½- —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.90 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 2.85 - —
Nitrate, dom., bbls c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
25 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¼- —
1-4 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¾- —
import, bbls.....lb. .07¾- .08¾
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Styralyl acetate, bots.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .40 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots...oz. .30 - —
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .57 - —
Arsenate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .60 - —
Arsenite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .57 - —
Glycerophosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .59 - —
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .57 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .62 - —
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .50 - —
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .59 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .35 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .25 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works....lb. .40 - —

Sugar coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Milk., bbls., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over.....lb. .16 - —
less than 10.....lb. .17 - —
Sulfanilamide, 5 lb. bots.....lb. 1.90 - —
fib., dms., 1,000 lbs.. 1 delivery, lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.55 - —
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.30
Sulphur, crude, bulk, 1,000 tons, mines, contracts, long ton.18.00 - —
c.l., spot, nearby, long ton.21.00 - —
ex vessel, Balto., N. Y., Phila., Southern ports, long ton 22.00 -25.00
Bost., Portland..long ton 22.50 -25.50
flowers, bgs., c.l.,works.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 4.10
refined, broken, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.90
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05
flour, comm'l, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.35
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.60 - 2.70
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
heavy, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.30
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.65

Sulphur, refined, flour, light, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.40
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.75
rock, virgin, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lbs. 2.15 - —
roll, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.10
bbls., works....100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.25
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .04 - —
10-gal. dms., c.l.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
Dioxide, liq., com'l, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .09
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .07
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .05
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .16 - .40
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .07½- .10
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 2.90 - —
Sumac, grd., Sicilian, bls....ton.65.00 - —
leaf, bales.....ton.67.00 - —
Extract, 42°, bbls.....lb. .05¼- .06¼
51°, bbls.....lb. .06½- .08½
stainless, bbls.....lb. .06½- .08½
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs., lb. .06 - .06½
medium, bgs. .....lb. .04½- .05
poultry, bgs.....lb. .03½- .04
Superphosphate, guaranteed, 16%, bulk, f.o.b. cars, boat, Balto. ton. 8.00 - —
run-of-pile, basis 16%, bulk, same basis..ton. 7.50 - —
triple, 40-48%, a.p.a. bulk, f.o.b. Balto..unit-ton. .70 - —

Soda Phos.—Tallow

T

Talc., dom., Calif., 1, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.20.00 - —
2, bgs., c.l., mills.....ton.17.00 - —
N.Y., fibrous, 93-94%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., mills.. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.16.00 - —
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.17.00 - —
98-99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.15.25 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.17.25 - —
99.85-99.95%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills...ton.17.00 - —
coarse, off color, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.11.00 -13.00
Ohio, alum-mag. type, grd., bgs., c.l., mills..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.24.50 - —
Vermont, bgs., c.l., mills. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.25.00 - —
Canad., bgs., c.l., mills...ton.11.50 -13.00
French, high-grade, bgs., l.c.l., ex whse..ton.45.00 -60.00
ordinary, bgs., c.l., ex dock, arrival..ton.23.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.27.50 -32.50
Italian, 1, bgs., ex dock, arrival. ton.65.00 -67.00
ex whse.....ton.85.00 - —
2, bgs., ex dock, arrival.ton.60.00 -62.00
Tallow, animal, edible, bbls...lb. .07¾- .07¾
extra, loose, works.....lb. .05¼- —
special, loose, works.....lb. .05¼- —

STAUFFER
Stauffer
CHEMICALS
CAUSTIC SODA
Stauffer Caustic Soda is available in flake or solid form in drums 50 — 100 — 400 and 700 pounds.
Stocks are carried at strategic points for quick delivery, in any quantity, and shipped to reach your plant at the lowest transportation cost.
OTHER STAUFFER PRODUCTS
BORIC ACID : CARBON TETRACHLORIDE : BORAX
TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE : SULPHUR CHLORIDE
SILICON TETRACHLORIDE : CREAM OF TARTAR
SULPHURIC ACID : SULPHUR : TARTARIC ACID : WHITING : CARBON BISULPHIDE : LIQUID CHLORINE
STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
624 California St., San Francisco, Cal. • 2710 Graybar Bldg., New York, N. Y. • Freeport, Texas • Rives-Strong Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. • Carbide and Carbon Bldg., Chicago, Ill. • 424 Ohio Bldg., Akron, Ohio • Apopka, Florida
Chemicals

Tallow—Whiting

Tallow, vegetable, ship, cs.	lb.	.07½- .08
sulphonated 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.05 - .05½
l.c.l.	lb.	.06 - .06½
50% (43% fat) dms., c.l.	lb.	.06½- .07
l.c.l.	lb.	.07½- .08
50% (48% fat), dms c.l.	lb.	.07 - .07½
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 - .09
Tamarind, W. I., bbls.	lb.	.05 - .05½
kegs	keg.	5.00 - 5.25
Tankage, animal, dom., grd., 10-12%, ammon., 15-20% b.p.l., bulk	unit-ton.	2.75 & .10
unground, 9-11% ammon., 15-20% b.p.l., bulk, unit-	ton.	2.75 & .10
fertilizer grade, 10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago	unit-ton.	2.65 & .10
high-grade feeding, bulk, Chicago	unit-ton.	2.85 & .10
Import., S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f. ports ship.	unit-ton.	3.10 & .10 Nom.
Tansy leaves, bls.	lb.	.18 - .19
Tapioca, flour, bgs.	lb.	.02 - .04
Tar acid oil, 15%, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.22 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.25 - —
25%, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.25½- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.28½- —
Pine, retort, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.26 - —
dlvd., ports	gal.	.25 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.26 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.20 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.	lb.	.22 - .22½
Tartar emetic tech., fine gran., bbls., 5 or more	lb.	.27¾- —
less than 5	lb.	.28 - —
powd., bbls., 5 or more	lb.	.27¾- —
less than 5	lb.	.28 - —
USP, powd., bbls.	lb.	.33 - .33½
Terebene, cans	lb.	.70 - .75
Terpinyl acetate, cns.	lb.	.77 - 1.00
Terpin hydrate, kgs.	lb.	.45 - .46
Terpineol, CP, cns.	lb.	.25 - —
dms.	lb.	.23 - —
Terpineol, alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., wks., net wgt.	lb.	.17 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).		
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works.	lb.	.08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, CP, dms.	lb.	.21½- —
tech., dms.	lb.	.09½- —
Tetralin, dms.	lb.	.12 - —
Thallium sulphate, 90% pure, dms. works	lb.	7.25 - 7.50
Theobromine, cns.	lb.	2.10 - 2.40
Sodiosalicylate, cns.	lb.	1.75 - 1.85
5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.01 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.	lb.	.24 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works	lb.	2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bls.	lb.	.14 - .15
Thymol, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.45 - —
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs.	lb.	3.25 - 3.30
25 lbs.	lb.	3.35 - 3.40
Timbo root, powd., 4% rotenone, bbls.	lb.	.18 - .26
5% rotenone, bbls.	lb.	.22 - .30
Tin crystals, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.34½- .35
Metal, Straits	lb.	.4340- —
Oxide, bbls.	lb.	.48 - .50
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.22½- —
Titanium, dioxide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), E. frt. alld.	lb.	.15 - —
Pac. cst., f.o.b. terminals,	lb.	15 -
Titanium, dioxide, bgs., l.c.l., 5 tons, E., dlvd.	lb.	.15½- —
Pac. cst., ex whse.	lb.	.15½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. dlvd.	lb.	.15½- —
Pac. cst., ex whse.	lb.	.15½- —
50-999 lbs., E. dlvd.	lb.	.15¾- —
Pac. cst., ex whse.	lb.	.15¾- —
under 50 lbs., E. dlvd.	lb.	.18 - —
Pac. cst., ex whse.	lb.	.18 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), E. frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. dlvd.	lb.	.15½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. dlvd.	lb.	.15¾- —
50-999 lbs., E. dlvd.	lb.	.16 - —
phthalate-treated, bgs., c.l., (20 tons), E. frt. alld.	lb.	.23 - —
Pac. cst., f.o.b. terminal	lb.	.23 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. dlvd.	lb.	.23¼- —
Pac. cst., ex whse.	lb.	.23¼- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. dlvd.	lb.	.23½- —
Pac. cst., ex whse.	lb.	.23½- —
50-999 lbs., E. dlvd.	lb.	.23¾- —
Pac. cst., ex whse.	lb.	.23¾- —
under 50 lbs.	lb.	.24 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), E. frt. alld.	lb.	.23¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. dlvd.	lb.	.23½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. dlvd.	lb.	.23¾- —
50-999 lbs., E. dlvd.	lb.	.24 - —
pigment, barium, calcium, or magnesium base, c.l., E. frt. alld.	lb.	.05¾- —
Pac. cst., f.o.b. terminal.	lb.	.05¾- —
l c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾- —
Pac. cst., ex whse.	lb.	.05¾- —
under 50 lbs., E. dlvd.	lb.	.06¾- —
bbls., c.l., E., frt. alld.	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l., E., dlvd.	lb.	.06¼- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs.	lb.	.86 - —
Tolu, balsam, cns.	lb.	.44 - .45
Toluidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.26 - —
Toluol (toluene), pure, dms., works	gal.	.27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.22 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.22 - —
Nitration, dms., wks.	gal.	.28½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.23½- —
Tonga vine, NF, bls.	lb.	.30 - .35
root, bls.	lb.	.40 - .41
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.	lb.	2.40 - 2.50
Triacetin, dms.	lb.	.26 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.27 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.77 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.80 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35 - —
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.42 - —
cns., works	lb.	.46 - .48
Tributylamines, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.70 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone A.	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.095 - —
Zone B, c.l.	lb.	.105 - —
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.110 - —
Zone C, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.105 - —

Zone A is East of the Rockies; B takes in Rocky Mountain States, and Zone C represents Pacific Coast States.

Tricresyl phosphate, CP, cns., dlvd.	lb.	.42 - .53
dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36 - —
500 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	.39 - —
Tricresyl phosphate, tech., 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.24½- —
500 lbs. dms.	lb.	.25 - —
less than 500 lbs., dms.	lb.	.28 - .39
2, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23½- —
500 lbs., dms.	lb.	.24 - —
less than 500 lbs.	lb.	.27 - .38
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.21 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.20 - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., dlvd.,	lb.	.45 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.26 - —
Trimethyl phosphate, cns.	lb.	.54 - .56
dms., dlvd.	lb.	.50 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	1.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.05 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, dms.	lb.	.38 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	26.00 - —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	16.00 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	14.50 - —

Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).

Tungsten metal, powd., 99%, dms., wks.	lb.	2.80 - 3.00
Oxide, CP, kgs.	lb.	2.65 - 2.75
tech., kgs.	lb.	1.85 - 1.95
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	.05½- .06¾
Madras, bgs.	lb.	.06¾ Nom.
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock.	gal.	.25½- —
l.c.l., 10, ex dock	gal.	.27½- —
5, ex dock	gal.	.29½- —
wood, dest. dist., dms., dlvd. E. cities, ports.	gal.	.22 - .24
tanks, dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.20 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd. gal.	gal.	.27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.30 - —
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.22 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root). True (see Aletris root).		
Uranium oxide, kgs.	lb.	1.75 - —
Urea, dom., 46 + % N. bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl. ports or Belle, W. Va.	ton.	95.00 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va.	ton.	95.00 - —
f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	101.00 - —
import, 46% N. bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl., Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., shipt.	ton.	95.00 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. from whse.		101.00 - —
pure, cs.	lb.	.14½- .15½
Urea-ammonia liquor 55% ammon., tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports. NH_3 unit		No prices.
Uva ursi leaves, bls.	lb.	.08½- .09

V

Valerian root, bls.	lb.	.08½- .09
Valonia, beards, bgs., shipt.	ton.	47.00 - —
Cups, bgs., shipt.	ton.	30.00 - —
extract, powdered, 63%.	lb.	.06 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins.	lb.	3.90 - 4.50
Mexican, tins.	lb.	4.50 - 5.00
cut, tins.	lb.	3.75 - 4.00
South American, tins.	lb.	3.75 - 3.80
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins,	lb.	2.10 - —
5-lb. tins.	lb.	2.20 - —
Vanillin, ex guaiacol, 10c. per lb. less		
Venice turpentine, true, cs.	lb.	.42 - .44
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.22 - .23
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).		
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).		

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.	lb.	.40 - .41
Tree bark, bls.	lb.	.22 - .28
Wattle bark, bgs., shipt.	ton.	39.00 -41.00
Extract, bbls.	lb.	.04¾- —
Wax, bayberry, import, bgs.	lb.	.16½- .17
Bees, white, bleach, slabs, cs., 500 lbs.		.37 - .39
yellow, crude, Africa, bgs., lots of 10.	lb.	.20½- .21
1 bg.	lb.	.21 - .21½
Brazil, Chile, bgs., 5-10 tons,	lb.	.22 - .22½
1 ton.	lb.	.22½- .23
500 lbs.	lb.	.24 - .24½
100 lbs.	lb.	.23 - .23½
refd., slabs, cs., lbs.	lb.	.32½- .33
Candelilla, bgs., 1 ton.	lb.	.15 - .15½
jobbing lots.	lb.	.15½- .16
Carnauba, No. 2, chalky, bgs., 1 ton.	lb.	.33½- .34½
5 bgs.	lb.	.34 - .35
1 bg.	lb.	.34½- .35½
N. C. 2, bgs.	lb.	.27 - .37½
N. C. 3, bgs., 1 ton.	lb.	.33½- .34¼
5 bgs.	lb.	.34 - .35
1 bg.	lb.	.34½- .35½
refined, bgs.	lb.	.38 - .38½
yellow, No. 1, bgs., 1 ton.	lb.	.42½- .43
5 bgs.	lb.	.43 - .43¼
1 bg.	lb.	.43½- .44
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.41½- .42
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.	lb.	.08½- —
jobbing lots	lb.	.09½- —
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.	lb.	.09½- —
jobbing lots	lb.	.10½- —
160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.	lb.	.10½- —
jobbing lots.	lb.	.11½- —
Japan, cs.	lb.	.10¾- .11
Montan, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.11¾- —
5 tons.	lb.	.11¾- .11⅞
less than 1 ton.	lb.	.11⅞- .12⅛
Ozokerite, hard, green, congeal, p. 66°-68° C., bgs.	lb.	.62 Nom.
70°-72° C., bgs.	lb.	.35 Nom.
74°-76° C., bgs.	lb.	.88 Nom.
snow-white, pure 76°-78° C., bgs.	lb.	.45 - .46
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs.	lb.	.35 - .36
Paraffin (see P).		
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.	lb.	.22 - .23
cakes, cs.	lb.	.23 - .24
White lead (see Lead, white).		
White pine bark, rossed, bls.	lb.	.06 - .06¼
White precipitate, powd., 5-lb. bots.	lb.	1.59 - —
dms., 50 lbs., or more	lb.	1.46 - —
Whiting, chalk, com'l., dry-grd., blp. bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	12.00 - —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	14.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	15.00 -16.50
l.c.l., works.	ton.	17.00 - —
pap. bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	11.20 -13.50
l.c.l., works.	ton.	13.20 -14.50

PERHAPS THIS NEW SYNTHETIC WAX WILL LOWER YOUR PRODUCT COST

Into the highly complex field of commercial waxes comes CERCON, a refined mineral product which is supplied in six colors: Snowdrift, Lemon, Orange, Tangerine, Apricot and Olive.

Having an ASTM penetration of 50 with the 50 gram weight attached, CERCON has a wide scope of commercial uses. In many of these uses it offers the manufacturer or compounder a substantial saving over the material now in use, such as ceresin and ozokerite.

Without attempting to further analyze the application of CERCON to any given product or process, we offer test samples to any interested user of this type of material.

Your inquiry will be promptly acknowledged

The Conewango Refining Co.
WARREN, PENNSYLVANIA

Whiting, chalk, comm'l, wet-grnd., bip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -15.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 -19.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -18.00
gilder's bolted, bip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.18.00 -19.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -20.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.60 -15.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.60 -16.50
extra bolted, bip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.18.00 -22.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -22.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.60 -17.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.60- 18.50
Paris white, bip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.18.60 -24.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -25.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.60 -20.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.60 -21.50
English cliffstone (see Whiting, chalk, Paris white).
limestone, air floated, 99.75%, 250 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., ton. 9.35 - —
99.75% 200 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., same basis.ton. 8.60 - —
95% 200 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton. 6.25 - —
gilders, bgs, (extra), c.l., works..ton.11.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.50 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.50 - —
extra, bgs., (extra), c.l., works..ton.12.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works, ton.13.50 - —
4-8 tons, works....ton.14.50 - —
2-4 tons, works....ton.15.50 - —
putty grade, bgs. (extra), c.l., works..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.00 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.00 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.00 - —
water-floated, bgs., (extra), c.l., works..ton.11.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.50 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.50 - —
precipitated, bgs., c.l., works, ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.20.00 - —
smaller lots, works....ton.25.00 - —
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .04½- .05
rossed, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Wild indigo root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .40 - .45
Leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, dom., fine, bgs., extra, c.l., works..ton.25.00 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.20.00 - —
import, 70 mesh, bgs., ex dock, ton.22.00 - —
80 mesh, bgs., ex dock....ton.24.50 - —
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton.27.50 - —
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton.30.00 - —
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Levant, bgs.....lb. 3.70 - 3.75
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .08 - .09

Yellow, ocher, French, csks.,l.c.l., ex-dock Phila., for import..lb. .02¾- —
Portland, Seattle....lb. .03½- —
San Pedro, S. Francisco..lb. .03 - —
ex whse., Balto., Boston, N. Orleans..lb. .02725- —
Chicago, E. St. Louis, Ind'polis, K. City, Milwauk., St. Louis, lb. .03⅝- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .03½- —
New York .....lb. .02¾- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .03¼- —
Portland, Seattle....lb. .03⅜- —
San Pedro, S. Francisco..lb. .03¼- —
f.o.b. N. Y., from dock, lb. .02⅜- —
from whse. .....lb. .02⅞- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem Easton, N.Y. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¾- —
synth., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06¾- —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis chrome CP. contracts..lb. .18 - —
open order .....lb. .19 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Yellow root (xanthorisa), bls..lb. .09 - .10
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .08 - .08½
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis..oz. 2.50 - 2.55

Z

Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd., lb. .21 - —
USP., bbls., 350 lbs.....lb. .27 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenate, bgs., cs., c.l., dealers. E. of Rockies..lb. .12½- —
c.l., bgs., cs.....lb. .13 - —
Arsenite, bgs., cs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies..lb. .12½- —
W. of Rockies, bgs....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., bgs., cs.....lb. .13 - —
W. of Rockies, bgs....lb. .12⅝- —
Zinc arsenate and arsenite price are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for plant or whse. pick-up.
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .31 - —
dms. .....lb. .86 - —
kgs. .....lb. .33 - —
Chloride, fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.100 lbs. 5.75 - —
USP, 200-lb. dms.....lb. .25 - —
25 lb. jars.....lb. .31 - —
solut., dms., wks.....lb. .04½- —
tanks .....lb. .0226- —
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0695- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .0745- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .35
Iodide, N.F., bots.....lb. 4.35 - —
jars .....lb. 4.20 - —
Metal (see daily quotations in Market report)

Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., Amer., process, coml., lead - free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¼- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06½- .07¾
ex whse., Pac. cst., lb. .06½- .07¾
bbls., c.l., dlvd...lb. .06½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06¾- .08
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .06¾- .08
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except ex whse.,Pac. cst.lb. .06⅝- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .06⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06⅝- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.lb. .06⅝- —
85%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.lb. .0590- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .0615- —
ex whse., Pac. cst. lb. .0615 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .0615- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .0640- —
ex whse., Pac. cst. lb. .0640- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .0592- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .0617- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .0617- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0617- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .0642- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.lb. .0642- —
French process, com'l lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¼- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06½- .07¾
ex whse., Pac. cst.lb. .06½- .07¾
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .06½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06¾- .08
ex whse., Pac. cst.lb. .06¾- .08
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .08¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .08¼- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .08½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .08½- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .07¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .07¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .08 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .08 - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .08¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .08¾- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .09 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .09 - —
import, gold seal, cks., ex whse..lb. .13 - .14
green seal, bbls., ex whse., lb. .10 - —
white seal, cks., ex whse., lb. .11 - .12½
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .09½- —
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25

Zinc, resinate, fused, pale, bbls. lb. .10 - —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Stearate, tech., precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 1 ton.....lb. .21 - —
1,000-2,000 lbs.....lb. .22 - —
less than 1,000 lbs..lb. .23 - —
U.S.P., bbls.....lb. .21 - .23
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bbls., c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
flake, bgs., c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.10 - —
bbls., c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
Sulphide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .09¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons). dlvd..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .08¾- —
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls...lb. .24 - .30
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .05½- —
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., work.lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 73-75%, grd., bbls., works..ton.75.00 -100.00
kgs., small lots, works...lb. .04½- .04½
white, 99%, rgd., kgs., works, lb. 1.40 - 1.52

X

Xylol (xylene), indus., dms., works..gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .26 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .26 - —
nitration, dms., wks.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .33 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .33 - —
5°, dms., works.....gal. .37 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt., alld., gal. .32 - —
10°, dms., works.....lb. .34 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .29 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Yellow, cadmium, CP, import., bxs..lb. 1.35 - 1.75
lithopone, all shades, bbls. 1 ton. works, frt. alld.lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .50 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .55 - —
sulphide, orange, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts....lb. .14½- —
open order .....lb. .15½- —
Chrome yellow CP prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex., (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis, chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
Mercury oxide (see M).
Ocher, Amer., golden, A, bbls., works..lb. .06¼- —
B, bbls., works.....lb. .04½- —
C, bbls., works.....lb. .03½- —
yellow, A, bbls., works...lb. .02¾- —
B, bbls., works.....lb. .02½- —
C, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - —
D, bbls., works.....lb. .0195- —
E, bbls., works.....lb. .01775- —
F, bbls., works.....lb. .01½- —
G, bbls., works.....lb. .01½- —
H, bbls., works.....lb. .01¾- —
French, all shades, cks., c.l., ex dock Balto, Boston, N. Orleans, for import..lb. .02475- —
New York (f.o.b.)..lb. .02¼- —
Philadelphia, for import..lb. .02¾- —
Portland, Seattle ..lb. .03 - —
San Pedro, S. Francisco..lb. .0290- —
l.c.l., ex dock, Balto, Boston, N. Orleans..lb. .02575- —
New York .....lb. .02¼- —

Synthetic Resins and other Branded Paint Materials

(Manufacturers' List Prices)

Note:—The list of prices previously printed weekly under the above heading is now printed once a month. The latest printing was in the September 5 issue; the next printing will be in the October 3 issue. Changes in prices—if any—made during the past week are noted in the report on the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Materials Market, which begins on page 37.

Corporation Earnings Recently Reported

	Period.	1938 Net income.	1938 Per share.	1937 Net income.	1937 Per share.
American Safety Razor Corp.	6 mos.	$473,118	$0.90	$596,299	$1.14
American Smelting & Rfg. Co.	6 mos.	$5,112,668	$1.53	$9,624,998	$3.38
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	6 mos.	4,010,363	.46	19,127,994	2.21
Anchor Hocking Glass Corp.	6 mos.	222,583	.13	.....	...
Andes Copper Co.	6 mos.	1,008,016	.28	2,219,667	.62
Armstrong Cork Co.	6 mos.	285,093	.20	3,825,030	3.16
Brillo Mfg. Co.	6 mos.	125,376	.70	112,487	.60
Chickasha Cotton Oil Co.	Year	183,613	.72	25,359	.10
Chile Copper Co.	6 mos.	6,499,809	1.47	11,423,852	2.59
Cities Service Co.	6 mos.	4,133,810	.03	5,322,878	.06
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.	6 mos.	1,616,421	.47	1,715,697	.50
Columbian Carbon Co.	6 mos.	1,377,072	2.56	2,520,686	.56
Consolidated Oil Corp.	6 mos.	4,000,341	.28	9,434,917	.67
Continental Diamond Fibre Co.	6 mos.	*437,126	...	323,625	.71
Coty, Inc.	6 mos.	131,423	.09	152,180	.10
Crown Cork & Seal Co.	6 mos.	903,556	1.26	1,130,966	1.70
Davison Chemical Corp.	Year	87,760	.17	578,943	1.13
Derby Oil & Rfg. Corp.	6 mos.	*87,026	...	343,946	1.16
Dewey & Almy Chem. Co.	6 mos.	77,620	...	290,700	1.17
Diamond Match Co.	6 mos.	901,526	.65	1,057,100	.81
Garlock Packing Co.	6 mos.	210,549	1.01	659,814	3.15
Goodrich, B. F., Co.	.....	*209,551	...	3,510,698	1.90
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	6 mos.	1,669,828	.02	8,068,352	3.18
Greene Cananea Copper Co.	6 mos.	496,344	.99	1,067,610	2.14
Hancock Oil.	Year	1,051,228	4.83	503,894	2.32
Hecla Mining Co.	6 mos.	195,440	.20	919,854	.92
Homestake Mining Co.	6 mos.	3,301,505	1.64	3,384,438	1.68
Intercontinental Rubber Co.	6 mos.	*77,777	...	154,438	.26
Kennecott Copper Corp.	6 mos.	8,238,985	.76	26,751,951	2.47
International Vitamin Corp.	Year	106,641	.52	115,045	.56
Link Belt Co.	6 mos.	1,876,140	2.46	3,201,640	4.42
Mead Johnson & Co.	6 mos.	762,193	4.26	736,187	4.10
Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp.	6 mos.	1,042,575	.56	3,093,761	1.66
Middle States Petroleum Corp.	6 mos.	72,740	...	82,965	...
McKesson & Robbins, Inc. (Md.)	6 mos.	1,018,995	.10	1,750,272	.74
North Central Texas Oil Co.	6 mos.	51,670	.21	57,857	.23
Paraffine Cos., Inc.	Year	1,255,001	2.44	2,608,395	5.28
Park & Tilford, Inc.	6 mos.	232,626	.91	412,648	1.65
Plymouth Oil Co.	7 mos.	1,546,592	1.52	1,591,524	1.51
Reynolds Metals Co.	6 mos.	305,768	.16	1,123,636	1.10
Schumacher Wall Board Corp.	Qtr.	33,942	.30	17,550	.04
South Penn Oil Co.	6 mos.	847,666	.85	3,278,744	3.28
Standard Oil Co. of Ind.	6 mos.	17,749,093	1.16	27,904,211	1.83
Standard Oil Co. Kansas.	6 mos.	438,854	3.17	518,050	3.84
Sylvania Industrial Corp.	6 mos.	185,904	.43	353,178	.81
Tennessee Corp.	6 mos.	183,391	.22	733,718	.86
Union Tank Car Co.	6 mos.	509,504	.43	975,206	.81
United Drug, Inc.	6 mos.	*635,385	...	796,179	.57
United Dyewood Corp.	6 mos.	*73,897	...	234,672	.95
United Wall Paper Factories, Inc.	6 mos.	137,885	.08	275,439	.21
Vadsco Sales Corp.	6 mos.	*153,419	...	5,496	...
Vanadium Corp. of America.	6 mos.	*5,794	...	612,400	1.63
Vick Chemical Co.	6 mos.	2,248,138	3.21	2,953,515	4.23
Virginia-Carolina Chem. Corp.	Year	471,861	...	1,347,844	.14
Vulcan Corp.	6 mos.	42,015	.01	58,305	.08
Vulcan Detinning Co.	6 mos.	96,264	1.52	232,398	5.55
White, S.S., Dental Mfg. Co.	6 mos.	*32,775	...	264,458	.90

* Deficit.

* Deficit.

Ethyl Gasoline Formula Theft Denied by Standard Oil

A denial that the formula for ethyl gasoline was stolen from the Howard-Vaughan Company, Buffalo, has been entered in Chancery Court by the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company and the General Motors Corporation. Other defendants in the suit are the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington.

The Howard-Vaughan Company has asked for an accounting of profits from the sale of ethyl gas, which is estimated in excess of $500,000,000. The company claimed a right to share in the profits on the basis that the secret of its own product, "Vitagas," was purloined.

Foreign Trade Rules

Information recently published by the Department of Commerce on foreign tariff and related trade regulations include the following:—

Disinfectants:—Imports into Palestine of disinfectants, previously exempt from duty, have been made subject to 12 percent ad valorem.

Fertilizer Regulations:—By the provisions of a Cuban decree-law manufacturers, importers, wholesale merchants, sellers and dealers in fertilizers are required to register in the Office of the Fertilizer Inspection of the Cuban Department of Agriculture.

Metric System:—A Brazilian law prohibits the use of units other than those of the metric system in transactions and documents of all kinds. The use of other units will be tolerated in documents issued up until August 10, 1940, and for one year from the date of regulations of this law, yet to be issued.

Powdered Milk:—The import duty in Eire has been increased from 2d. to 3d. per pound on dried or powdered milk, and on other products made wholly or partly of dried or powdered milk not otherwise subject to duty.

Quinine.—Regulations governing the designation, composition, packing and marking of sugared quinine tablets and pills sold in the colony became effective recently.

Salt.—A Cuban congressional law requires that stamps indicating the payment of the one-half cent per pound consumption tax on imported salt must be affixed to each container of salt before it is withdrawn from the customs house.

Saltpeter.—An additional importation into Germany of 40,000 metric tons of Chilean saltpeter has been authorized, effective until November 30, 1938.

Scientific Materials:—Materials, books and documents, exempt from import duty in French Indochina when imported for scientific establishments, have also been exempted from the general internal tax, applicable to imports ranging from 2 to 5 percent ad valorem.

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Paint Industry In New Deal

It has been the theme of many articles in these columns that the success of the New Deal in getting popular support rested on its having, at least, undertaken to do things, evidently desirable and often necessary, which private enterprise had failed to attempt. It has been said and reiterated herein that the best and almost the only way in which business could prevent further and further encroachments by government was itself to do the things evidently desired by the public. Business leaders have more recently turned to similar urging that business take over these things from government. At least one member of Congress has come out with similar advice. It is good advice, and it gets better.

There is gratification in the practical application of this advice by the paint, varnish, and lacquer industry in the approval by the executives of its national organization of the adoption by manufacturers of the practice of stating the composition of certain products on the labels. Consumer demand for such information has reached a stage where only short-sighted selfishness can account for its disregard. And the probable consequences of such disregard are clearly inimical.

The food and drug industries are compelled by the new Federal law to disclose on the labels the ingredients of their compounded preparations. In the case of foods this information is useful. In the case of drugs it is of doubtful value, because it may lead to disastrous attempts at self-medication. In the case of paints and products of similar application the value of formula-disclosure will depend on the education of consumers in appreciation of the value of paint materials.

The outstanding feature of the paint labeling development is that it is advocated by the industry. This is as it should be; for every desired new deal that is left to government increases the size of the capital letters initial in the term in its popular sense. The leaders of the paint, varnish, and lacquer industry are to be complimented for their foresight. Their advice should be followed by every manufacturer, whether he be motivated in his policies by the welfare of the industry or his own interests. And the public must be properly educated.

Alcohol Users Can Help

Double recognition of important factors is manifested in the proposal that producers of industrial alcohol further the creation of a national organization of users of this essential material. For one thing, there is recognition of the great present-day value of consumer support; for another, there is recognition of the fact that the strength inherent to unity is of greatest value when it is properly directed and coordinated. The great truth, chiefly in evidence, is that producers and consumers, having a reciprocal interest in the operations of one another, are wise to join forces for their common welfare.

The industrial essentialness of alcohol is one of many business truths of which the general public is unfortunately ignorant or disastrously misinformed. This gives abundant opportunity for those who do not want to be informed to prosper in their purpose of laying unreasonable, unwarranted, and destructive handicaps on the use of alcohol industrially. It is neither ignorance of the usefulness of alcohol nor honest fear of its diversion from industrial channels to evade taxes or to cater to human habits that is responsible for the efforts to hamper the industrial use of alcohol. It is an obsession—very often it is nothing other than a "mean streak"—that lies in some minds in association with the word, "alcohol."

Education alone can dissipate obsessions. Education may not be equal to the task of eradicating alcoholphobia. But, it can prepare those not afflicted to recognize the unreasonableness of restrictive proposals by those who are. And educational endeavors will be better received if they are joined in by well-known local industrialists who must use alcohol than if they come from producers alone.

—O-P-D—

Can Retailers Do the Job

The importance of the retailer as an agent for the effecting of business recovery has been given more than usual emphasis in recent days, largely because of the spread of the "sales-make-work" program with the special directing of this into retail channels. The retailer is important—he always has been most important—and the superiority of working from the bottom up over expecting good to percolate from the top downward has been advanced in these columns since the early days of recovery programs. The obstacle in this path is still that of finding buyers for the retailer's goods.

No piece of commercial business is complete until the retailer has sold the article. Water stored behind a dam turns no wheels until it is properly sluiced to do the job. Production stores goods; wholesaling shifts the storage; retailing turns the wheels. But, the metaphor goes haywire right here—water behind a dam can be sluiced out by gravity; there has to be money in consumers' hands to pull stored goods to the job of wheel-turning, no matter what push is put behind them. The big question remains:—"Is the buy money there—where?"

It is conceivable that a vigorous campaign of retail selling would discover the existence of buy money. It is more likely that this could be coaxed out of hiding by bargains. But, is there enough of it in hiding to make this enticement profitable? And who would profit? The buying public has a habit of waiting for still bigger bargains once it comes upon evidence that such things are abroad in the land. Would enough water get as far as the wheels to move them effectively? Or would there be only sporadic dribbles?

There must be small beginnings of all things. Did you note the suggestion of the "Forum" correspondent in last week's REPORTER? You can figure it out for yourself that if everybody started in today buying 2 percent more than he had been, a gain would be made. So, if retailers increased their sales 2 percent—without giving away their profits on the increase—their aggregate gross would go up at least $5,000,000 a day. By the time the extracted and re-extracted residue got to producers it would be a matter of some $2,500,000 a day, and the year's figures would have a net appearance of the interest on the national debt and a revolving value something more than trifling—if properly applied.

Can the retailers of the country find an additional $5,000,000 worth of profitable business every day? Is the cash waiting? Or must they extend more credit? And would that be worth while? As long as distribution is the sort of science that it is, the only way to find the answers is by trial and error methods, in other words, business venturesomeness. But, who shall do the trying—and the erring? Can the retailer afford to do it? Should he be expected to? The retailer must perform the experiment; but his research undertaking should be backed by wholesaler and manufacturer. And everybody must become a bigger-buying consumer.

—O-P-D—

Solvents from Puerto Rico

Although, on its face, the action of the Puerto Rican Reconstruction Administration in lending money to a sugar cooperative does not square with the newspaper reports that the United States government was entering the business of manufacturing solvents, the transaction has some vague aspects. The official statement is that the money loaned must be repaid in annual instalments. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has similarly loaned money to private enterprise. But, the fact that the Puerto Rican agency has a major relief role and that the recipient of the loan is a cooperative organization, lends some credence to the belief that the proposed undertaking is a government venture.

Why governmental assistance should be given to a project that has so little commercial promise as the production of butyl alcohol and acetone, is difficult to understand. One conjecture, that is not wholly without logic, is that the government, unable to make use of the Puerto Rican surplus of sugar and molasses and not willing to change quotas or hamper a cooperative with production curtailment, extends its helping hand to the conversion of the surplus into materials which it regularly purchases and uses, especially in the land, water, and air branches of its defense departments.

It is more than probable, because of the sufficiency—to say the least—of the regular supply of the solvents involved, that the operations of the Puerto Rican enterprise will not be profitable. A logical expectation is that its "crop" will go into government hands as a consequence of defaults in the annual repayment of the loan. Crop collaterals are a problem for the government. Butyl alcohol and acetone have little usefulness in relief processes. They can, however, be used in governmental painting jobs. The result, indirect though it may be, will be governmental competition with private enterprise.

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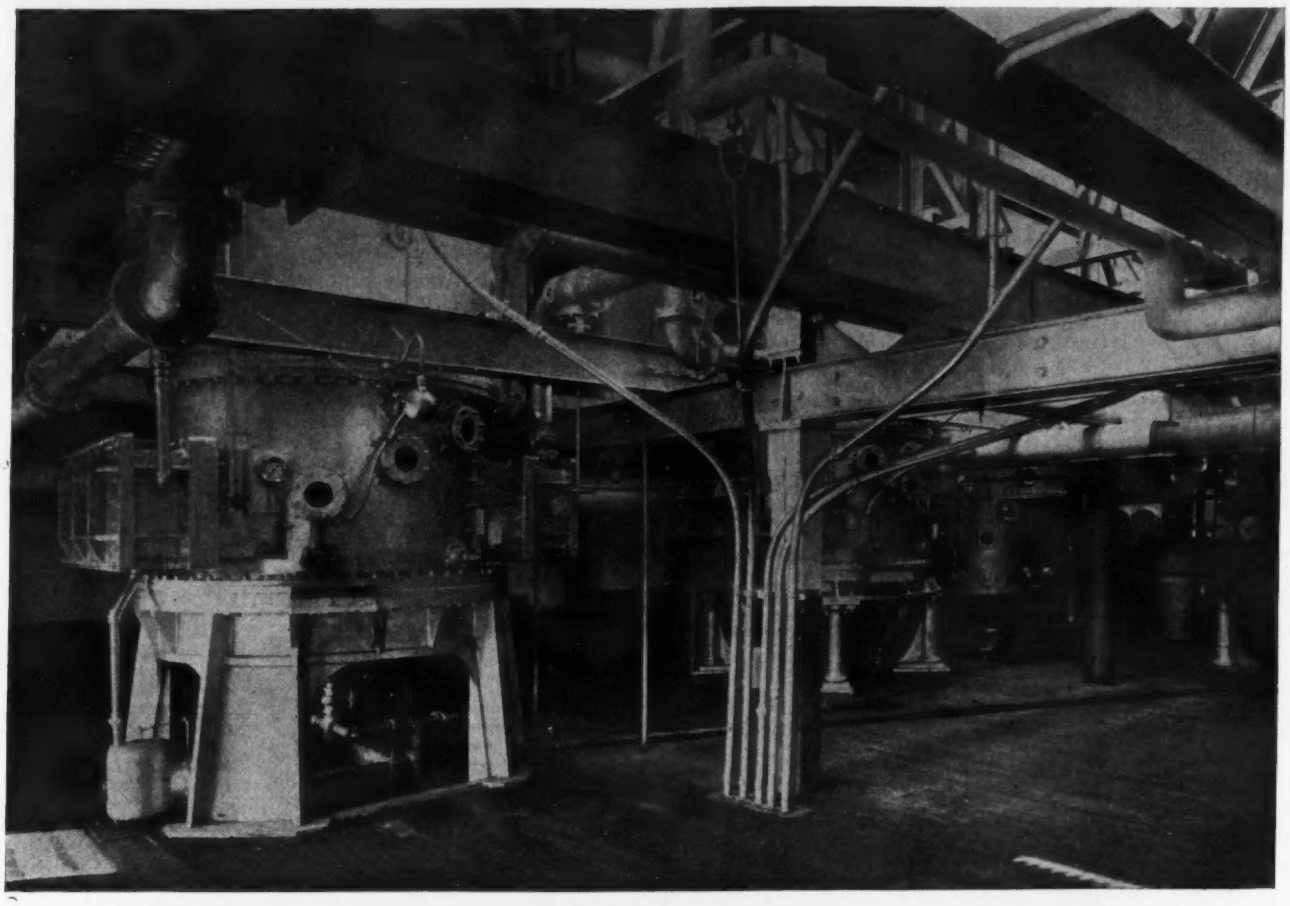

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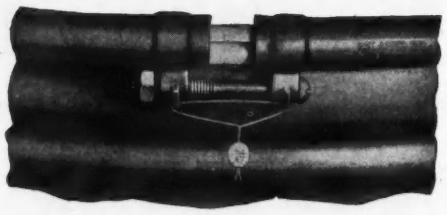
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NEW YORK OFFICE
30 CHURCH ST.

Heavy Chemicals

Local Trucking Strike Retards Shipments and Sales—Electrolytic Copper Advanced—Tin Salts Firmer—African Manganese Dioxide Reduced

The trucking strike in the New York metropolitan area interfered with shipments and sales in the industrial chemical market during the early part of the week. On Thursday a four-day truce was called, during which time negotiations were carried on looking toward a settlement. The possibility of a general strike, however, still threatened as the expiration date of the truce approached, causing "rush" buying to develop. The strike threatened shutdowns in some plants because of a lack of materials, confirming the belief that inventories, in not a few instances, were at comparatively low levels.

With the deadline for the final quarter contract writing at hand, nothing was learned relative to any important price adjustments. Attention was focused on the preparation of contracts for the 1939 year. Early reports on 1939 prices indicate that business for the forthcoming year would be written at substantially the same levels as the present schedules. The gradual upturn in business since June tended to sustain this belief. African manganese dioxide was lowered to conform with the recent reduction in the Caucasian material. Metals and their derivatives provided the other changes, including another fractional advance for electrolytic copper, Straits tin and anhydrous tetrachloride of tin.

Some chemicals gave further indications of a broadening in the demand. Cyanides and other plating materials moved for the account of the automotive industry in better volume. Improvement in the glass, rubber and paper trade was reflected in better commitments, particularly alums, chlorine, soda ash, caustic soda, saltcake, soda silicate and refined sulphur. Textile industry provided a good call for some of the potash salts, and soda compounds. Insecticide processors were showing a seasonal interest in white arsenic. Blue vitriol demand was well sustained from commercial and export sources. Copperas remained firm. Acetic, battery and chromic acids demonstrated a gradual improvement. Agricultural insecticides and fungicides moved through a quiet week, with the active season about completed.

Alums.—Alum sulphate, commercial and iron-free, potash and ammonia received a fair share of attention from leading consuming interests last week. Other alums such as soda, ammonia-chrome and hydrate were moderately active. There was nothing of interest to report in the price schedules, and a steady to firm tone prevailed in practically all directions.

Ammonia Anhydrous.—While some seasonal let down was noticeable in the market, the call for refrigerating purposes continued to hold at fair levels. No change was disclosed in the quotations.

Ammonia Aqua.—A steady to firm price tone prevailed in the market last week. Commitments from chemical processors, textile and tanning channels were reported at satisfactory levels.

Ammoniac, Sal.—A slightly better interest was uncovered for the account of the dry battery trade, while other consumers were restricting orders to take care of nearby requirements. Pricewise the market noted no alteration.

Antimony.—Price for domestic spot antimony was unchanged at 11¼c. per pound. A slight seasonal pickup was reported in some consuming lines, the battery trade for one was expected to come in the market for larger commitments in the near future.

Arsenic.—The call for white arsenic experienced some demand for the account of chemical processors for manufacturing insecticides, which is a normal seasonal development. The glass trade likewise was taking moderate quantities. Business in the market for the red material was only fair. Quotations were maintained at the levels previously prevailing.

Barium Salts.—A great deal of irregularity continued to prevail in the market for various barium derivatives. Barium carbonate and chloride received a moderate call from the ceramic trade. Barium chlorate was steady while Barium dioxide was moving for bleaching purposes at a fair pace. The market displayed no change in the price schedules.

Bleaching Powder.—Usual consumers of this material were coming in the market from time to time for requirements to cover nearby needs. A steady to firm price tone prevailed.

Blue Vitriol.—A good commercial demand prevailed in this market throughout the past week. Shipments were moving at a steady clip to practically all large consumers. Activity in the export market was maintained at relatively good volume. The price tone was further strengthened by the recent firmness in the basic metal. A producer of electrolytic alkali at Alcantara, state of Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, is reported to have established production facilities for blue vitriol.

Calcium Chloride.—Business was reported fairly steady for this time of the year. It was pointed out that the recent heavy rains, which washed out roads in various sections, may cause some demand for road conditioning purposes. However, sellers were concentrating on the Winter season for ice control work. Demand for other purposes was held at moderate levels. Pricewise the market continued steady to firm.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—A steadier tone was evident in the market last week, the recent price reduction probably had a stabilizing effect on the market. The call for dry cleaning purposes was only fair because of seasonal conditions, while the demand for solvent purposes was reported as satisfactory.

Chlorine.—A seasonal increase in the paper industry began to make its appearance, and a gradual improvement from this important consuming source was anticipated over the balance of the year. The call for textile and water sanitation purposes was described as steady. Prices were without alteration. Recommendations for the sterilization of cheese factory equipment and utensils with chlorine preparations to overcome the so-called "utensil flavor" in cheese was embodied in a recent communication from the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Cobalt Oxide.—Quotations were maintained at previous levels. Business was confined to small withdrawals, with the ceramic trade displaying the chief interest.

Copper.—Price for domestic copper was advanced ⅛c. per pound to the 10⅜c. per pound level. The rise in the domestic market followed further strength in the foreign market. Dealings in the domestic market subsided somewhat later in the week, but attention was focussed on happenings abroad as a market influence with the expression made that any lessening of the war tension abroad should be of benefit. In the foreign market a fair volume

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Copper, electrolytic, ⅛c. per lb.
Tin, Straits, ¼c. per lb.
tetrachloride, anhy., ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Manganese dioxide, African, 84-87 p.c., $2.50 per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
148.5	148.5	149.2	154.4

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
99.6	99.6	99.6	99.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

was reported and prices ranged from 10.50c. to 10.60c. per pound.

Copper Salts.—A firm price tone remained in evidence for the various copper derivatives. While no price changes were forthcoming as the result of another fractional advance in the basic metal, indications pointed to some revision if the metal continues to show further strength. Demand was reported as moderate in most instances.

Copperas. — Firmness continued to characterize dealings in the market, the firmness could be attributed to the short position of the market brought about by low steel operations. Supplies were easily absorbed. Steel operations last week were scheduled at 47.3 percent of capacity, compared with 45.3 percent in the preceding week and 76.1 in the same week a year ago.

Fluorspar.—Sellers could point to a better interest from the metallurgical and ceramic trades recently. There was nothing new to report in the price structure, and a steady to firm tone prevailed.

Manganese Dioxide.—Quotations for the African, 84-87 percent material were lowered $2.50 per ton. The schedule follows:—28 to 50 tons, $54.50 per ton; 5 to 15 tons, $57.50 per ton; ½ to 4 tons, $62.50 per ton, and 300 to 600 pounds, $72.50 per ton. The revision follows the recent reduction in the Caucasian schedule. Business in the market was described as only fair.

Nickel Salts.—A steady to firm price tone prevailed in the market last week. A better demand from the plating trade made its appearance as the result of higher operating schedules in the automotive industry in preparation for the new model year.

Potash Carbonate.—Movement of this material displayed some broadening tendencies from major consuming sources, and sellers did not confine the betterment to any particular industry, although the textile industry was mentioned as taking interest in the market. Price schedules were maintained at previously established levels.

Potash Caustic.—A mild improvement was evident in the market from some consuming channels, with particular emphasis placed on the textile trade. No change was disclosed in the prices.

Potash Chlorate.—Conditions abroad caused some apprehension as to the imports of this material, but as far as could be discerned supplies of this material are adequate to take care of the demand for the near future at least. The call for explosive purposes was fairly steady last week. Pricewise the market noted no change.

Potash Cyanide.—Developments in the automotive industry proved a distinct benefit to the market, with the call from the plating trade showing definite signs of improvement. A steady to firm price tone predominated.

Saltcake.—With the active season for paper producers at hand, expectations were that the market would show gradual improvement from this important consuming industry. Better demand for virtually all glass products was reflected in more active production and plans for further increases in glass output, was another helpful factor to the market. Price tone continued steady to firm.

Soda Ash.—Withdrawals against contracts were reported at improved levels in most instances. The improvement was not confined to any particular industry, although the rubber, glass, paper and textile trades were prominently mentioned as showing more interest. Price schedules lacked any alteration, and indications were that present quotations would be maintained for the balance of the year.

Soda Bisulphite.—The market experienced a fairly broad demand, the call for bleaching purposes for the account of paper, rubber and textile trade provided a substantial amount of the business. Quotations were sustained at levels established previously.

Soda Caustic.—The market continued to enjoy moderate improvement from major consuming channels. The rayon industry continued to make the best showing, although the paper, glass, rubber and petroleum industries make their appearance in satisfactory fashion. There was nothing new to report in the price schedules.

Soda Cyanide.—With the plating trade commencing to take a more active interest in the market, sellers could point to a definite improvement in the call. Automotive activity was the chief reason given for the betterment. Prices ruled unchanged.

Soda Hydrosulphite.—The textile industry provided the chief interest in this direction, with the call for bleaching purposes holding at steady levels. There was nothing new to report in the price schedule.

Soda Phosphate.—Movement of material into various consuming channels was maintained at a moderate level; the call was well diversified. A steady to firm price tone prevailed throughout the period under review.

Soda Silicate. — Reports of an improvement in the paper box industry was a helpful factor to the market; the call from the textile industry and other consumers was maintained at satisfactory levels. Prices were in conformity with the previous period.

Soda Stannate.—A firmer tone prevailed in the market last week. Quotations were maintained at the 29c. to 31c. per pound level. Business was reported as only fair.

Sulphur, Refined.—Some large consuming industries such as the paper, rubber, textile, leather and match trades were mentioned as showing an improved interest in the market recently. Aside from the improved tone of the market, nothing new was forthcoming relative to the prices.

Tin Salts. — Quotation for anhydrous tetrachloride of tin was fractionally higher at 22¼c. per pound; tin crystal remained unaltered at 34½c. to 35c. per pound. Straits metal was quoted at 43.40c. per pound. The market was moderately active last week

Acids

Activity in the market for some mineral acids showed evidence of broadening last week. The gradual improvement in some important consuming channels was showing some reflection in the demand. The market again failed to show any price fluctuation in either direction. Acetic continued to note a gradual improvement. Battery and chromic were moderately better as the result of automotive preparation for the new model year. A fair interest was displayed for formic, lactic, muriatic and nitric. Oxalic noted some buying by large consumers. Sulphuric displayed a firm tone, but demand was held to nearby requirements in practically all instances.

Acetic.—The market continued to note a gradual improvement from some important consuming interests last week. Quotations were in line with the preceding period.

Battery.—Interest from the battery trade was moderately better last week. The preparation by automotive manufacturers for new models was reflected in better demand for batteries. Prices ruled the same.

Chromic.—The plating trade provided the chief interest in this direction, with the seasonal activity in the automotive trade the motivating factor. No change was recorded in the quotations.

Formic.—The market received a fair share of attention from consumers last week, although moderation continued to prevail in most quarters. There was nothing new to report in the price situation.

Lactic.—Interest in the market was along routine lines for the most part, with the food, textile and tanning interests providing the call. Pricewise the market was unaltered.

Muriatic.—The textile and rubber trades furnished a moderate call in the market last week. Sellers were adhering to quotations in force previously.

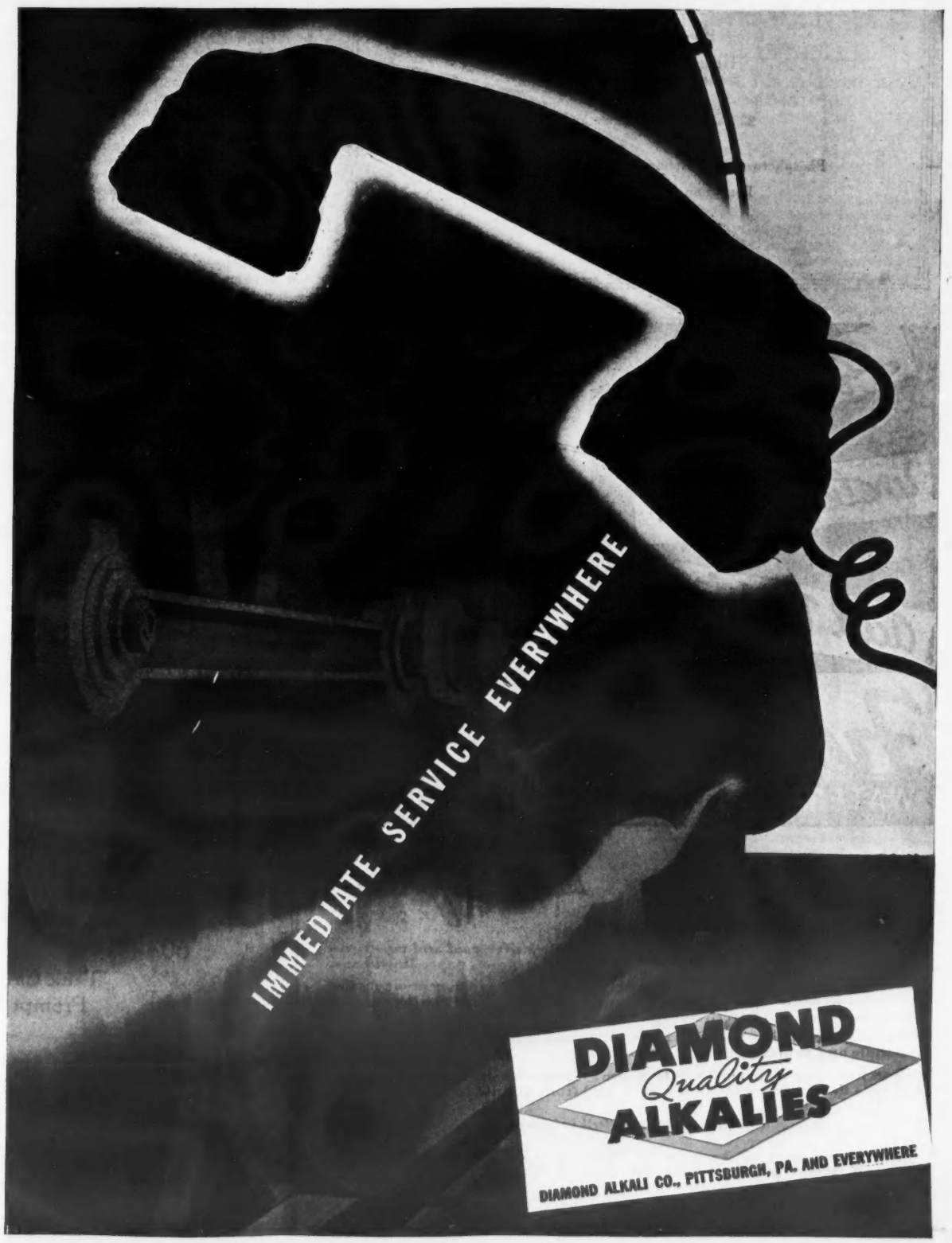
Nitric.—Business was reported at fair levels for the most part, with some consumers making their appearance more frequently. Prices ruled unchanged.

Oxalic.—A steady to firm price tone ruled in the market throughout the past week. Some large consumers made their appearance from time to time.

Sulphuric.—A firm price tone prevailed in the market last week. While operations in some important consuming industries continue to give evidence of moderate expansion, the demand was held to cover nearby requirements in the majority of instances. Steel operations last week were scheduled at 47.3 percent of capacity, compared with 45.3 percent in the preceding week and 76.1 percent in the corresponding period a year ago.

Baltimore, Sept. 21.—Though there appears to be a growing sentiment among producers of sulphuric acid that the rising cost of production as well as of raw materials will push up the quotations on the

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7



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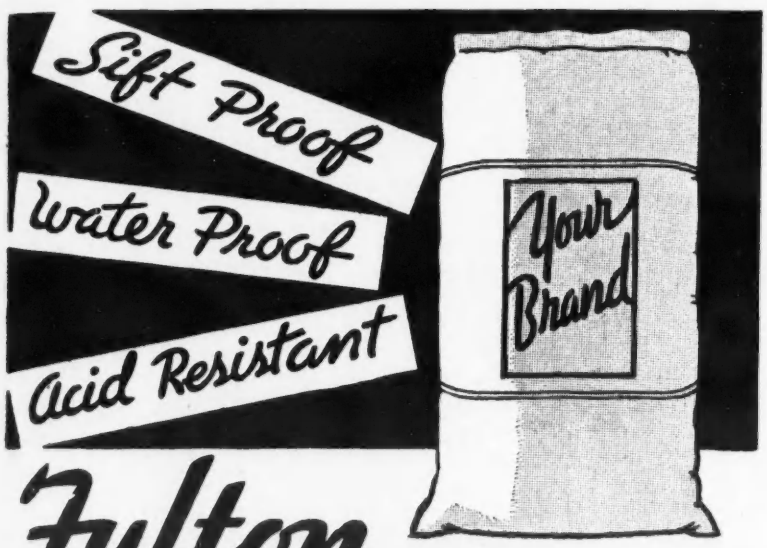

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finished product, the nominal quotations remain as they have been, at $12 per ton for 60 degree acid, and at $15 per ton for 66 degree acid. With the demands of labor and with other factors that enter into consideration in the production of commodities tending to make them costlier, the figures on sulphuric acid may have to be revised upward, especially in the event of the demand for fertilizers taking a bullish turn. For the present the market shows much firmness and there is a disposition to proceed in a cautious manner as to future commitments. It remains to be seen whether the calculations of the manufacturers of mixtures have covered eventualities, or whether deficiencies will have to be made up. The situation as to oleum is also unchanged, this material holding at $17 per ton for 20 percent stocks.

Insecticides

With the active season for agricultural insecticides and fungicides about completed, the market moved through a quiet week. Pricewise the market failed to display any changes. Calcium arsenate received little support from the Southern cotton states where weather conditions were generally favorable last week. Lead arsenate was without any particular feature and nicotine sulphate failed to show any developments of importance.

The Secretary of agriculture has issued a notice that the quantity of lead residue permitted on fruits shipped interstate will be raised to 0.025 grain per pound of fruit, following receipt from the Treasury Department of a statement that investigations by the public health service indicate that the health of consumers will not be endangered by the change. Restrictions on the movement of fruits and vegetables under the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations were removed for the season on September 19th, the Secretary of Agriculture announced. Restrictions on cut flowers, however, remain in force through October 15th.

Calcium Arsenate.— With the active season practically completed in most cotton states, the market drifted through a rather listless period last week. The weather of the week favored outside operation in practically all locations of the cotton belt, with very little interruption by rain, except in the extreme northeast.

Lead Arsenate.—Activity in the market was reported at a seasonal low level in practically all sections of the country. Restrictions on the movement of fruits and vegetables under the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations were removed for the season on September 19th, the Secretary of Agriculture announced. Restrictions on cut flowers, however, remain in force through October 15th.

Nicotine Sulphate.—There was nothing of importance to report in the market last week. Pricewise the market was without alteration, and a steady to firm tone prevailed.

Procter & Gamble Prizes For Soap Sculpture Awarded

The National Soap Sculpture Committee awarded $2,500 in prizes at the opening of the fourteenth annual exhibition September 19, which is being held at the R. H. Macy department store, this city. The prize money was offered by the Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati. The first prize of $200, in the advanced amateur class, was won by Fanchon Martinson, Oakland, Calif., for his entry "Boy and Girl." Fred Press, Boston, Mass., won the $150 first prize in the senior class, and first prize award in the junior class was won by Solomon Camule, Brooklyn. Ninety-four other cash awards were made.

Trade Briefs

Anaconda Copper Mining Company has called $2,267,000 for payment October 1, 1938, of its 4½ percent debentures, due October 1, 1950, at 105 and interest, and $3,314,000 of the issue at 104 and interest.

Amoskeag Industries, Inc., stockholders approved plans August 22 for organization and financing of a worsted manufacturing plant in Manchester, N. H., to be known as the Amoskeag Worsted, Inc.

Carbon dioxide joint sales bureau has been established in Bucharest, Rumania, under the name of Biroul de Vanzare al Acidului Carbonic, with the stock of the company having been subscribed by the various members of the cartel.

National Oil Products Company, Harrison, N. J., has developed a white emulsion furniture polish for bottling under private label. The product is claimed to be stable, not separating after standing, and gives a dry, non-greasy finish to the wood.

International Smelting & Refining Company has resumed construction of its 600-ton flotation mill in Ophir Canyon for treatment of 400,000 tons of tailings from the old Ophir Hill Consolidated Mills. This company is an affiliate of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company.

Volsonite Enterprises, Ltd., Pasadena, Cal., recently completed the waterproofing work on the $1,000,000 concrete administration building of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios in Culver City, using its "Volsonite" liquid waterproofing compound. The company says that its treatment of concrete is covered by a twenty-five-year guarantee of waterproofing.

American Zirconium Corporation, Baltimore, is erecting an additional three-story concrete addition, 32 by 71 feet, for use as an acid recovery division, which will enable it to utilize material now treated as waste. The Chemical and Pigment Company, a subsidiary, is planning a new boiler house. H. L. Rhodes is the manager of both companies.

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Chemical Workers And Payrolls Increase

—Continued from page 4

percent in the city, according to the records of the State Department of Labor.

General factory employment increased 5.2 percent from July 15 to August 15 and payrolls increased 7.3 percent during the same period. The department's index of employment for August was 75.9 percent. The payroll index was 69.5 percent. These indexes are based on the average years 1925-27 as 100.

	Percentages	
	State.	City.
Drugs and industrial chemicals	+1.6	+0.4
Oil products	+1.7	+1.8
Paints and colors	—1.3	—1.1
Photographic and miscellaneous chemicals	+0.3	—1.8

Silicosis Conference Asks For More Data on Disease

The world conference on silicosis, which has been in session at the International Labor Office, Geneva, came to a close September 10 by voting unanimously to adopt the report of the governing body of the International Labor Organization. The report contained a number of suggestions regarding the disease, such as methods for sampling or suppressing stone dust, and the use of masks when suppression was impossible. The report requested that all who are interested in the silicosis problem to inform the International Labor Organization of any experiments dealing with the disease.

Lead Residue Tolerance For Fruits Increased

—Continued from page 5

Should the Department of Agriculture place the tolerance for lead at 0.025 grain per pound, there is nothing in their (the Public Health Service's) findings to date to suggest that this increase above the present tolerance would be sufficient to endanger the health of the consumer.

September 19, the Secretary of Agriculture issued a statement giving the Treasury Department's report and concluding as follows:—

In the light of this advice the department will not institute action under the food and drugs act against fruit containing 0.025 grain per pound of lead, or less.

Soda Ash Production Up 25 Percent in 1937

The production of soda ash in the United States in 1937 amounted to 3,157,491 tons, an increase of 25.9 percent, as compared with 2,508,859 tons reported for 1935, according to preliminary figures compiled from returns of the recent Biennial Census of Manufacturers, released by the Bureau of the Census.

Production of Soda Ash

	1937.	1935.
Number of establishments	16	16
Total production, tons (2,000 pounds)	3,157,491	2,508,859
Made and consumed in same establishments, tons	713,662	637,224
For sale—Tons	2,443,829	1,871,635
Value	$35,546,995	$28,424,750
Ammonia Soda Process		
Number of establishments	9	9
Tons	2,325,076	1,776,470
Value	$34,084,641	$27,212,035
Natural and Electrolytic Soda		
Number of establishments	7	7
Tons	118,753	95,165
Value	$1,462,354	$1,212,715

Chemical Lime Producers In S.E. Cited by F.T.C.

—Continued from page 4

lime industry and agree upon and establish trade policies to be followed and prices to be charged. According to the complaint, Covert calls and presides over the meetings, and acts as a clearing house for the exchange of information submitted by the producers, including reports as to sales of lime, mill and delivered prices and other data.

The respondent producers and the places at which their plants are located are as follows:—

The Pine Hill Lime & Stone Company, Pine Hill, Ky.; the Southern States Lime Corporation, Crab Orchard, Tenn.; the Gager Lime Manufacturing Company, Sherwood, Tenn.; the Knoxville Lime Manufacturing Company, Knoxville, Tenn.; the Longview-Saginaw Lime Works, Inc., Long View and Saginaw, Ala.; the Cheney Lime & Cement Company, Landmark and Greystone, Ala.; the Ladd Lime & Stone Company, Cartersville, Ga.; the Virginia Lime Products Company, Inc., Eagle Rock, Va.; the Kimbalton Lime Company, Inc., Shawsville, Va.; the Eagle Rock Lime Company, Eagle Rock, Va.; the Williams Lime Manufacturing Company, Knoxville, Tenn.

The Florida Lime Company, Ocala, Fla.; the Dixie Lime Products Company, Ocala, Fla.; the Keystone Lime Works, Inc., Keystone, Ala.; the Green Bag Cement Company of West Virginia, Lawton, Ky., and Kenova, W. Va.; the M. J. Grove Lime Company, Bonsville and Frederick, Md., and Stevensville, Va.; the Ripplemead Lime Company, Inc., Ripplemead, Va.; the Riverton Lime & Stone Company, Riverton, Va.; Jesse Allen Lime Company, Burns, Tenn., and George L. Scott, Sr., trading as the Alabaster Lime Company, Siluria, Ala.

Chemical Fire Extinguishers Trade Better in 1937

Considerable increases in employment, wages, and value of products were reported by manufacturers of portable chemical fire extinguishers for 1937, as compared with 1935, according to preliminary figures compiled from returns of the recent biennial census released by Bureau of the Census. The number of wage earners in this industry increased 29.2 percent from 1935 to 1937, while their wages increased 45.2 percent. The value of products of the industry gained 47.7 percent over 1935.

This industry, as constituted for census purposes, embraces establishments whose principal products are portable fire extinguishers and other apparatus, except motor-propelled apparatus, and appliances for fire extinguishing by means of chemicals; chemical preparations for use with such apparatus and appliances; and hand grenades for extinguishing fires, etc.

Summary for the Industry

	1937.	1935.	Percent of increase 1935-1937.	Percent of increase 1933-1937.
Number of establishments	24	25	*...	*...
Wage earners (average for the year)	1,041	806	29.2	76.7
Wages†	$1,401,258	$964,857	45.2	132.1
Cost of materials, etc.†	$3,582,090	$2,472,352	44.9	108.2
Value of products†	$7,889,156	$5,342,793	47.7	109.0
Value added by manufacture‡	$4,307,066	$2,870,441	50.0	109.6

* Percent not computed where base is less than 100.

† Profits or losses cannot be calculated from the census figures because no data are collected for certain expense items, such as interest, rent, depreciation, taxes, insurance, and advertising.

‡ Value of products less cost of materials, supplies, fuel, and purchased electric energy.

Monsanto Moves Coast Office

The San Francisco district office of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has been moved to 100 Bush street. Edward Schuler is the manager of the San Francisco district office. Mr. Schuler, originally attached to the main office of the company, and subsequently assigned to the sales staff of the New York office, assumed the managership of the San Francisco office March 1, 1937.

Wood Crady, vice-president of the Federal Chemical Company, Louisville, and John N. Mackell, vice-president of the Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, have been approved by President Roosevelt as additional delegates on the part of the United States to the First International Congress on Chemical Fertilizers, to be held in Rome, Italy, October 3 to 6.

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INTERMEDIATES

International Management Congress

—Continued from page 3

works, and whatever be the improvements of technology or organization, the human element will always play its part. There is not such a thing as an industrial problem, or a commercial problem, or a military problem—there is a human problem, he said.

Personnel testing and training were discussed by Mr. Brule, and he pointed out the danger of their too rigid application so as to result in "a kind of industrial Jansenism, predetermining man, from a child, to a predetermined task":—Technical training of the worker to fit him for the facile performance of his task must be accompanied, the speaker said, by appropriate training of executives in selection, direction, and co-ordination, directed to the creation of a unity of thought and action within an enterprise.

Cut-throat competition was condemned by Mr. Brule because of its obstruction to the solidarity of human interests. Relations between management and labor, he declared, called for humanizing of efforts in the development of production, distribution, and consumption. Possible destruction by economic forces, he added, must be met by humanized service for all fellow-creatures.

Politico-economic trends, as reflected in national policies, were discussed by Dr. A. Basch, general manager for the United Chemical & Metallurgical Works, in Czechoslovakia. He postulated that the highest social aim of raising standards of living could be reached only by increased production, not by redistribution of income. Appropriate application of previously prevailing economic principles seemed more desirable to him as a remedy for existing difficulties than did the introduction of new politico-economic systems based on authoritative regulation.

A measure of state intervention in economic processes was accepted by Dr. Basch, but he qualified this as follows:—

> If the economic policy of the state is being carried on in collaboration with industry, then the state policy may be constructive; provided, of course, that the policy recognizes industry's need for self-administration. But for the state to take over the role of private industry as entrepreneur is neither desirable nor in agreement with the requirements of the economy. It is necessary to draw a line between the state's sphere of activity and that of private industry.

Incentive and Security

A plea for a revival of initiative and enterprise in American business and industry was made by Ralph E. Flanders, president of the Jones & Lamson Machine Company, Springfield, Vt., who expressed belief that the country's physical resources, technical progress, and numbers of population justified preparations for expansions both in standards of living and in industrial activities. Mr. Flanders contended that business leadership has been lacking in the spirit of enterprise since 1929. Although granting that there were various explanations for this state of affairs, he insisted that the limits of the country's productivity had yet to be reached. As a means toward effective realization of existing possibilities, he advocated a clearer understanding of the need for a balance between security and incentive.

Granting and in some measure advocating society's obligation to youth, the unemployed, the underprivileged, and the aged, Mr. Flanders was, nevertheless, critical of the viewpoints of "the social worker whose mind is fixed on security alone," and of "the politician who finds the easy road to maintenance of power that of the promise of security." The present need, he said, is not alone for security but for incentive; on the return to incentive hinges the success of efforts to attain a possible and desirable advance in the security of the people as a whole.

The solution to the existing situation, he continued, calls for a proper balancing of incentive and security, not only in the relationship of business to those in management, but in the relationship of business to its working force in all its ranks. Incentive must be provided, he declared, both for "the routine worker whose principal desire is for steady work at good pay," and for the ambitious worker who is "desirous of assuming responsibility and of expanding his responsibility to the limit of his powers." Labor unions, he declared, were making mistakes in some instances in placing emphasis too strongly on security, particularly when competition between industries on the matter of wages results. A point also was made of the belief that it is harmful for industry either to attempt to drive wages down or to lift profits to undue heights.

Factors of "nationalism" and "territorial sovereignty" must give way to an international point of view in economic affairs if the economic problems now confronting the respective countries of the world are to be solved in the best interests of all, said the Right Honorable Viscount Leverhulme, president of the International Committee of Scientific Management. The speaker went on to point out that technological progress and developments in communication have shrunk the world to a point where the economic inefficiencies of any one country affect the economy of all.

Lord Leverhulme made a plea for further development, through the International Committee of Scientific Management, of "a common pool of management experience to which all countries can contribute and from which all may draw." He said that, during his term as president of the international committee, he had heard "perhaps too much" about the advantage or disadvantage of one or another form of international cooperation and "too little about the fact that we have got to cooperate."

Booklets explanatory of the multiple management plan operated by McCormick & Co., Baltimore, were distributed at the sessions. Morris E. Leeds, president of Leeds & Northrup, Philadelphia, explained his company's cash profit-sharing bonus plan, in which more than a hundred executives share.

The Human Equation

Recognition by management of the social value of the human equation was stressed by Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, who declared that it was necessary to give human values priority over property values and to look upon the 53,000,000 eligible, gainful workers of the nation as the resource of its prosperity.

The interdependence of employer and employee was inescapable, Mr. Roper said, and conflict of these elements was harmful to both. He declared that the failure of willful minorities in both elements to observe ethical standards resulted in loss of public confidence. And he declared that the biggest need of business was the establishment and enforcement of the highest standards of business conduct.

Mr. Roper advised management to dispense with the intermediate services of lobbyists and to get in direct contact and understanding with governmental processes. He cited the usefulness in this respect of the Business Advisory Council for the Department of Commerce. The meat of his advice was this:—

> If these responsibilities are to be kept in proper balance, management and stockholders, as well as employees, must receive equitable consideration. Otherwise business cannot function at its best in and for the economic system. Dividends are the incentive for investment, and the owners of capital who make production possible should be encouraged through return of proper equitable rewards with the same degree of consideration as is accorded other units. We should study business, therefore, in a larger and more comprehensive fashion, seeking to find out what is happening in the entire structure, rather than confine research and thought to a limited number of large or key units. Some lines of business are normally sufficiently successful to maintain regular dividend rates; others barely exsit, while still others as surely travel the road to bankruptcy. In the interest of all ethical business and of the nation, business leadership and government, State and Federal, should cooperate in finding the causes for these divergencies with the view to better safeguarding business.

Employment Relations

Employment relations shared with public relations the greater part of the interest in the management congress. This topic was the basis of one general session, and it was discussed from many angles also in the technical sessions on personnel.

Opening the general session, C. S. Ching, director of industrial and public relations for U. S. Rubber Products, Inc., expressed a fear that American industry had not given sufficient consideration to the effect of relations between employers and employees or to their farreaching consequences. Referring to recent governmental endeavors to clarify these relationships and noting the interest attaching to these and to plans operative in other countries, Mr. Ching questioned the satisfactoriness of any other than a trial and error method. He added:—

> But, it is obvious that the situation in our country today demands the best thinking and the most intelligent handling of these problems if we are not to dissipate our energy and intelligence, both on the part of organized labor and on the part of employers in quarreling with each other without knowing what the facts are, or what the other's point of view is. We, on both sides, in the past probably have devoted altogether too much time in calling each other names, and by so doing have brought about a lack of confidence in both of the groups. Let us make up our minds from here on that we are going to find out, not what is so radically wrong with each other but let us try to find some of the good points, and see if the things we believe to be so wrong are inherent either in industry or organized labor. Let us both work together to eradicate whatever is wrong by a better understanding and exchange of ideas on the basis of mutual confidence.

Creed for Management

Praise for creative management, no more for its achievements in the past than for its recognition of newly developing responsibilities, was given by Lewis H. Brown, president of the Johns-Manville Corporation, in an address, "Management's Aims and Responsibilities." Mr. Brown testified to the mutuality of the responsibilities of labor, management, and government, discussing the paradoxical relationships now existing among these elements. Antisocial practices on the part of labor and management were deplored, and emphasis was laid on the desirability and effectiveness of wise, intelligent supervision by government rather than bureaucratic regulation.

Mr. Brown urged business leaders to reorientate themselves to "the great economic and social forces which now surround and control their activities." He called for recognition, particularly by government officials, "that something more than hammers and monkey-wrenches is needed to repair the intricate and delicately balanced mechanism of the nation's economic life." And he offered the following creed for management:—

> We who are responsible for the management of industry in supplying the needs of the public for goods and services and who recognize our obligations to stockholders and employees, believe:—
>
> That we should constantly seek to provide better values at lower costs so that more of our people can enjoy more of the world's goods.
>
> That we should strive to develop the efficiency of industry so as to earn a fair return for the investing public and provide the highest possible reward for the productivity of labor.
>
> That we should stimulate the genius of science and utilize the methods of research to improve old products and create new ones so as to continuously provide new fields of employment for the present and the coming generations.
>
> That management should encourage fair trade practices in business which, whether effected by competition or co-operation, will be so shaped as to be for the best interest of our customers and of society as a whole.
>
> That it is management's duty to be alert to its own shortcomings, to the need for improvement, and to new requirements of society, while always recognizing the responsibility of its trusteeship.
>
> That business in this country has never been what it could be and never what it yet will be.
>
> That business, labor, government, and agriculture working hand in hand can provide jobs and the opportunity for all to work for security without loss of our liberty and rights as free men.

Responsibility of Labor

American labor desires to be recognized as "the partner of capital in production, as the customer of capital in distribution, as the majority voice in a political democracy, and as a substantial center of our community life," said Robert J. Watt, American workers' delegate to the International Labor Office. Mr. Watt asked management to recognize that labor was a group "with the same sort of hopes and feelings and needs as yourselves," urging that labor unions deserved admission to mutually respectful partnership.

Mr. Watt declared that labor did not prefer to ask for the shorter workweek and higher wages by government action. He added, however, that there was general agreement, despite objections of the American Federation of Labor to administrative policies and practices of the National Labor Relations Board, that Wagner act principles should be maintained as "the foundation for the adequate and effective organization of workers," and he said that labor, aiming at a sufficiency of purchasing power to keep the wheels of industry turning the year round, would insist that, if industry did not provide the sustaining wages, the taxing power of government should be applied.

Declaring that union responsibility in its relationship with management would be forthcoming just as soon as workers are afforded a chance of developing "their own patterns of union discipline," Mr. Watt decried the idea of union incorporation as a "child of ignorant scheming," asserted that registration of labor unions in Great Britain infers little more than the privilege of tax exemption, and expressed belief, based on study of British and Swedish union practices, that importation of "a ready-made formula to legislate industrial peace" was impossible.

In a vigorous denunciation of class-consciousness and all that it makes and all that makes it, William Allen White, editor of the *Emporia* (Kans.) *Gazette*, argued that industrial peace must be attained outside party politics. He blamed the short-sightedness of the financial and management elements of business over twenty years for today's problems with which business is plagued by its enemies. He was equally sharp in his criticism of labor for losing sight of its proper aims in political ambitions.

Continued unemployment, Mr. White declared, would necessitate the use by government of a "wringer" to get necessary relief funds—and the name of the party in power would make no difference in the result, he said. He had hope that business would work out its own salvation, saying:—

> Surely, in private industry on this continent, there is an adequate margin of operator's profit wide enough to keep American commerce afloat as a going concern, allowing for decent earnings, for living wages, for attractive prices to the consumer, that will move the goods. And surely again America can produce brains in a free industry to solve this terrible problem somewhat outside of politics without too much government aid or control.

The British Plan

Great Britain's fundamental philosophy of employer-employee relationships is founded on the belief that self-discipline in industry through voluntary trial and error is a greater national asset in the long run than is rectitude imposed by decree, said R. Lloyd Roberts, chief labor officer for Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. Tracing the development of the English methods of conciliation and arbitration from 1789 to the present day, Mr. Roberts said that the present basis is essentially voluntary, supported by the active and friendly cooperation of our State departments. Compulsion is anathema to the Britisher—whether he be employer or workman—and both of them will do and sacrifice a great deal to avoid it.

Apart from a general dislike of compulsion, there is a particular aversion to making a political football of industrial problems, Mr. Roberts said. The preference is to keep these in "the calm, unimpassioned atmosphere of the business conference room, where they can be subjected to the necessary reasoned analysis and discussion."

Declaring that the principles underlying the British system are clear, Mr. Roberts cited as one of the first the fact that, wherever possible, the state refrains from interfering with the private relations of employers and workers. Strongly organized bodies of employers and workers are well able, he said, to safeguard their own interests, and the state leaves them alone except where their own machinery proves defective. Even in disputes which are submitted to arbitration, awards are not binding unless the parties themselves are willing to accept the authority of the arbitrator or tribunal. Where the parties are badly organized or ill-matched, the government, Mr. Roberts explained, intervenes by setting up trade boards for the industries concerned, one of the main objects of this system being to foster the growth of responsible organizations so that governmental regulation may be reduced to a minimum.

A small business man, Morris E. Leeds, of Northrup & Leeds, Philadelphia, declared that, although his company had had satisfactory relations over a period of years with an independent employee organization, he would prefer to see his workers have the benefit of leadership, training, and opportunity for the interchange of knowledge that would result from an organization involving the workers. He expressed the belief that the workers should have the same opportunity to develop technical in-

—Continued on page **62**

Industrial Uses of Chemicals and Related Materials

(Formerly styled "Where You Can Sell")

Producers' Guide to New Markets Technical Information for Processors

Fully protected by copyright

Six-hundred-twelfth Recapitulative Instalment

(Parenthetical references are to the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Ammonia

(Alcali Volatil, Alkaline Air, Ammoniacal Gas, Ammoniak, Ammoniakflussigkeit, Ammoniakgas, Ammoniaque, Ammoniaque Liquide, Ammonio, Amonio, Anhydrous Ammonia, Salmiakgeist, Volatile Alkali)

(The term, "ammonia," refers to a colorless gas conforming to the chemical formula NH_3. When subjected to a certain pressure this gas is converted into a colorless, mobile liquid, generally known as anhydrous ammonia, and sometimes called liquid ammonia. Aqua ammonia (ammonium hydroxide) is a solution of ammonia in water; household ammonia is a weak aqua ammonia. In its chemical combining form ammonia has the formula NH_4 and is properly called ammonium.)

(The uses given below are those of anhydrous ammonia or aqua ammonia; they are not segregated according to the physical state of ammonia.)

Analysis

Reagent in—
- Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry

Beverage

Ammoniating agent for—
- Glycyrrhizin used as a foam producer

Extractant for—
- Bitter principles
- Saponins

Bituminous

Process material (U.S. 1899314) in—
- Desulphurizing low-boiling point hydrocarbon oils

Source of—
- Hydrogen

Temperature reaction controller (Brit. 444936) for—
- Destructive hydrogenation treatments of carbonaceous materials

Building Construction

Reagent for—
- Removing stains from marble

Cellulose Products

Process material in various operations in the rayon industry (see "Rayon" below)

Process material (Brit. 409008) in making—
- Nitrocellulose of reduced viscosity

Chemical

Alkali in—
- Chemical processing and manufacturing

Extractant for—
- Alkaloids of coffee
- Bitter principles
- Saponins
- Sugar

Hydrogen ion regulating agent (U.S. 1875368) in—
- Securing higher yields of volatile acids from fermentation of corncob residues

Hydrogenating agent for—
- Unsaturated hydrocarbons

Neutralizing agent for—
- Acids

Process material in—
- Concentrating mixtures of butane and butylene (U.S. 1866800)
- Purification of arylamides of 2:3-hydroxynaphthoic acid (U.S. 1890201)
- Purifying hydrogen by removal of carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, carbonyl sulphide

Process material in making—
- Basic magnesium carbonate (Brit. 413869)
- Calcium chloride (Solvay process)
- 4:4'-Diaminodiphenyl ether (U.S. 1890256)
- Dispersing agents
- Emulsifying agents
- Hydrocyanic acid
- Inorganic chemicals
- Light fluffy dolomite (U.S. 1975213)
- Metallo-organic compounds
- Organic chemicals
- Sodamide
- Sodium bicarbonate
- Sodium carbonates
- Sodium hydroxide (Solvay process)

Process material in making—
- Suspending agents
- Thiourea (U.S. 1889959)
- Uranium oxide
- Urea
- Wetting agents

Reactant in making—
- Aldehyde-ammonias
- Amides
- Amides of higher fatty acids (Brit. 406691)
- Amidines
- Amines
- Amino acids
- Amino compounds
- Aminoaryl alkyl and aminodiaryl ethers (U.S. 1932653)
- Cyanogen compounds
- Diamines
- Nitriles
- Solvay process alkalies

Source of—
- Hydrogen
- Nitrogen

Starting point in making—
- Ethanolamines from ethylene oxide (U.S. 1904013)
- Nitric acid
- Nitrogen oxides
- Nitrous anhydride for use in sulphuric acid manufacture

Starting point in making ammonium compounds such as the—
- Acetate
- Arsenate
- Benzoate
- Bicarbonate
- Bichromate
- Bifluoride
- Binoxalate
- Bisulphate
- Bisulphite
- Bitartrate
- Borate
- Bromide
- Camphorate
- Carbamate
- Carbonate
- Chloride
- Chromate
- Citrate
- Cuprate
- Cyanate
- Fluoride
- Hypophosphite
- Iodide
- Metavanadate
- Molybdate
- Nitrate
- Oxalate
- Perchlorate
- Persulphate
- Phosphate
- Phosphomolybdate
- Phosphotungstate
- Picrate
- Salicylate
- Sulphate
- Sulphate-nitrate
- Sulphide
- Sulphocyanate
- Tartrate
- Thiocyanate
- Thiosulphate
- Tungstate
- Valeriate

Temperature reaction controller (Brit. 444936) for—
- Destructive hydrogenation treatments of carbonaceous materials

Cosmetic

Ingredient of—
- Permanent wave preparations

Reagent in—
- Treatment of hair with hydrogen peroxide

Saponification agent in—
- Greaseless creams and lotions

Dye

Process material in making—
- Anilin colors
- Azo dyes (Brit. 388332)
- Lakes
- Triaminohydroxyanthraquinone from leuco-1:4:5:8-tetrahydroxyanthraquinones or 1:4-diamino-5:8-dihydroxyanthraquinone (Brit. 396976)

Purifying agent in making—
- Paranitroanilin from nitrochlorobenzene (U.S. 1903030)

Reagent for—
- Separating paranitroanilin from nitrodiphenylamines (U.S. 1903030)

Dry Cleaning

Stain and spot remover

Explosives and Matches

Starting point in making—
- Ammonium nitrate
- Ammonium picrate

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Extractant for—
- Bitter principles
- Saponins

Neutralizing agent for—
- Acids

Reactant in making—
- Amides of higher fatty acids (Brit. 406691)

Remover of free fatty acids from—
- Fats
- Oils
- Waxes

Source of—
- Hydrogen
- Nitrogen

Fertilizer

Fertilizing agent

Ingredient of—
- Fertilizer mixtures

Starting point in making—
- Ammonium sulphate-nitrate
- Ammoniated ammonium nitrate
- Ammoniated mixed fertilizers
- Ammoniated sodium nitrate
- Ammoniated superphosphates
- Ammoniated urea
- Ammonium nitrate
- Ammonium phosphate
- Ammonium sulphate
- Fertilizer materials
- Urea

(To be continued)

Manganese Dioxide

(Continued from September 19 issue)

Chemical

(Continued)

Process material in making—
- Alkali benzoates (U.S. 1463255)
- Alkali iodides (U.S. 1249863)
- Anthraquinone (U.S. 1324715)
- Benzaldehyde
- Benzoic acid
- Butylene chloride (U.S. 1308763)
- Butylene dichloride (U.S. 1308763)
- Butylene oxide (U.S. 1253617)
- Butylenechlorhydrin (U.S. 1308763 and 1253617)
- Butyleneglycol (U.S. 1253617)
- Camphor (U.S. 1518732)
- 1-Chloranthraquinone-2-carboxylic acid (U.S. 1504164)
- Chlorine (U.S. 1456590 and 1483256)
- Chlorobenzene (U.S. 1468220)
- Decolorizing carbons (U.S. 1286187)
- Diaminoaryloxyanthraquinone sulphonic acids (Brit. 405632 and 363027)
- Dibenzanthrone derivatives (Brit. 405706)
- Ethylene dichloride (U.S. 1308763)
- Ethylene oxide (U.S. 1308797 and 1308796)
- Ethylenechlorhydrin (U.S. 1308707, 1308796, and 1308763)
- Hydrocyanic acid (U.S. 1242264)
- Ethyleneglycol (U.S. 1253617)
- Hydrogen (U.S. 1506323)
- Iodine (U.S. 1249863)
- Methane (U.S. 1242264)
- Nitrogen dioxides (U.S. 1242264)
- Phthalic acid (U.S. 1365956)
- Propylene chloride (U.S. 1308763)
- Propylene dichloride (U.S. 1308763)
- Propylene oxide (U.S. 1253617)
- Propylenechlorhydrin (U.S. 1308763)

Process material in purification of—
- Acetylene
- Acetic anhydride (U.S. 1467074)
- Barium sulphide (U.S. 1256593)
- Cadmium sulphate (U.S. 1264802)
- Iron oxide (U.S. 1318432)

Solvent (U.S. 1360271) for—
- Bismuth (used with sulphuric acid)

Starting point in making—
- Catalysts
- Manganates
- Manganese salts
- Permanganates

Distilling

Catalyst (U.S. 1396009) in making—
- Organic acids from distillery waste

Dye

Oxidizing agent in making—
- Dyestuffs
- Intermediates

Electrical

Depolarizer for—
- Batteries

Ingredient of—
- Dry cells for batteries
- Electric insulations

Explosives and Matches

Ingredient of—
- Explosives
- Friction surface compositions for matchboxes
- Matchhead compositions
- Pyrotechnic compositions
- Signal flares

Fertilizer

Fertilizer

Ingredient of—
- Fertilizer compositions

Gas

Process material (U.S. 1506323) in making—
- Water-gas

Glass

Coloring agent for—
- Glass batches (violet, black, toning other colors)

Neutralizing agent for—
- Yellow effects produced by iron impurities in the glass batch

Oxidizing agent (U.S. 1449793) in making—
- Borosilicate glass

Ink

Drier (U.S. 1421125 and 1342638) in—
- Printing ink

Metal Fabrication

Coloring agent in making—
- Enameled ironware

Ingredient of—
- Arc-welding compositions (U.S. 1467825, 1460476, 1374711, and 1451392)

Metallurgical

Oxidizing agent in—
- Case-hardening processes (U.S. 1480230)
- General processes

Process material in making—
- Alloy steels
- Electrodes for electroplating purposes

Reagent for removing—
- Cobalt from zinc solutions (U.S. 1336386)
- Molybdenum from molybdenite (U.S. 1401924 and 1401932)

Rustproofing agent for—
- Iron (used with phosphoric acid in "Parkerizing")

Source of manganese in making—
- Manganese steels, alloys, and other products

Miscellaneous

Ingredient of—
- Antileak composition (U.S. 1343150)
- Arc-welding compositions
- Artificial spinel compositions (Brit. 403233)
- Chemical .heat-producing compositions (U.S. 1506323 and 1488656)
- Light filter (U.S. 1331937)
- Slag-forming and gas-forming coatings for welding electrodes (U.S. 1902948)

Oxidizing agent

Paint and Varnish

Drier in—
- Dopes
- Enamels
- Lacquers
- Paints
- Varnishes

Ingredient of—
- Drying oils
- Driers

Pigment in—
- Enamels
- Lacquers
- Paints
- Varnishes

Starting point in making—
- Barium manganate
- Manganese linoleate
- Manganese-lead resinate
- Manganese oleate
- Manganese oxalate
- Manganese resinate
- Water colors (with gums in paste form)

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Rubber

Tackiness increaser in—
- Rubber batches

Textile

Mordant in—
- Dyeing and printing processes

Process material in producing—
- Brown shades
- Khaki effects

Water and Sanitation

Reagent for removing—
- Iron from water

IMPORTANT TO YOU!

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Barrett Tar Acids are produced to meet highest standards of quality, uniformity and dependability. Barrett's unmatched service is available to every customer. Phone, wire or write for quotations.

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(*Natural*) *U. S. P. 40° C. Minimum Melting Point* is a pure white crystalline product generally used in the manufacture of Phenol-Formaldehyde Resins when extremely light color is necessary. Also used in the manufacture of chemicals and dyestuffs requiring material of highest purity.

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Special Cresol Fractions, to meet users' specifications.

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Straw color and dark grades of various distillation ranges, depending on requirements. Special grades for synthetic resin manufacturers.

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Boiling range 210-225° C. or narrower fractions, if desired. Also Meta Xylenol Crystals (symmetrical).

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Barrett CHEMICALS

Coaltar Chemicals

Coaltar Solvents Continue to Display Moderate Improvement —Intermediates and Acids Steady—Colors Spotty —Trucking Strike Retards Shipments

A great deal of irregularity continued to prevail in the market for coaltar chemicals last week. Some of the basic products continued to lag, while coaltar solvents, intermediates, acids and colors gave the best performance in the market. The trucking strike, which gained momentum during the past week, considerably retarded shipments in the metropolitan area, and extended to Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other nearby states. Later in the week a truce was called pending negotiations. There was no feature to the market as far as price fluctuations were concerned.

A revival of interest in the market for coaltar solvent continued. Toluol, xylol and benzol were well taken by the lacquer trade for the account of the automotive and other industrial consumers. Demand was on a broader scale and replacement orders made their appearance more frequently. Phenol withdrawals were described as only fair, with the synthetic resin and plastic industry inclined to order moderately at this time. Cresylic acid failed to snap out of the lethargy prevailing for some time. Creosote oil withdrawals against contracts proceeded at a routine pace. Leading consumers of cresol were not exerting a great deal of interest. Quiet conditions continued to prevail in the market for crude and refined naphthalene.

Coaltar intermediates and acids moved at a fair pace, although dyestuff manufacturers were inclined to limit commitments to moderate proportions in most instances. Price changes were conspicuous by their absence, and a steady to firm tone prevailed in practically all directions. Coaltar colors were spotty, sellers reporting a good interest in some quarters, while others displayed a good deal of hesitation. Word was received of a settlement in the Paterson silk strike, with 2,000 plain goods workers returning to their jobs.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
125.9	125.9	125.9	127.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—The market presented about the same picture as in previous weeks, namely, that the statistical position of the market was such as to cause embarrassment to sellers when large size orders were received, prompt shipment was difficult. The demand has increased more than the production level, so that the higher coking operations had practically no material effect. A firm tone continued to prevail in the market. Steel operations continue to show gradual improvement, with operations last week scheduled at 47.3 percent of capacity, compared with 45.3 percent in the preceding week and 76.1 percent in the corresponding period a year ago. Sellers reported an active inquiry existed in the export market.

Creosote Oil.—Withdrawals against contracts proceeded at a routine pace. Major consumers apparently were content to bide their time before making commitments beyond nearby requirements. Price schedule was unaltered. Word was received from Michigan relative to the settlement of a strike in the creosoting plant where work was resumed on treating 400,000 railroad ties for a major railroad system.

Cresol.—Leading consumers were not exerting a great deal of interest in the market last week. Some grades were in fair demand from the dyestuff trade, but other consumers failed to display more than a spasmodic interest in the market. No change was reported in the quotations.

Cresylic Acid.—The market failed to snap out of the lethargy prevailing for some time. Commitments from the majority of sources were confined to minimum proportions to take care of actual requirements. Quotations were maintained at previous levels. Nothing new was uncovered in the foreign market and quotations were still on the easy side.

Naphthalene.—Quiet conditions continued to prevail in the market for crude and refined naphthalene. Chemical processors and the dyestuff manufacturers provided the chief interest in the market. There was nothing new to report in the price situation. Imported quotations remain at about the same levels as heretofore, with no new developments of consequence to report.

Phenol.—Business in this direction was described as only fair. The synthetic resin and plastic industry were inclined to order moderately at this time. Dyestuff and chemical processors displayed some interest, however. Quotations were in conformity with the previous period.

Toluol.—A noticeable improvement prevailed in the market again last week. The better interest could be attributed to the increase in demand from automotive and industrial consumers. Despite low production schedules, adequate supplies were available to take care of the demand. A steady to firm price tone prevailed.

Xylol.—The call from the lacquer trade was generally more active last week. Demand was on a broader scale, and replacement orders made their appearance more frequently. No change was disclosed in the quotations.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

Supplies of coaltar bases coming into the market seem to be augmented to some extent by the higher scale of operations in the steel industry, but tone is holding up well nevertheless. Buying of benzol and other items has been along fairly good lines recently, with inquiries good. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 16c. to 17c. per gallon; motor benzol, 10½c. to 11c.; toluol, 23c.; 10-degree xylol, 26c.; solvent naphtha, 26c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 13½c. to 14c.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Business in the market for the technical material noted a fair amount of interest from dyestuff and intermediate manufacturers last week. Pricewise the market continued steady to firm.

Benzoic.—Moderation still predominated in the market last week as far as withdrawals were concerned. A steady to firm price tone remained in evidence.

Maleic. — Usual consumers of the powdered and anhydrous material made their appearance from time to time for moderate commitments. There was nothing new to report in the price schedule.

Salicylic.—Chemical processors and dyestuff manufacturers provided most of the interest in this direction again last week. No change was disclosed in the quotations.

Sulphanilic.—A steady to firm tone prevailed in the market throughout the past week. Shipments were moving in fair volume in most quarters.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthylamine.—A steady interest was uncovered in the market during the week just closed. Quotations were in line with the preceding week.

Anilin.—Interest in the market was maintained at fair levels last week. Textile industry and chemical processors provided the bulk of the business. Quotations ruled unchanged.

Anthraquinone.—There was nothing new to report in the market as far as quotations were concerned, and busi-

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

ness was described as holding at satisfactory levels.

Dinitrobenzene. — Shipments were moving out at a moderate pace during the week under review. Sellers were adhering to quotations previously in force.

G. Salt.—The market moved through a routine period, and moderate commitments made up the call. Pricewise the market failed to display any alteration.

Monochlorobenzene.—Usual consumers were entering the market for fair-sized quantities to provide for increased operating requirements. Prices ruled firm.

Nitrotoluene.—Sellers described the market as showing moderate improvement recently, with some consumers inclined to make commitments on a slightly broader scale.

Orthonitrotoluene.—A firm tone remained in evidence throughout the week just closed. Business was reported at steady level for moderate quantities.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Only a fair buying interest was displayed in the market last week. The call from the synthetic resin industry continued moderate, while other consumers were showing only mild interest. Prices were without change.

Xylidine.—There was nothing of importance to report in the market last week, with interest of a routine nature, and prices held at previous levels.

Coaltar Colors

The market for coaltar colors was spotty last week. Sellers report a good interest from some consumers, while others were inclined to hesitate before making substantial commitments. Word was received of a settlement in the Paterson silk strike, with 2,500 plain goods silk workers returning to their jobs. However, the local trucking strike has considerably retarded shipments in the metropolitan area. Trucks entering the city from other States were likewise halted causing an almost complete cessation of deliveries to and from the city. Pricewise the market revealed no alterations, and a steady to firm tone remained in evidence.

Lustre Chemical Rebuilds Plant Razed by Fire

The Lustre Chemical Corporation, manufacturer of cleaning compounds, and chemical manufacturers' agent, Rochester, N. Y., will move October 10 from its temporary quarters in 8 Circle street to its new plant at 182-200 Anderson street, the site in which the company was housed when that structure was destroyed by fire last November. The plant, reconstructed at a cost of $30,000, provides 18,000 square feet of floor space and has facilities for making 1,500 gallons of concentrated bleach daily. The Lustre organization was founded by its president, Milton J. French, eighteen years ago.

Levitt-Ferguson Company, laboratory supplies, Baltimore, was placed in receivership September 17.

J & L LIGHT OIL DISTILLATES

Commercially Pure Benzol
90% Benzol • CXP Benzol
XYLOLS (Solvent Naphtha)
Reagent Benzol • Pure Toluol
Sulphate of Ammonia

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Tanks and Tank Work . . . Benzol Recovery Plants . . . Naphthalene Removal Apparatus . . . Phenol Removal Apparatus . . . By-Product Gas Plants . . . By-Product Recovery Apparatus . . . Sulfur Recovery Apparatus . . . Coal Tar Roofing Materials . . . Waterproofing and Dampproofing Materials . . . Tarmac Road Tar Materials . . . Bituminous Base Paints . . . Coal . . . Coke . . . Fast's Self-aligning Couplings . . . Fire Hydrants . . . Piston Rings . . . Gas, Air and Water Valves . . . Pressure-treated Lumber

A gas-producing company with a large domestic market sank a well in a field of normally-sweet gas, but it encountered "sour" gas. Legal restrictions prevented its sale for domestic purposes and the whole investment was jeopardized.

This problem was solved by installing a Koppers Phenolate Purification System which removed from the gas practically all the hydrogen sulfide that had made the gas unmarketable, and converted what might have been a serious loss into a profitable operation.

KOPPERS COMPANY
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Two new ways to make FLEXIBLE FILMS

Here are two new materials that present an easy way to make flexible films of Shellac and Casein:

(1) FLEXILAC—a flexible, dewaxed shellac. An orange-brown, viscous liquid "resin," with a faint, pleasing odor. It dissolves readily in water producing a clear neutral shellac solution. This solution, on drying, forms a film which is characterized by its flexibility. Flexilac is also soluble in alcohol, esters, and ketones. It is insoluble in oils, hydrocarbons and resins. Its total solid content (non-volatile at 105°C) is 44%. Weight 8¾ lbs. per gal. **Prices range from 25c. per lb. in 475 lb. drums.**

(2) PROTOFLEX—a flexible casein. A straw colored jelly with faint spicy odor. It disperses quickly in hot water. It is insoluble in organic solvents. Protoflex has a solid content (non-volatile at 105°C) of 45%. Weight about 7 lbs. 10 oz. per gal. **Prices range from 15c. per lb. in 450 lb. drums.**

CHEMICALS BY GLYCO

If Glycerine fails try YUMIDOL

Have you ever had this trouble with products treated with Glycerine as a plasticizer or softener? When exposed to high degrees of humidity they become soft and warp. In dry weather they lose moisture, shrink and become brittle. That's because of the hygroscopic nature of glycerine. YUMIDOL overcomes this problem because it is much less hygroscopic. It has a higher specific gravity, viscosity and refractive index than Glycerine and can be used for many purposes where glycerine is not good enough.

YUMIDOL, a special grade of Sorbitol, is a polyhydric alcohol having six hydroxyl groups. It is a straw colored viscous liquid completely soluble in water and water-soluble liquids, but insoluble in hydrocarbons, oils, fats, waxes, resins and other water-insoluble materials. It is non-drying, practically non-volatile and has a low freezing point. **Prices range from 18c. per lb. in 600 lb. drums.**

CHEMICALS BY GLYCO

Have you tried DIGLYCOL LAURATE?

(a water-dispersible oil)

DIGLYCOL LAURATE (Glyco Laurate) is of unusual interest because of its peculiar characteristics. It is a light colored, non-hygroscopic, non-drying oil, soluble in water. It disperses completely on stirring in cold water, and is soluble in alcohol, oils, and hydrocarbon solvents. Its specific gravity 25°/25°C—0.963 to 0.968. Weight per gal. 8 lbs.

Diglycol Laurate is being used as an emulsifying agent for making liquid emulsions, a solvent for oil-soluble dyestuffs, a dry-cleaning soap base, a foam reducer in the manufacture of low-foaming, acid precipitated casein, and for many other purposes.

We will gladly send samples and more detailed information about any of these materials.

GLYCO PRODUCTS COMPANY
(Dept. 48)
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Come to Glyco for

Diglycol Stearate — **Glycerol Monostearate**
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N.B. The new GLYCO COSMETIC MANUAL contains 96 pages packed with practical information and latest data on cosmetics. Many valuable formulae and new ideas. Send for your copy now. Enclose 25c. to cover postage and handling.

Trade Briefs

Intercoast Petroleum Corporation has entered into a contract to purchase 4,600 acres of oil properties in west Texas.

Texas Corporation has purchased twenty-one Kansas outlets from the Shell Petroleum Corporations. The deal involves six bulk stations and twenty-one retail stations.

Julian Glasser has joined the staff of the Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio. He will engage in chemical and electro-chemical research in the field of metallurgy.

Rumford Chemical Company, Rumford, R. I., held a meeting of its Baltimore district salesmen September 12 in the Emerson hotel. Dan B. Kelly, district manager, presided.

I. F. Robertson has been appointed manager of the Cleveland branch of the Owens-Illinois Can Company. He was formerly manager of the can division of the W. F. Robertson Steel & Iron Company, Springfield, Ohio.

Colonial Salt Company, Akron, Ohio, common stock has been purchased by a group of employees. Subsequent to the purchase, W. F. Ince was elected president and John Shaw chairman of the directorate.

Joseph Ellis has joined the sales staff of Frank E. Wilson, manufacturers' agent, Philadelphia. The Wilson organization distributes a complete line of industrial chemicals and maintenance items.

Linde Air Products Company has resumed construction work on its $1,500,000 plant in Tonawanda, N. Y. Construction activities will be concentrated on completion of a three-story research building.

American Gum Importers' Association's annual outing was held, September 13, at the Hempstead Country Club, Hempstead, L. I. The outing was attended by forty members and associate members.

Edward B. Yancy, general manager of the explosives department, has been elected to the directorate of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Frank Tallman.

Paint up and clean up drive in Corning, N. Y., resulted in 50,976 paint jobs of all kinds, with an estimated consumption of 9,894 gallons of paint and varnish, having an aggregate value of $30,590.

American Agricultural Chemical Company stockholders approved September 21 a proposal to split the no par capital shares on a three-for-one basis. Authorized stock was increased 700,000 no par shares from 500,000 no par shares.

Towns Paint Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has appointed James J. Clark as technical director and Harry K. Wenrick as sales manager. Mr. Clark formerly was with the McCloskey Varnish Company, while Mr. Wenrick formerly was with the McDougall-Butler Company.

Standard Oil Company of Indiana has appointed Lee R. Cowles traffic manager, succeeding Fred G. Holland, who has been acting traffic manager since the death of Robert N. McElroy last June. Mr. Holland will retire on annuity October 1, the date on which Mr. Cowles' appointment becomes effective.

Robert H. Engle has been appointed assistant agronomist for the National Fertilizer Association to fill the vacancy created by the recent resignation of Dr. A. L. Grizzard. Since 1928, Mr. Engle has been agronomist for the Quality Lime Institute and was at one time county agricultural agent of Erie County, Pa.

"Titania," a Norwegian steamer, with a cargo of nitrates and phosphates, loaded by the Standard Wholesale Phosphate & Acid Works, which has been delayed at Baltimore because of labor strike of the crew, was reported to have reached Norfolk, where it will take on a German crew for its trip to Bilbao, Spain.

Rex Campbell & Co., Ltd., 7 Idol lane, Eastcheap, London, England, is regional representative, through Tar Residuals, Ltd., principal agent, of the General Naval Stores Division of Newport Industries, Inc., this city, in the English counties of Cheshire, Derbyshire, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire.

What You Can Use

Various Materials That Are Suitable for Operating Purposes in Chemical Processing Industries

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Marine Paints

Driers Used in Marine Paints

(Continued from September 19 issue)

Phenylhydrazones of aliphatic ketones
Oxygen compounds of aluminum, calcium, cobalt, lead, manganese, zinc, or other metals with naphthenic acid in a volatile organic solvent
Reaction products of aluminum, cobalt, copper, lead, managanese, mercury, or zinc compounds with oxidation products of mineral waxes
Red lead
Solidite cobalt
Solidite cobalt-manganese
Solidite cobalt-zinc
Solidite cobalt-zinc-manganese
Solidite driers
Solidite lead-cobalt
Solidite lead-cobalt-manganese
Solidite manganese
Solidite special CP
Solidite zinc-manganese
Soligen cobalt
Soligen driers, liquid
Soligen driers, solid
Soligen lead
Soligen lead-cobalt
Soligen lead-cobalt-manganese
Soligen lead-manganese
Soligen manganese
Soligen zinc
Trialkyl-lead phenolate
Triethyl-lead monohydric phenolate
Triethyl-lead naphtholate
Triethyl-lead phenolate
Triethyl-lead polyhydric phenolate
Uversol driers
Varcon
X-RO
Zinc acetate
Zinc borate
Zinc oxide
Zinc sulphate
Zinc with fatty acids, such as those of coconut oil

Drier Stabilizers for Use in Marine Paints

Aromatic carboxylic acids
Olefinic acids
Phthalic acid
Soybean oil fatty acids

Fluorescent Ingredients for Use in Marine Paints

Antimony salts
Barium sulphide
Bismuth nitrate
Bismuth salts
Cadmium tungstate
Calcium sulphide
Calcium tungstate
Cerium salts
Copper salts
Erbium nitrate
Erbium salts
Ionium salts
Lead salts
Magnesium tungstate
Manganese salts
Molybdenum salts
Mercury salts
Phosphorogen
Radium bromide
Radium chloride
Radium nitrate
Silver salts
Strontium sulphides
Thorium chloride
Thorium fluoride
Thorium nitrate
Thorium salts
Uranium nitrate
Uranium salts
Uranous uranate
Uranous chloride
Vanadium nitrate
Vanadium salts

Glossing Agents Used in Marine Paints

Alphaurethane
2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic acid
2-Methoxybenzoic acid
Methylolbutylurethane
Salicylic acid

Oils Used in Marine Paints

Beckolin
Broiline
Candlenut oil
Chia oil
Chinawood oil
Cicoil
Corn oil
Drying oils
Hempseed oil
Herring oil
Halogen derivatives of divinylacetylene
Isoline
Japan wood oil
Katalized oil
Linkow
Lumbang oil
Menhaden oil
Nigerseed oil
Oils of high iodine number
Oiticica oil
Oilioil
Para rubbertree-seed oil
Perilla oil
Poppyseed oil
Refol
Rosin oil
Rubberseed oil
Safflower-seed oil
Scotchfir seed oil
S-D-O base
Soybean oil
Stillingia oil
Sunflower-seed oil
Synthetic oils of fatty acids
Tung oil
Tobacco-seed oil
Superblend
Varnish oils
Walnut oil

Resins, Natural, Used in Marine Paints

Asphalt
Benguela
Brazil angola
Camaroon
Congo
Congo ester
East India
Elemi
Ester
Gilsonite
Kauri
Manila
Manila ester
Mastic
Pontianac
Rosin
Rosin ester
Sandarac
Wood rosin
West Indies
Zanzibar

Resins, Synthetic, Used in Marine Paints

Abalyn
Akco
Alkyd
Alvar
Amberol
Aroclor
Aryldisulphoamide-formaldehyde resins
Arylmonosulphonamide-formaldehyde resins
Arylsulphoamide-formaldehyde resins
Arylsulphoanilide-formaldehyde resins
Bakelite
Beckacite
Beckopol
Bedesol
Belro
Benzenetrisulphoamide-formaldehyde resins
Bronze gum
Castor-phthalic glyceride resins
Celestol
Chlorinated diphenyl resins
Condensation product of rosin and fatty acids, especially the acid of castor, rapeseed, or tung oil
Copalose
Copolit
Cresol-formaldehyde resins
Cumar
Cumarone resins
Cyclohexanone-formaldehyde resins
Dayton
Dulux
Dura
Duratone
Durez
Durite
Dux 3002
Erinite
Ester gums
Esterol
Ethyleneglycol phthalate resins
Flat gum
Formvar
Gardite
Geiva
Glycerol phthalate resins
Glycerol phthalate anhydride resins
Glyptal
Glyptol
Hercolyn
Hidersine
Imperial ester
Indene resins
Isoline
Kopol
Laculose
Lewisol
Lewoflex
Modified phenol-formaldehyde resins
Mowilith
Neville
Nevindene
N.P.S.
Paracoumarone resins
Paraindene resins
Paranol
Paraplex
Paradura C
Paramet ester
Paraplex
Perspex
Pentaerythritol phthalate resins
Phenester
Phenol-formaldehyde resins
Phenol-furfural resins
Phenolated copals
Phenolsulphoamide-formaldehyde resins
Plato
Plexigum
Pliolite
Polyhydric alcohol-polybasic resins
Polymerized vinyl chlorides
Resoglaz
Rezyl
Santolite
Styrol resins
Sucrose octacetate
Teglac
Thiourea-formaldehyde resins
Toluenesulphoamide-formaldehyde resins
Tornesit
Uformite
Urea-formaldehyde resins
Varrock
Vinyl acetate resins
Vinyl polymer resins
Vinyl resins
Vinylite
Vinys

(To be continued)

Dyestuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals

Corn Derivatives Advanced—Bichromates Move Steadily—Zinc Dust Firmer—Egg Products Highly Irregular—Wattle Bark Reduced—J1 Myrobalans Lower

Some of the improvement noted recently was lost and the market turned spotty last week. Manufacturing consumers were apparently cautious in making commitments, and the trucking strike last week caught many consumers unprepared. Storms of hurricane proportions in the northeastern States retarded business in that area. The sharp advances in insurance expenses against risks of war in Europe caused some concern among importers of raw materials. Changes in the market last week included higher quotations for corn derivatives and zinc dust, while J1 myrobalans and wattle bark were slightly easier.

Dextrin, starch and corn sugar reversed their trend when advances were recorded for the first time in several weeks. The higher raw material costs attributed to the advance. Although business was spotty a broad demand still exists in the market. Zinc dust likewise moved in conformity with higher prices for the basic metal. Some of the tanning materials such as South and East African wattle bark and J1 myrobalans were easier. Sellers report quiet prevailed in the market for the most part of the week. The increase in marine insurance was mentioned as a factor influencing higher costs for raw materials imported from abroad. Soda and potash bichromate continued to move in satisfactory volume, and indications point to extension of the present price schedules for the balance of the year. Egg products were highly irregular. Cochineal and logwood displayed the best demand in the market for dyestuffs.

The cotton spinning industry operated during August at 76.2 percent of capacity, on an eighty-hour week basis, compared with 70.2 percent during July this year, and 85.2 percent during August last year, according to the Census Bureau.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Corn sugar, tanners, 5c. per 100 lbs.
Dextrin, corn, 5c. per 100 lbs.
Starch, corn, 5c. per 100 lbs.
Zinc dust, 1/10c. per lb.

Reduced

Myrobalans, J1, 50c. per ton.
Wattle bark, E. African, 75c. per ton.
S. African, 75c. per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
150.1	**150.0**	**151.7**	**155.2**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Alum Acetate.—The market continued to receive a fair demand from the textile and dyestuff industries, although moderate commitments was still the rule. No new developments were uncovered in the prices.

Alum Chloride.—While the demand was quite broad, sellers could point to a good interest from major textile consuming interests. A steady to firm price tone remained in evidence.

Potash Bichromate.—No announcement was forthcoming on prices and indications were that quotations would be extended at present levels for the balance of the year. Business was along fairly steady lines again last week.

Soda Bichromate.—The textile and tanning trades were reported making fair size commitments last week. Quotations were unaltered, and will probably remain at the same level for the final quarter.

Soda Prussiate.—Interest in the market was along routine lines for the most part with usual consumers ordering for nearby requirements. No change was recorded in the quotations.

Zinc Dust.—Another slight increase was recorded in the market, bringing the quotation for car lots to .0695c. per pound and less than car lots .0745c. per pound. Further strength in the basic metal brought about the higher prices. Business was described as holding fairly steady.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Developments of importance were absent in the market last week, and commitments were confined to routine proportions for the most part. Pricewise a steady to firm tone prevailed.

Cochineal.—A fair demand continued to prevail in this direction, with the textile industry showing a good portion of the interest. Sellers were adhering to quotations previously in force.

Indigo.—Usual consumers of natural indigo were making commitments commensurate with nearby production requirements. No change was reported in the quotations.

Logwood.—Sellers could point to a gradual improvement from textile and tanning interests recently. There was nothing of importance insofar as prices were concerned, and a firm tone governed the dealings.

Madder Dutch.—There was comparatively little feature to the market last week, with small commitments providing the bulk of the business. No change was disclosed in the prices.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Egg.—Quiet conditions continued to prevail in the market. Domestic production has been held down to some extent by the higher production costs, while some imported material began to make its appearance. The unsettled conditions in Europe has diverted shipments from China to this country. There was nothing new to report in the price situation.

Corn Sugar.—Quotations were advanced 5c. per 100 pounds to the $3.05 to $3.15 per 100-pound level, reflecting the higher quotations for the basic commodity. Business for account of the tanning trade was held to fair-size proportions.

Dextrin.—Prices for various grades of dextrin were increased 5c. per 100 pounds to conform with the higher raw material costs. Business was spotty last week, but sellers continue to report a broad demand from important consuming sources. Visible supplies of corn for week ended September 17 amounted to 8,756,000 bushels, against 10,079,000 bushels in the preceding week and 3,644,000 bushels in the same week a year ago.

Egg Yolk.—A firm tone remained in evidence throughout the past week. The statistical position of the market was at a comparatively low level, and the market was sensitive to any large size withdrawals. Quotations were without alteration last week.

Starch.—An increase of 5c. per 100 pounds was reported in the market last week for various grades of corn starch. The market continued to enjoy fair-sized volume of business, although moderation existed in most major consuming channels.

Tanning Materials

Gambier.—Business was described as only fair in the market last week. Consumers apparently were not inclined to order beyond nearby needs at this time. Quotations were without change.

Myrobalans.—A slight reduction in J1 myrobalans to the $27 per ton level provided the only change in the quotations last week. Demand was held to moderate levels in the majority of instances.

Quebracho. — Leading interest continue to make their appearance quite frequently, but the disposition to hold commitments to urgent requirements still was apparent. A steady to firm price tone remained in evidence.

Sumac.—The call was along routine lines for the most part last week, with some consumers apparently willing to mark time. There was nothing new to report in the prices.

Valonia.—Commitments were reported as spotty throughout the week just closed. Sellers were adhering to quotations established previously.

Wattle Bark. — Quotations for the South and East African material were slightly easier last week at $41 and $39 per ton, respectively. Business was held to moderate levels.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Wage-Hour Committees Await More Funds

—Continued from page 5

be formed until a new appropriation is obtained. The textile committee, the first completely organized, will convene in Washington October 11.

The branch of co-operation and enforcement will establish field offices along the lines of the regional divisions of the Social Security Board, and it is hoped to have a force of approximately 1,000 persons in this division by the time the law goes into effect October 24, in order to answer questions and receive complaints. Mr. Andrews complained that it is more important to get the basic provisions of the law, calling for a forty-four-hour week and a 25-cent minimum wage, working smoothly in all industries in interstate commerce than to make an immediate attempt to raise wages in certain industries above the statutory minimum through the activities of industry committees.

Some time prior to October 24 the wage and hour division expects to publish a list of industries and activities which are considered to be engaged in interstate commerce and therefore subject to the law, although Mr. Andrews warned that he has no power to make binding rulings on this point and his list will be advisory only and subject to modification by court decision.

A.M.A. Endorses in Part U.S. Health Program

—Continued from page 5

hospital facilities. The delegates endorsed the plan for hospital service insurance and cash indemnity insurance policies which would remunerate a person during prolonged illness. The delegates were also in accord with the committee on the establishment of a Federal department of health, the secretary of which would be a member of the Cabinet. However, the proviso to this agreement was that the secretary "must be a physician." The delegates also urged the expansion of the workmen's compensation laws, by which workers would be insured of incomes during illness. The delegates opposed, however, the plan of compulsory health insurance.

As the meeting closed, Dr. H. H. Shoulders, of Nashville, Tenn., speaker of the house, appointed seven physicians to meet with a group of physicians of the Federal government to discuss methods of co-ordinating health and welfare activities of private and government medical workers.

N.Y. Paint Club Appoints 1938-39 Committee Chairmen

Committee chairmen for the 1938-39 season were named by Thurlow J. Campbell, president of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, at its meeting September 23 in the Biltmore hotel, this city. Approximately 300 representatives of paint and varnish manufacturers and raw material suppliers attended.

The chairmanship appointees are as follows:—Industrial sales, Paul S. Kennedy, of the Murphy Varnish Company; acquaintance, John T. Kealy, of the Binney & Smith Company; constitution and by-laws, James S. Wolf, of the Standard Varnish Company; credits and collections, M. B. Weinstock, of the M. J. Merkin Paint Company; legislative, Harry C. Soffer, of the Paragon Paint & Varnish Company; membership, T. J. Starkie, of Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc.; production, E. J. Cole, of the Manufacturers Varnish Company; program and entertainment, Louis Gillespie, of Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Company; raw materials, J. P. Dunphy, of the New Jersey Zinc Company; publicity, Maurice W. Butler, of the *American Paint Journal;* traffic, J. J. A. Winzenried, of the Devoe & Raynolds Company; and clean up and paint up, A. E. Horn, of the A. C. Horn Company.

During the business session of the meeting the gathering also heard reports by the treasurer and secretary and stood in a moment of silence for the late Maitland Dwight, president of Edward Smith & Co., and the late Fred Herz, of the National Varnish Company, who died since the previous meeting of the association in May. It was announced that the next meeting of the local group would be the Christmas party in December, held in conjunction with the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club. An entertainment program consisting of several vaudeville acts followed the dinner and business session.

New England Paint & Oil Club will hold its annual Fall outing at the Salem Country Club, Peabody, Mass., September 22.

Natural Products Refining Co.
910 Garfield Avenue,
Jersey City, N. J.
Natural
Natural BICHROMATES

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COOPER'S CERTIFIED CHEMICALS
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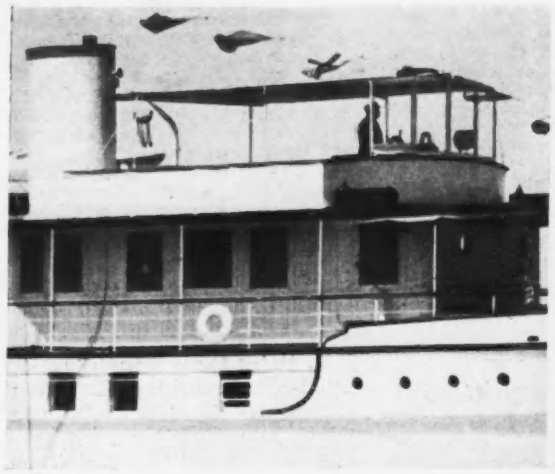

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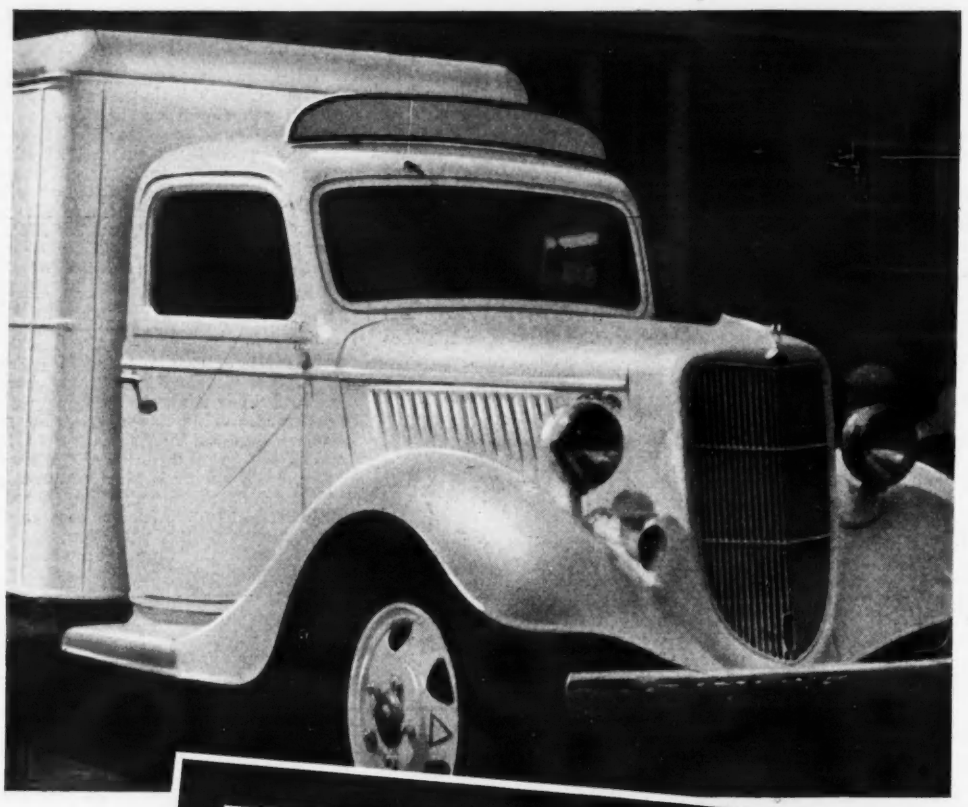

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In the field of industrial finishes, there has been a long-felt requirement for a single pigment which would have both high tinting strength, and resistance to chalking, under *conditions of exposure to the weather.*

TITANOX-A, Phthalate Treated, fully meets such requirements and is unique in the respect that no other white pigment approaches it in the combination of these characteristics.

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The most practical use of the pigment appears to be in tinted finishes made with alkyd resin such as automotive enamels and in nitrocellulose lacquers.

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TITANOX-B and **B-30** (Titanium Barium Pigments)
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●

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

White Lead-in-Oil Advanced—Dry Pigments Unchanged—Red Lead-in-Oil Also Higher—Casein Down—Rosin And Turpentine Quiet

Another boost in the price of pig lead last Monday resulted in an automatic increase in the car lot prices for dry red lead and litharge and, effective today, prices for white lead-in-oil and red lead-in-oil as well as dry oxides in small packages were raised ½c. per pound. Dry white lead in barrels was unchanged in price and contract prices for this material over the final quarter of the year were issued a week ago at no change from the levels established in July. The so-called card prices for dry red lead, litharge and orange mineral were also unchanged. The featured movement on the down side of the week's market was a reduction in casein.

The combined adversities of a severe three-day storm and the trucking strike in New York tied up the local delivery of materials during the first three days of the week; on Thursday and Friday the shippers were rushed to clear the backlog of orders that had piled up earlier in the week.

Manufacturers of stearates and palmitates commenced booking contracts for the final three months of the year and prices on these agreements were unchanged from those that have been in force through the year to date.

Southern and local markets for rosin and turpentine were quieter last week, buyers being disposed to await further developments in political affairs abroad and in domestic markets for other commodities. Here business was hampered by the trucking strike which made it very difficult to move supplies. Turpentine and some grades of rosin had a downward tendency at times but changes in prices were narrow.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Lead, metal, 1/10c. per lb.
red, dry, c.l., 1/10c. per lb.
in oil, ½c. per lb.
white, in oil, ½c. per lb.
Litharge, c.l., 1/10c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, medium grades, 5c. to 10c. per 280 lbs.
Rosin, wood, 7½c. per 280 lbs.
Zinc, metal, 1/10c. per lb.

Reduced

Casein, ½c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, low and high grades, 5c. to 15c. per 280 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, 1½c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
131.1	131.1	131.1	134.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Pig lead prices advanced $2 per ton on Monday. The domestic prices were now 5.10c. to 5.15c. per pound at New York and 4.95c. per pound at East St. Louis. Sales of lead during the week were reported to have been the heaviest in recent weeks The threat of a European war sent buyers into the market for investment against the possibility of higher prices. One operator of mines and mills in southeastern Missouri increased its operating schedule from a basis of six days every other week to four days a week. London prices crossed the £16 per ton mark on Monday but turned off later in the week. Lead stocks at the end of August were 140,737 tons, a decrease of 13,494 tons from the preceding month and were the lowest since February, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. August production was 25,547 tons against 31,488 tons in July while shipments during August were 39,074 tons or 1,527 tons smaller than July.

Zinc prices were also advanced on Monday of last week. A boost of $2 per ton brought the East St. Louis price up to 4.95c. per pound. Heavy buying was also reported in the market for this metal, but the sales rate was not so large as in the lead market. There was no further progress on the attempt to re-institute the international zinc cartel.

Lead.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from September 17 to September 23, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs		Spot, London.
	Per pound		Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0500@.0505	$0.0485	.. .. ..
Monday	.0510@.0515	.0495	16 5 0
Tuesday	.0510@.0515	.0495	15 18 9
Wednesday	.0510@.0515	.0495	15 10 0
Thursday	.0510@.0515	.0495	15 1 3
Friday	.0510@.0515	.0495	15 1 3

Zinc.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from September 17 to September 23, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs		Spot, London.
	Per pound		Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0525	$0.0485	.. .. ..
Monday	.0535	.0495	14 16 3
Tuesday	.0535	.0495	14 6 3
Wednesday	.0535	.0495	14 6 3
Thursday	.0535	.0495	14 3 9
Friday	.0535	.0495	14 1 3

Pigments

Another boost in metallic lead prices last Monday was accompanied by an automatic increase in the car-lot prices for dry red lead and litharge, and, effective today, September 26, prices for white lead-in-oil and red lead-in-oil will be raised ½c. per pound. Dry basic carbonate and basic sulphate of lead in barrels were unchanged; small packages of all oxides were raised ½c. per pound. The "card" prices for lead oxides remained at the levels established September 15.

White Lead.—Dry basic sulphate and basic carbonate in barrels were unchanged in price, and, as reported previously, fourth quarter contract prices for these products were unchanged at the levels established in July. Effective today, lead-in-oil prices in 100-pound kegs will be raised ½c. per pound to the following basis:—Dealers, 9¾c. per pound; painters, 10¾c. per pound, and consumers, 11¾c. per pound.

Red Lead.—The boost in metal costs Monday advanced the car-lot prices for dry material 1/10c. per pound to the basis of 7.60c. to 7.85c. per pound for 95 percent Pb_3O_4; 7.85c. to 8.10c. per pound for 97 percent, and 8.10c. to 8.35c. per pound for 98 percent. The "card" prices were unchanged at the advanced level established on September 15. The price of lead-in-oil in 100-pound kegs and smaller packages was advanced ½c. per pound, effective today, and the 100-pound keg price was now 12¼c. per pound.

Litharge.—The car-lot price advanced 1/10c. per pound Monday when metal costs were raised by a similar amount. The car-lot prices now range from 6.60c. to 6.85c. per pound, according to delivery point. The "card" prices were unchanged. Effective today, however, the price of litharge in small packages will be advanced ½c. per pound.

Lithopone.—The combined adversity of the weather and the trucking strike halted deliveries in the New York market for a few days but trade picked up quickly in the final days of the week. Deliveries to Eastern consumers outside of the New York market were fair-sized, according to sellers. Prices for regular and high-strength grades continued at a steady position.

Orange Mineral.—Last week's increase in metallic lead prices did not alter the schedule of prices for this oxide and prices were held at the increased basis established on September 15.

Titanium Pigments.—September's demands against contracts have been fairly good by comparison with earlier months. Deliveries were handicapped by weather conditions and the New York trucking strike in the early part

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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Competitive Brand A	90	" " D	32
" " B	78	" " E	34

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of the week. Prices continued unchanged and steady at the schedules.

Zinc Oxide.—The week's increases in metallic lead and zinc prices did not affect the position of the lead-free or leaded oxides. The latter part of the week was a busy period for sellers who endeavored to overcome the handicaps of the early part of the week when weather conditions and the New York trucking strike were adverse to the market's progress.

Fillers and Extenders

The addition of war risk insurance rates to the cost of imported merchandise did not affect the prices for mineral whites and extender products of foreign origin. While some traders in foreign raw materials were reported to have stipulated that war risks were for buyers' accounts, the houses identified with the import of these materials did not alter their prices or terms on orders booked for shipment.

Blanc Fixe.—Sellers of the by-product article continued to quote at $55 per ton for carload lots and $60 per ton for smaller quantities. The 66 2/3% pulp material was named at $40 to $42.50 per ton, f.o.b. works.

China Clay.—There has been no change in the position of the domestic market since last reported. Imported material was also unchanged in price.

Dry Colors

Prices for earth and chemical colors did not undergo any change during the week under review. The suppliers operating in the New York market were handicapped by the trucking strike and were unable to ship merchandise until Thursday, when a four-day halt in the strike permitted shippers to start moving the orders that had piled up since the preceding Friday.

Cadmium Sulphide.—As reported in the late market summary of last week's issue, prices for orange cadmium sulphide were reduced 10c. per pound to the basis of 85c. per pound for 100-pound lots. Importers of C.P. yellow were now quoting $1.35 to $1.75 per pound, off 15c. per pound.

Carbon Black.—The car-lot movement into Akron and other tire manufacturing centers continued to register improvement last week. The preparations for increased operating schedules in the tire plants for October is being reflected in the calls for black deliveries. Ink blacks were also moving in better fashion. Prices continued unchanged.

Iron Blues.—Prices held at the steady position they have occupied all year. The demands for deliveries against contracts were fair.

Scarlet Ink Toner.—As reported a week ago, the price for this material was advanced 5c. per pound, September 15, to the basis of 50c. per pound.

Varnish Gums

Primary markets for natural resins have been quite steady for the past two weeks. There have been no price advances contained in the cables arriving from abroad but the recent declines in prices have been halted. Trade purchasing continued light.

Copals.—There were no changes reported in the replacement market last week. A Department of Commerce report states that the exports of copal from the Philippine Islands in 1937 totaled 1,506,286 kilos against 2,025,354 kilos in 1936 and 1,725,510 kilos in 1935.

Dammars.—Primary market conditions were apparently steadying. There have been no changes during the past two weeks and while the importers here have not been able to book much business, the recent declines of values seemed to have been halted.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Synthetic Resins

As reported a week ago, manufacturers of ester gum reduced their prices ½c. per pound on September 15. The new basis for large-sized lots delivered in the East was 6¼c. per pound.

Naval Stores

Southern and local markets for rosin and turpentine were quieter last week. In the local market a fair volume of inquiries was received in some quarters early in the period, but later on buying interest fell off. Sales in Southern markets as officially reported were light. There were reports of a fair movement on contracts previously placed, but new business was quieter than in the previous week, buyers being disposed to await further developments in political affairs abroad and also in domestic markets for securities and other commodities. Daily offerings in primary centers were light, however, and the prevailing tone was steady, price changes being narrow.

In the local market business was seriously hampered by the trucking strike, which made it difficult to move merchandise, and similar conditions apparently prevailed at outside points. There were reports of a fair export inquiry for rosin, but actual transactions were apparently limited to unimportant quantities. Receipts of rosin and turpentine in primary markets were large, but operations in the woods were said to have been checked by rains, the precipitation in some sections being heavy.

Representatives of naval stores producers were in Washington last week to confer with government officials concerning the proposed conservation program as well as other matters in connection with the marketing of the remainder of the production for the current season. Efforts were being made, it was stated, to secure sufficient additional funds to enable producers to continue the placing of their product in storage. Nothing of a definite character was accomplished at the recent Jacksonville meeting, which was adjourned pending further developments at the Washington conference.

According to consular advices from Lisbon, production of turpentine and rosin in Portugal for the first four months of 1938 amounted to 870,929 kilos of turpentine and 4,039,758 kilos of rosin. Nothing was produced in the same months of 1937 owing to the exhaustion of gum stocks during the closing months of 1936. Exports of turpentine for the first five months of 1938 were 3,348 metric tons, compared with 3,081 metric tons for the same months of 1937. Rosin exports totaled 11,881 metric tons for the first five months of 1938, in contrast with 8,952 metric tons for the same period in 1937.

Turpentine.—A decline to a new low level was reported in Southern markets at one time during the week, but the undertone of primary centers appeared to be steady later on. Offerings continued light, although the movement from the interior was still on a liberal scale despite reports of a curtailment of production as a result of rains. Here business was quieter, fewer inquiries being received, while the forwarding of supplies was seriously hampered by the trucking strike.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 23.—The turpentine market had a steady tone. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels: Sales.	Re-ceipts.	Ship-ments.	Stocks.
*Saturday..	..	...	...	...	.....
Monday.....	21¼	100	544	325	49,459
Tuesday....	20¼	87	737	315	49,881
Wednesday.	20¼	216	356	341	49,896
Thursday ..	20	223	811	75	50,632
Friday	20	311	365	...	50,997

* No trading.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 23.—Turpentine was quiet with offerings light. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels: Sales.	Re-ceipts.	Ship-ments.	Stocks.
*Saturday..	..	...	...	...	.....
Monday.....	21	110	563	...	44,672
Tuesday....	20½	83	690	6	45,357
Wednesday.	20¼	56	261	1	45,617
Thursday ..	20¼	49	329	225	45,721
Friday	20	54	215	5	45,931

* No trading.

PENSACOLA, Sept. 17.—The turpentine

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market was quiet. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Monday	180	386	32,537
Tuesday	240	384	32,393
Wednesday	70	...	32,463
Thursday	352	...	32,815
Friday	124	797	32,142
Saturday	160	82	32,220

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Turpentine is in a backward market position, with elements of weakness apparently persisting. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 30c.; five wood barrels, 35c.; single drums, 33c.; single barrels, 38c.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Quotations on turpentine were as follows:—

	Per cwt. in bbls. s.	d.
Saturday	31	6
Monday	31	6
Tuesday	31	6
Wednesday	31	6
Thursday	31	6
Friday	31	6

Stocks of American turpentine in London were:—

	Sept. 23.	Previous week.	Last year.
Barrels	48,160	29,508	14,473

Rosin.—Quieter conditions prevailed in the local market. There was nothing stimulating in advices from the South where sales were comparatively small with price movements narrow. The trucking strike also had the effect of curtailing business here, the movement of supplies being very difficult. There were reports of a fair inquiry for export account but purchases were apparently limited to unimportant quantities.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 23.—Changes in rosin quotations were generally narrow. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— *Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$3.50	$3.50	$3.50	$3.50	$3.50	
D	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	
E	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	
F	3.95	3.95	3.95	4.07½	4.07½	
G	3.95	3.95	3.95	4.07½	4.07½	
H	3.95	3.95	3.95	4.17½	4.30	
I	3.95	3.95	3.95	4.17½	4.30	
K	3.95	3.95	3.95	4.17½	4.30	
M	3.95	4.00	4.07½	4.17½	4.30	
N	4.85	4.85	4.90	5.00	5.10	
WG	5.00	5.00	5.05	5.05	5.15	
WW	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	
X	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	
	Barrels					
Sales	520	84	221	77	54	
Receipts	4,300	3,056	2,052	1,840	469	
Shipments	364	1,718	346	332	3,791	
Stocks	256,986	258,304	260,016	259,618	257,096	

* No trading.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 23.—The rosin market had a steady undertone. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— *Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$3.40	$3.50	$3.50	$3.50	$3.50	
D	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	
E	3.95	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	
F	4.05	3.95	3.95	4.17½	4.17½	
G	4.05	3.95	3.95	4.17½	4.17½	
H	4.10	3.95	3.95	4.17½	4.30	
I	4.10	3.95	3.95	4.17½	4.30	
K	4.10	3.95	3.95	4.17½	4.30	
M	4.10	3.95	3.95	4.17½	4.30	
N	4.90	4.85	4.90	4.90	4.90	
WG	5.05	5.00	5.05	5.05	5.15	
WW	6.15	6.15	6.05	6.05	6.05	
X	6.15	6.15	6.05	6.05	6.05	
	Barrels					
Sales	355	21	36	17	16	
Receipts	2,083	3,630	1,315	1,196	2,003	
Shipments	790	406	...	870	2,273	
Stocks	214,257	217,479	218,794	219,120	217,850	

* No trading.

PENSACOLA, Sept. 17.—The rosin market was quiet and steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels					
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Receipts	562	858	392	1,123	563	613
Shipments	118	600	414	247	850	46
Stocks	58,859	59,117	59,095	59,973	59,686	60,253

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Until the situation clarifies, there is said to be little prospect for improvement in rosin business although scattered optimistic talk is heard in some quarters. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—B grade, $6.50 per lot of 280 pounds; G. grade, $6.95; M grade, $7; W.W. grade, $9.

LONDON, Sept. 23. — Quotations on American rosin were as follows:—

	Per cwt. in barrels— Common. s.	d.	W.W. s.	d.
Saturday	13	3	18	0
Monday	13	3	18	0
Tuesday	13	3	18	0
Wednesday	13	0	18	0
Thursday	13	0	18	0
Friday	13	0	18	0

Pine Oil.—Local quotations were stationary and the tone of the market appeared to be steady. There was apparently no broadening of trade, the movement generally being limited to moderate quantities.

Pitch.—A steady tone continued to prevail and the situation remained about as noted in the previous week, purchasing being confined to small or moderate lots to fill current needs.

Rosin Oil.—The market was quiet in the absence of any important change in conditions prevailing in primary centers for basic material.

Tar.—Quotations were maintained at former levels with the tone of the market steady. There was a fair movement into local and outside consuming channels.

Shellac

Evidence of an increased need for stocks was noted among buyers of shellac last week. Although the trucking strike in this city prevented major movement of goods into consuming channels when deliveries had to be made out of spot stocks, buyers operating under contracts showed a disposition to accept tenders more promptly. Prices were generally on the steady side at home and abroad. With the threat of a European war ended for the time being, likelihood of rising shellac markets disappeared and conditions were back to the routine position notable for a long time past. Reports concerning the increasing importance of Russia as a consumer of shellac were issued by the Department of Commerce. Prior to 1935, imports of shellac into the U.S.S.R. amounted to less than 500 metric tons. In 1935, however, imports showed a decided increase to 1,437 metric tons, with a further gain up to 3,911 metric tons for 1936 and 3,044 metric tons for 1937. Statistics for the first five months of 1938 indicate the total imports for that period to be 1,504 metric tons.

Calcutta, Sept. 23.—Prices quoted on London standard T.N. shellac, basis of sterling exchange at $4.88, were as follows:—

	Per pound— Sept. 23.	Sept. 16.
September	11¼c.	11¼c.

Day-to-day quotations were as follows:—

	Per pound.
September 16	11¼c.
September 17	11½c.
September 19	11½c.
September 20	11½c.
September 21	11½c.
September 22	11¼c.
September 23	11¼c.

London, Sept. 23.—Shellac quotations on

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STANDARD ULTRAMARINE COMPANY
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the landed New York basis, ex dock, net cash, were as follows:—

	September 23		September 16	
	Shillings. Cwt.	Cents. lb.	Shillings. Cwt.	Cents. lb.
October..	38¼	8.33	39	8.50
December	39½	8.51	40	8.72

Day-to-day closing prices were as follows:—

	Per hundredweight— October.	December.
September 16	39s ..	40s ..
September 17	39s ..	40s ..
September 19	38s 9d	39s 9d
September 20	39s ..	40s ..
September 21	38s 9d	39s 9d
September 22	38s 6d	39s. 6d

Lacquer Materials

The market for lacquer materials and solvents showed further signs of improvement last week. Seasonal conditions attributed to the generally improved demand. Pricewise the market failed to record any changes in either direction, and a steady tone prevailed. Reports from the automotive trade indicated that production schedules would gain momentum. Efforts of the automotive industry to expand assemblies were not interrupted by any labor troubles, which retarded operations to some extent in the previous week. The trucking strike in the metropolitan area retarded shipments in the early part of the week, but a truce was called later to enable negotiations to continue toward an amicable settlement.

Acetone.—Sellers could point to a general broadening in the demand for important interest during the past week. Pricewise the market remained steady to firm.

Cellulose Acetate.—Evidence of the moderate improvement, which began a few weeks ago, continued in the market last week. Quotations were maintained at previous levels. July production of sheets, rods and tubes amounted to 658,250 pounds; shipments 601,724 pounds, against 288,385 pounds and 323,356 pounds, respectively in the preceding month and for July, 1937, production aggregated 830,922 pounds and shipments 887,938 pounds.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—The market received a fair shade of attention from the plastic and lacquer trade throughout the past week. Quotations were held at the levels established recently.

Nitrocellulose.—The market continued to note some measure of improvement last week. A steady to firm price tone prevailed. July production of sheets, rods and tubes aggregated 633,578 pounds; shipments 730,994 pounds, compared with 611,648 pounds and 724,053 pounds, respectively, in the preceding month and for July, 1937, production of sheets, rods and tubes totaled 1,281,255 pounds and shipments 1,496,339 pounds.

Driers

Manufacturers of stearate driers issued contracts for the final quarter of the year at no change in price from those that have prevailed through the earlier quarters this year. Palmitates were also unchanged in price for the fourth quarter. Takings against expiring contracts have been fair during September.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—The domestic price moved back to the basis of 9c. per pound for 20-30 mesh in car lots delivered and 9½c. per pound for 80-100 mesh also delivered in car lots. This was ½c. per pound lower than previously. Competition from the Argentine material, which had been offering at 9½c. and 10c. per pound, duty paid, was responsible for the market's recession.

Glues.—Sellers of hide glues describe the market as erratic. Inquiries and orders of consequence appear in the market on one day and absolutely no business the next. The price situation is soft in spots.

Paint Salesmen Like Time-Payment Plan

Time-payment plans, selling methods, and advertising were the chief topics of discussion at the second annual convention of the National Paint Salesmen's Association, September 16 to 18, in Atlantic City. These and other topics discussed at the meeting proved of such interest that digests of the papers and addresses will be distributed by the association to the secretaries of all local salesmen's clubs and of all local affiliates of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

William A. Robertson, the president, was in the chair for the sessions. Delegations were present from the Baltimore, Chicago, Central New York, Cleveland, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, and Washington, D. C., clubs.

Officers elected for the coming year are:—President, W. W. Schlieman, of the American Varnish Company, Chicago; vice-president, James D. McDonald, of the M. J. Merkin Paint Company, New York; secretary-treasurer, Harry H. Loewenstein, Philadelphia, reelected; regional vice-presidents, A. D. Morgan, of the Eagle-Picher Sales Company, Connecticut, Northern zone; R. F. Whitell, of the DeVilbiss Company, Cleveland, Central zone; H. A. Bramann, Portland, Ore., Western zone, and P. D. Wachtel, of the Eagle-Picher Sales Company, Richmond, Southern zone.

John A. Wood, credit manager for the Johns-Manville Company, gave a comprehensive address on "Selling Paint Jobs on the Time-Payment Plan," which met with the unanimous approval of the convention as a movement in which salesmen should take an active part. Members of the various clubs were deeply impressed with Mr. Wood's presentation of the benefits to his company of time-payment selling and expressed the hope that there would be wider promotion of the plan in the paint industry as a means of developing sales.

Leo Silverstein, general manager of the New York division of Benjamin Moore & Co., another guest speaker, who was a charter member of the New York salesmen's club, talked on good and evil practices in the selling end of the paint business.

The John A. Hellawell founders' trophy was presented to the Chicago Club for its paper, "Value of a Speakers Bureau," presented by W. W. Schlieman; the Willard E. Maston memorial trophy went to the Save the Surface Salesmen's Club of Philadelphia for its paper, "Better Understanding Between Sales and Advertising," prepared by Al Langish. Other addresses were given by President Robertson, Mr. Loewenstein, the general convention chairman, Ralph G. Ebeleing, Philadelphia; John Streiman, president of the Baltimore club; Clifford Smith, jr., president of the Richmond club; George Herbst, president of the New York club; Marc Buchbinder, president of the New Jersey club; Burr Price, of the *National Painters Magazine;* A. D. Morgan, president of the Connecticut club, and James C. Kelly, of the New York and New Jersey club. Reuel W. Elton, secretary of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, attended all sessions and spoke at the banquet, at which James D. McDonald was toastmaster.

Atlantic City was again chosen for the next convention.

Turpentine Cup Freight Raised

Proposed increased freight rates on iron or steel turpentine cups, carloads, with or without aprons or hangers, in Southern territory, will become effective under an order issued today by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The proposed rates will increase the freight rate on the commodity from 32.5 percent of first class to 40 percent of first class. The schedule contains provision for identical application to common carriers by motor.

The rates were proposed to become effective March 25, 1938, but were suspended pending a hearing until October 25. The commission has now vacated the suspension.

Golden Gate Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its annual meeting, election of officers and banquet September 29 in the California Golf Club of San Francisco. The regular monthly golf tournament will be held in the afternoon.

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Cottonseed Oil Futures Irregular Within Moderate Limits—Refined Menhaden and Sardine Oils Reduced—Chinawood Oil Easier —Copra Firmer—General Market Quiet

There were fewer changes in miscellaneous oils, fats and greases last week, such as were noted being rather narrow. Offerings of many products were light throughout the week. Business was quiet so far as the general list was concerned. Here and there a fair inquiry was noted but actual purchases were generally limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities. The movement of supplies was seriously hampered by the trucking strike.

Among the vegetable products chinawood oil was easier. Offerings from abroad were light but demand was rather slow and some sellers were inclined to shade prices slightly. Copra was firmer and coconut oil was maintained at the recent advance. Olive oil was steady with a somewhat better inquiry for moderate quantities.

Refined fish oils were easier, quotations being reduced moderately with a fair inquiry noted at the lower level. Offerings of crude fish oils in primary markets were light. Cash lard was irregular in the local market in company with futuers in Chicago where the trading was fairly active. Tallow offerings were light and the market retained a steady tone.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Coconut oil, crude, Pacific Coast, ⅛c. per lb.
Copra, 1-10c. per lb.
Montan wax, ⅜c. per lb.

Reduced

Chinawood oil, ¼c. per lb.
Lard, Western, 10c. to 20c. per 100 lbs.
Menhaden oil, refined, 4-10c. per lb.
Sardine oil, refined, 4-10c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
101.7	**101.8**	**103.8**	**132.6**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Chinawood.—There were few developments of interest in the local chinawood oil situation last week. Nothing stimulating in the way of market news was received from abroad and local buyers were still disposed in many cases to hold off. Offerings from Hongkong were reported as light but sellers here in some instances shaded quotations slightly and business was reported to have been closed at 11.8c. per pound in tankcars though other importers were not inclined to meet this figure owing to uncertainty concerning future supplies.

Coconut.—The local market for crude oil had a steady tone, 3⅜c. per pound being quoted for tankcars. Copra was reported as firmer abroad with an increased demand from European buyers. Offerings on the Coast were light. Business here in oil remained quiet, buyers being inclined to hold off for further developments in other commodities. Refined oil met with a fair inquiry and the market was steady.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—Crude coconut oil active last week at 2 13/16c. to 2⅞c. per pound in tankcars, sellers later stiffening to 3c. to 3⅛c., where the market is firm. An advance in copra which kept company with a heavier volume of bookings was reported. Buying was quite definitely more active than it appeared to have been in recent weeks as consumers secured acceptances of business at levels ranging around 1.90c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports. Indications were that 1.95c. might be the best that could be done by tomorrow.

Corn.—The market for crude oil was steady in the absence of any material change in the position of competing product. The inquiry was quiet but offerings were light. Refined oil was in fair demand and steady.

Cottonseed.—Edible oil quotations were maintained at former levels by refiners and the tone of the market appeared to be steady. There was a fair demand for moderate lots. Offerings of foreign oil continued light.

Oiticica.—A steady tone prevailed in the absence of any material change in chinawood oil. The inquiry was slow. Much of the oil arriving in recent weeks is said to have been applied on contracts, leaving spot supplies small.

Olive.—There were reports of a somewhat better inquiry from consumers in the textile industry but actual transactions were apparently limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities. The market ruled steady.

Palm.—A steady tone prevailed. Offerings from abroad were reported as light with shippers steady in their views. There were reports of a fair inquiry though consumers were not inclined to purchase ahead.

Perilla.—Demand was rather slow, but there was no pressure of offerings and the market had a fairly steady tone, previous quotations generally being repeated.

Soybean.—Consumption is said to have increased recently but the market here last week was quiet so far as new business was concerned. The tone was steady.

Teaseed.—Quotations underwent little change. Supplies of low acid oil are said to be small. There were reports of a somewhat better inquiry.

Markets at Other Centers

San Francisco, Sept. 20.—Paint oils were quiet during the past week but business in other vegetable products was more active.

CHINAWOOD.—This oil remained dull last week, the market dropping to 11.5c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports.

COTTONSEED.—Foreign suppliers are not offering, owing to the price differential in favor of the American product.

PERILLA.—Remained inactive with sellers quoting 9.30c. per pound in tankcars for prompt or deferred delivery, f.o.b. San Francisco.

RAPESEED.—Refined and denatured oil is quoted on the basis of 6c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports for shipment out of the Orient. Spot stocks quoted on the basis of 6¼c. per pound.

TEASEED.—High acid oil quoted at 5.40c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports, with a fair volume of business reported here. Standard acid content material reported to be unavailable.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Trade in vegetable oils is fairly good. Most of the price changes have been confined to fractional advances.

COCONUT.—Coast basis, September-forward, 2⅞c. to 3c. per pound. Refined, edible oil, 9c. to 9¼c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 9¼c. to 9½c., barrels, less than car lots.

CORN.—Crude, low acid, 7c. to 7⅛c. per pound, partly nominal. Refined, edible oil, 9¾c. to 10¼c., barrels, car lots; and 10¼c. to 10½c., barrels, less than car lots.

CHINAWOOD.—Ruling nominal 13.2c. to 13.3c. per pound, prompt; and 12c. to 12.1c., deferred.

PEANUT.—Crude, 7½c. to 7⅝c. per pound.

SOYBEAN.—Crude, mills, 5¼c. to 5⅜c. per pound.

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was quieter, traders being disposed to hold off owing to the downward trend of other commodities and the lack of buying interest on the part of consumers of cash beans. There was no change in the character of crop news. One estimate of the Manchurian crop from an authoritative source put it at 5 percent greater than last season when the production was 155,750,000 bushels. Following is a price record, per bushel, for the week:—

	High.	Low.	Closing Sept. 23.	Closing Sept. 17.
December	$0.80⅝	$0.75¼	$0.76¼	$0.79½
May	.82½	.77⅛	.78⅝	.81½

London, Sept. 13.—Soybean oil, crude, 24s. per cwt.; rapeseed, crude, 30s. 6d.; palm kernel, refined, English, 24s.; peanut, Bombay, 20s. 6d.; sardine, Japanese, 15s. 3d.; whale, crude, Rotterdam, 13s. 6d.

Linseed Oil

Flaxseed prices were irregular in foreign and domestic markets. Linseed oil and cake steady. Meal easier.

Flaxseed—DULUTH, Sept. 23.—Further war uncertainty and steadily declining crop movement from Northwest harvest

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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PERILLA OIL
SARDINE OIL
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"The Most Suitable Acid for Any Purpose"
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HARRISON, NEW JERSEY

areas combined to buoy the market in recent sessions. Crusher demand for seed continued active in the cash market, with premiums for spot seed holding at 7c. over Minneapolis September and choice cars bringing up to $1.85 to $1.87. Belief that Northwest growers are holding back a substantial quantity of flaxseed for sowing purposes next Spring was expressed in trade circles.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Sept.	Oct.
Saturday	$1.84	$1.81	$1.80
Monday	1.83½	1.81	1.80
Tuesday	1.83½	1.80	1.79
Wednesday	1.84	1.80	1.79
Thursday	1.85	1.80	1.79
Friday	1.91½	1.81½	1.79

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.
This week..	130,352	98,862	126,528	....
Since Aug. 1...	796,899	242,580	338,503	105,133

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 23.—There was considerable falling off in the movement of flaxseed during the week despite more favorable weather for harvest operations, which would indicate that the real heavy movement is over for the season. The trade looks for a fair movement during the near future and a gradual decrease in marketings a little later. Demand for offers held very good and prices ruled firm compared with futures.

Some late reports from North Dakota regarding grasshopper damage to late sown fields indicate that the government revision of its estimate may have been justified. The trade was inclined to look for an increase in the estimate of total yield owing to the very liberal per acre production in Minnesota this season. Local crushers are taking most all of the light arrivals for delivery here. One buyer is picking up good North Dakota quality at diversion points for shipment to Duluth.

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Local deliveries on September contracts about 130,000 bushels and re-deliveries 31,000. All of the seed was delivered by a crusher and a cash house accepted it. None of it has been loaded out as yet.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Sept.	Dec.
Saturday	$1.84	$1.77	$1.78
Monday	1.83½	1.76½	1.78
Tuesday	1.83½	1.76½	1.78½
Wednesday	1.84	1.78	1.79
Thursday	1.86	1.78½	1.80
Friday	1.91½	1.82½	1.84

Crop movement in bushels as follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.
This week..	156,540	508,400	25,500	35,880
Since Sept. 1...	1,739,740	1,467,150	57,870	74,292

WINNIPEG, Sept. 23.—Trading in flaxseed was quiet. Prices were irregular with grain. The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Oct.	Dec.
Saturday	$1.37½	$1.38	$1.36¼
Monday	1.35½	1.36	1.35
Tuesday	1.34	1.34½	1.33½
Wednesday	1.33⅝	1.34	1.33
Thursday	1.34⅝	1.35	1.34
Friday	1.37⅞	1.38¼	1.37⅛

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 23.—Opening prices per bushel on October contracts were:—

	Last week.	Last year.
Saturday	$1.11⅝	$1.34½
Monday	1.11⅝	1.34⅛
Tuesday	1.09⅝	1.34⅜
Wednesday	1.08⅞	1.33½
Thursday	1.10¼	1.33½
Friday	1.09⅞	1.33½

Exports

To—	Bushels		
	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United States	.....	547,000	276,000
United Kingdom	4,000	.....	4,000
Continent	417,000	713,000	248,000
Orders	150,000	31,000	390,000
Others	*31,000	4,000	28,000
Totals	602,000	1,295,000	946,000

* To Brazil.

Since January 1

To—	Bushels	
	This year.	Last year.
United States	9,018,000	19,342,000
United Kingdom	1,118,000	496,000
Continent	18,775,000	15,618,000
Orders	7,298,000	13,860,000
Others	1,670,000	4,021,000
Totals	37,879,000	53,337,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	3,937,000
Previous week	4,331,000
Last year	5,515,000

INDIA.—Exports of flaxseed from India last week were as follows:—

To—	Bushels		
	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United Kingdom	56,000	240,000	156,000
Continent	.....	.....	.....
Others	.....	.....	8,000
Totals	56,000	240,000	164,000

Since April 1—	Bushels	
	This year.	Last year.
United Kingdom	6,580,000	3,428,000
Continent	488,000	172,000
Others	84,000	324,000
Totals	7,152,000	3,924,000

HULL, Sept. 23.—Quotations on flaxseed were:—

	Per ton	
	La Plata.	Bombay.
Saturday	£11⅛	£12⅜
Monday	11⅛	12⅜
Tuesday	11	12⅜
Wednesday	10⅞	12½
Thursday	10⅞	12½
Friday	10⅞	12½

Linseed Oil.—Domestic and foreign markets for flaxseed were irregular but local linseed oil quotations were maintained by crushers at previous levels. The tone of the market was easier in the absence of any improvement in demand, however, and it was intimated in some quarters that list prices could be shaded.

So far as new business was concerned the market was a small affair and there was also some slowing down of withdrawals on contracts owing to unfavorable weather conditions in some sections for painting. Reports from outside points seemed to indicate that the movement into consuming channels was holding up well and that production at some mills was further increased.

Demand for cash seed in northwestern markets continued good. Receipts were lighter and offerings were well absorbed with cash premiums over futures maintained. Country offerings were lighter and the indications seemed to some to point to a further decrease in receipts at terminal markets in the near future.

Receipts of flaxseed at New York last week were 486,125 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 23.—Some round sales of linseed oil were made for delivery up to next April and there was quite a lot of oil taken for shipment up to the end of the year. Tankcar lots were sold freely and there was a fairly active trade in cooperage car lots. Small lot business was only fair. Altogether the week was very favorable in the matter of sales and shipping instructions and crushers added to their total open interest importantly.

Shipping instructions are good and less of the make is going to storage. Buyers seem to have permitted their stocks to get very low and now are building them up, at least to a moderate degree. Operations at the oil mills represent about 50 percent of capacity and as yet there is no talk of increasing the number of presses.

Quotations on carload lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, tankcar lots 8.3c. per pound, cooperage car lots 8.9c. per pound, warehouse lots 9.3c. per pound.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1938.	1937.
This week	2,119,886	1,603,652
Since Sept. 1	7,413,981	7,590,496

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—During midweek the linseed oil market appeared to be a bit softer in tone, but sellers' attitudes are rather firm today. Most of the prominent consumers are quite well covered through the balance of this year and some of them partially into next year. Deliveries are very good. Quoted: Tankcars, 8.4c. per pound; drum car lots ex mill, 9c.; drum lots ex warehouse, 9.4c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Linseed oil buying is rather slow, and the trade is in a conservative frame of mind as to placing additional business. Ruling prices are:—tankcar, 8.3c. per pound; car lots, 8.9c.; less than car lots, 9.3c.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Quotations on linseed oil were:—

	Per cwt.	
	£.	d.
Saturday	22	1½
Monday	22	4½
Tuesday	22	0
Wednesday	21	10½
Thursday	22	1½
Friday	22	1½

Cake and Meal.—Domestic trade in meal was somewhat more active with the purchasing generally limited to moderate quantities for prompt shipment. There was a fair export inquiry for cake. Meal was reduced 50c. per ton.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 23.—The meal market improved quite a bit during the week because of good demand and moderate offers. Currently the consuming trade is absorbing meal about as fast as it is being produced and because of that fact crushers are unable to add to their meager reserves. Pressure from makers is lacking and buyers are competing for the daily offers.

Quotations on carload lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, 100 pound sacks, $37 to $37.50 per ton.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1938.	1937.
This week	2,748,975	4,666,936
Since Sept. 1	10,346,240	18,502,158

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The linseed meal market is easy. Prices have eased off somewhat, reaching the lowest levels in a considerable period. Meanwhile, even with these concessions, buyers are not being attracted in any large quantity. Ruling prices are:—Round lots, $25 per ton, largely nominal; car lots, $35 to $35.50; less than car lots, $37 to $37.50.

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in refined oil futures in the local market was quieter. Price movements moderate. Southern offerings of cottonseed products generally light.

Cottonseed Oil.—The local market for refined cottonseed oil futures was quieter last week, local and other traders being disposed to curtail operations pending further developments in political affairs abroad and in the markets for securities and other commodities at home. Then, too, some traders were disinclined to add materially to their commitments on either side of the market until they can get a clearer idea as to the probable size of the cotton crop. There was a tendency in some quarters to revise crop ideas downward as a result of reports of extensive weevil damage and also because reports have been current recently to the effect that considerable cotton has been plowed under.

Prices were irregular, changes generally being moderate and in company with outside markets which were influenced mainly by reports concerning the European political situation. Crude oil was reported as steady in Southern markets with offerings generally light. The movement of seed was still said to be disappointing with farmers disposed to hold for higher prices. According to some reports from the South sales of crude oil show little if any profit on the basis of the prices current for seed in most sections to say nothing of the higher views prevailing at some points. Miscellaneous oils, fats and greases in the local market were steady although business was quieter, especially as the movement of supplies was seriously hampered by the trucking strike.

Lard compound was steady with reports of a fair demand. According to some reports cash refined cottonseed oil was also fairly active. The export inquiry for lard was reported as quieter but the movement on contracts appar-

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

ently held up well. Clearances of lard from Atlantic and Gulf ports from November 1 last to September 17 were 138,466,441 pounds against 92,355,349 pounds in the same time last season. Stocks of lard in Chicago decreased 3,690,230 pounds during the first half of September against a decrease in the same time last year of 16,034,079 pounds. Supplies of lard in that market on September 15 amounted to 71,094,716 pounds against 70,174,979 pounds a year ago.

Marketing of hogs continued to run ahead of last year at this time, receipts in the principal Western centers for four days of the week aggregating 187,000 head against 156,100 head. The weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended September 17 averaged 263 pounds against 274 pounds in the previous week. A report from Washington stated that market supplies of hogs in the season commencing October 1 will be materially larger than in the present season. The weekly government cotton crop report was regarded as mainly favorable.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from September 17 to September 23, inclusive, comprised 583 contracts, a total of 34,983,000 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
January	8.08	7.80	7.91@7.93
March	8.15	7.93	8.01 sale
May	8.18	8.00	8.09 sale
October	8.00	7.73	7.72@7.74
December	8.09	7.85	7.88@7.91

Crude, Southeast, .0650c. Nom.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Feeling in cottonseed oil circles is reported to have steadied considerably, with buying moderately good in some quarters. Good, off-Summer, yellow fig oil is 8⅛c. per pound. Refined, edible oil is 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound, drums, car lots; and 9¾c. to 10c., barrels, less than car lots.

Hull, Sept. 23.—Quotations on cottonseed oil were:—

	Refined. Per cwt. s.	d.	Egyptian crude. Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	20	6	17	0
Monday	20	6	17	0
Tuesday	20	6	17	0
Wednesday	21	0	18	0
Thursday	21	0	18	0
Friday	21	0	18	0

Cake and Meal.—Price movements were generally unimportant so far as spot material was concerned, the prevailing tone being steady. Offerings continued to be reported as light in all positions. There was a fair inquiry.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Sept. 21.—Prime crude oil and meal are reported fairly steady. Numerous cases of plowing up cotton continue to be reported, the effort being to bring the cotton acreage to a point where Federal penalties will not apply.

Prime crude oil is quoted around 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound and 7 percent meal at $22.50 to $23 per ton, interior mill points.

Memphis, Sept. 23.—Crude cottonseed oil steady with 6½c. bid. Some scattered tanks available at 6⅝c. Trading light. Cottonseed meal, $21 per ton for 41 percent, Memphis basis. Bulk slab cake, $18.50 per ton, Valley basis, prompt shipment; $19, October-November shipment. Seed advanced in this territory to $25 per ton. Gin fights continue and seed situation unsettled. Good picking weather prevailing and crop being rapidly gathered.

Closing cottonseed meal quotations on the Memphis exchange were as follows:—

	September 16.	September 22.
September	$20.40@21.00	$20.75@21.50
October	20.90@——	21.25@——
December	21.40@21.60	21.00@21.75
January	21.50@21.75	21.80@22.25
March	22.25@——	22.75@——

Fatty Acids

Capric Acid.—The tone was steady. Aside from this the situation lacked noteworthy features. Interest on the part of consumers appeared to be limited but production was still on a curtailed scale.

Coconut Oil.—A firm tone prevailed in the market for coconut oil fatty acid, quotations generally being maintained at former levels. There was a fair movement to makers of soaps and other consumers. The market for basic material retained a firm tone.

Corn Oil.—Trade in this fatty acid was reported as rather slow so far as new business was concerned although consumption is said to have been on a fair scale recently. The tone was steady, quotations being held at former levels.

Cottonseed Oil.—Basic material prices did not undergo material change last week and the market for cottonseed oil fatty acid remained in a steady position. Business lacked snap but there was a fair movement to consumers in the soap industry.

Linseed Oil.—Buyers of this fatty acid were not inclined to provide to any important extent for future requirements but there was a fair movement of moderate lots. The market was steady.

Myristic Acid.—Quotations were stationary with the tone steady. There was a fair inquiry from makers of soaps and other consumers. Production was still apparently on a comparatively small scale.

Stearic Acid. — Consumers were not inclined to purchase in advance of current or nearby requirements but there were reports of a fair inquiry. With raw material steady, quotations on stearic acid were generally held at former levels.

Tall Oil.—The situation lacked new features of importance. Consumers were disposed to adhere to a conservative course in making purchases in view of the disturbing political developments abroad and the downward trend recently of various other commodities. Tall oil remained in the same steady position, however, selling schedules being unchanged.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Sept. 23.—The general fatty acids market is steady. Inquiry holds up well. Buying mostly is in limited lots, with early shipment apparently desired.

FATTY ACIDS.—Corn oil, double distilled, 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, tankcar; 8¼c. to 8½c., barrels, car lots; 8¾c. to 9c., barrels, less than car lots; coconut oil, acidulated, 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound, tankcar, mostly nominal; 8¾c. to 9c., barrels, car lots; 9¼c. to 9½c., barrels, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, tankcar; 7¾c. to 8c., barrels, car lots; 8¼c. to 8½c., barrels, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 2¾c. to 3c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 3¾c. to 4c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 1¼c. to 1½c.

STEARIC ACID.—Distilled, single press, 10c. to 11c. per pound; double press, 10½c. to 11½c.; triple press, 13¼c. to 14¼c.

Fish Oils

Menhaden.—Quotations on refined oil were reduced 4c. to 10c. per pound. The tone of the market was apparently steady at the decline. Business was along the same conservative lines noted in recent preceding weeks, the call for comparatively small or moderate quantities being fair. The primary market for crude oil was quiet, with offerings still reported as light.

Sardine. — Refined oil was easier, quotations being reduced 4c. to 10c. per pound. There were reports of a fair inquiry though consumers showed little disposition to purchase in advance of immediate or nearby requirements. Crude offerings were light.

Sperm.—Quotations were stationary. There was a fair movement of moderate quantities into local and other consuming channels.

Markets at Other Centers

San Francisco, Sept. 20.—Firmness generally ruled the California sardine oil market again last week when some 30 to 40 tankcars were reported to have been written into contract at sellers' asking prices of 28c. per gallon, although one reliable source stated today that one transaction was squeezed through a day or two ago at a shaded level of 27½c. The latter figure was not general, and was found in only one instance, sellers otherwise remaining adamant.

Last week marked the practical closing of the Oregon and Washington pilchard reduction season, when fishing boats deserted the waters off those states and started to concentrate their efforts on the schools of fish running off the Northern California shores. Some 38,000 tons of fish were turned into the reduction plants in Oregon and Washington this season, compared with an approximate total of 33,000 tons last year. Oil yield will probably show an outturn of about 47 gallons to the ton when the figures are in, it is stated.

California's sardine catch so far this season is running far ahead of last year, and way beyond the expectations of most people in the fish oil business. The past week saw unusually heavy and consistent catches turned into the plants on Monterey and San Francisco Bays. Some 40 plants are now operating here. Southern California will not open until November 1 and no sales of oil have been reported out of that territory as yet this season. It is estimated that aproximately 700 tankcars of Northern California production have by this time been written into contract. If the present production pace continues there will be but little doubt but that the quantity of oil made this season will exceed the 1,600 tankcars manufactured last season.

The American Fisher, first of the floating reduction steamers to take to the high seas out of a California port this season, sailed yesterday to the fishing grounds. Companion ships are still berthed in the Northwest, although not active and it is undecided what will be done with them this season.

Baltimore, Sept. 21.—The weather during the last week was not encouraging to the operations of the menhaden fishing fleet down the bay and outside of the Virginia capes. Four or five tanks of oil were sold, however, at 30c. per gallon, and there was a prospect that more might be disposed of if the buyers showed a willingness to meet the ideas of the sellers as to price. Reports from the South were to the effect that seventeen tanks had been disposed of there, though the price realized could not be ascertained. Evidently, the users of menhaden oil are willing to take up supplies in view of the certainty that production will be small, even though the prices of other materials may be relatively low. The Chesapeake bay factories have been unable so far to accumulate any free stocks of consequence, the big portion of the yield to date being taken up with contracts entered into early in the season or even before the opening.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Prices were generally maintained at former levels and the tone of the market was regarded as steady. There was no broadening of trade, buying interest being limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities.

Lard.—Cash quotations were irregular here in company with developments in futures in Chicago, where the tendency was upward early in the week, with a setback later. Domestic trade here was quiet. There were reports of a fairly active foreign inquiry.

Stearin.—Offerings were reported as light and the market was steady though quiet.

Tallow.—Quieter conditions prevailed in the local market for spot tallow. Occasional inquiries were reported for small or moderate quantities, but large consumers were apparently disposed to hold off and await further developments in other commodities. Offerings were light and the market retained a steady tone. The last business reported was at 5¼c. per pound for extra.

Trading in tallow futures on the New York Produce Exchange from September 17 to September 23, inclusive, comprised 30 contracts, a total of 1,800,000 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
January	5.58	5.50	5.50@5.65
October	5.35	5.30	5.25@5.35

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Sept. 23.—The cash lard trade has been only fairly active lately, with most of the trade seemingly holding back for developments in basic international conditions and in related commodity, as well as speculative markets. The shipping activity is scattered.

The range of lard quotations from the opening Saturday, September 17, to the close Friday, September 23, is shown in the following table:—

	Per 100 pounds— Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Friday.
Cash	$8.02	$8.02	$7.80	$7.90	$7.92
October	7.92	7.97	7.60	7.75	7.85
December	8.12	8.15	7.77	7.95	8.07

TALLOWS (tierces).—Edible, 6c. to 6¼c. per pound; prime, 5⅜c. to 5⅝c.; fancy, 5½c. to 5¾c.; special, 5⅛c. to 5⅜c.; No. 1, 4⅞c. to 5⅛c.

GREASES (tierces).—Choice white, 5⅜c. to 5½c. per pound; A white, 5⅛c. to 5¼c.; B white, 5c. to 5¼c.; yellow, 10-16, 4⅞c. to 5c.; yellow, 16-20, 4¾c. to 4⅞c.; brown, 4⅜c. to 4⅝c.

STEARINS (barrels).—Prime oleo, 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound; lard, packaged, 8¾c. to 9c.; A white grease, 5½c. to 5⅝c.; yellow grease, 5c. to 5⅛c.; extra oleo stocks, 8¾c. to 9c.; No. 2 stocks, 8½c. to 8¾c.

Liverpool, Sept. 23.—Quotations per cwt. on refined American lard were as follows:—

	Spot. s.	d.	Oct. s.	d.	Jan. s.	d.	May. s.	d.
Saturday	48	6	44	0	44	9	45	6
Monday	48	6	44	0	44	3	44	9
Tuesday	48	0	43	0	44	3	..	..
Wednesday	48	0	42	9	43	0	..	..
Thursday	48	0	42	9	43	0	43	9
Friday	47	6	42	9	43	3	43	6

Liverpool, Sept. 23.—Quotations per cwt. on tallow were as follows:—

	Choice. s.	d.	Fine, good mixed. s.	d.
Saturday	20	0	18	0
Monday	20	0	18	0
Tuesday	20	0	18	0
Wednesday	20	0	18	0
Thursday	20	0	18	0
Friday	20	0	18	0

Oil Trades Ass'n Golf Trophy Won by Van Cleve

The eighteenth annual sports outing of the Oil Trades Association of New York was held September 20 in the Pelham Country Club, Pelham Manor, N. Y. About 150 members and guests participated in the various events, and the affair was voted one of the pleasantest in the history of the association.

A feature of the outing was a baseball game between members of the petroleum and vegetable oil trades, the former winning. The A. J. Squiers cup, the association golf trophy, was won by H. B. Van Cleve, of the Maritime Petroleum Company. Luncheon was served at the club at 12:30 p. m. and dinner at 7:30 p. m.

Niagara Alkali Magazine Tells Of Industrial Improvements

The *"Pioneer,"* published monthly by the Electro-Bleaching Gas Company and the Niagara Alkali Company, this city, contains a number of interesting articles dealing with the paper, textile, glass and other industries. The issue also has an interesting column, "How Business Prepares for the Future," which describes recent industrial inventions.

Animal Oils

Lard. — Quotations were maintained at former levels and the tone of the market appeared to be steady. Consumers showed little disposition to purchase in advance of current needs, but there was a fair movement of moderate lots.

Neatsfoot.—A steady tone prevailed, selling schedules being held at former levels. There was little change in the character of business, consumers being disposed to adhere to a conservative course in making purchases.

Oleo.—There were reports of a somewhat better inquiry for moderate quantities. The market retained a steady tone.

Tallow.—The market was steady at former quotations. Trade was quiet.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Sept. 23.—There is a steady market in animal oils. Volume of buying recently has been a little better.

LARD.—No. 1, 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound.

OLEO.—No. 2, 8¾c. to 9c. per pound.

TALLOW.—Acidless, 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound, tanks; and 8½c. to 8¾c., barrels.

Waxes

Bees.—The market was very quiet. The trucking strike in this city prevented movement of goods warehoused on the spot and it also prevented goods reaching this city by trucks. At this writing a truce is in effect, to last until Sunday. If differences are not composed in the meanwhile, a strike vote is scheduled for that day. Prices were steady in the main but conditions favored buyers.

Candelilla.—Cheap lots of wax have been rather well taken out of the market, creating a firmer situation and resulting in prices more in line with values based on the present cost to import wax from Mexico. Demand was not very active.

Carnauba.—The truck strike tied up movement of stocks into and out of this city by motor cars or horse-drawn drays. Business, so far as orders received were concerned, seemed to be slightly improved. Prices were steady, reflecting the strength prevailing in the primary market for many weeks past.

Japan.—Undertones were on the strong side. The recent advance was maintained and the tendency upward remained constant. Stocks were conservative and in strong hands. Replacement offerings involved the more distant positions usually.

Montan.—The high cost of war risk insurance forced an advance in quotations on this article. The rate from Europe to this city was 3 percent and to cover the additional cost, spot quotations were raised ⅜c. per pound, making the car lot price 11⅜c. per pound.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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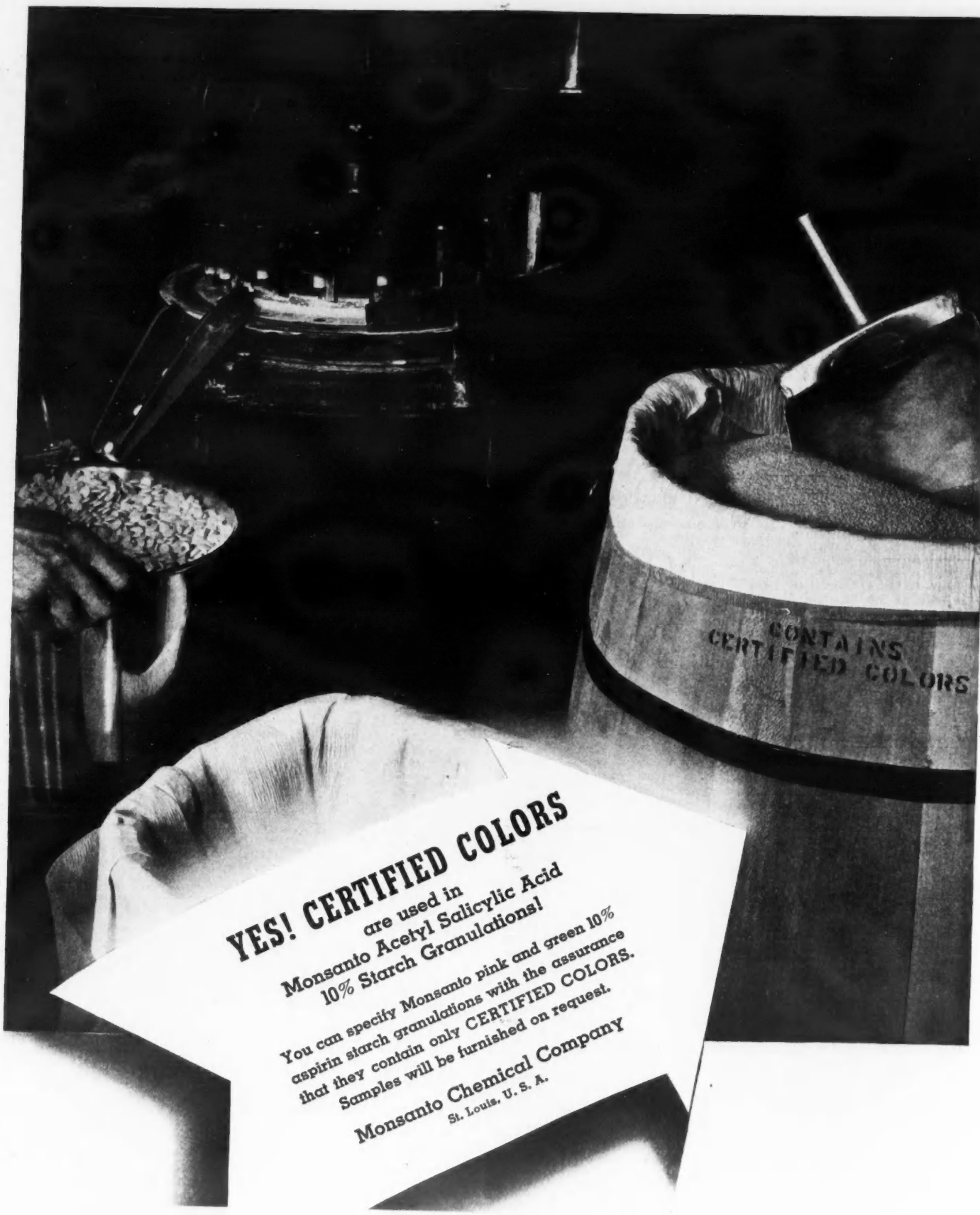
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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Truckers' Strike Tied Up All Deliveries but Medicinals for Wholesalers and Hospitals—Four-Day Truce Began Thursday—War Clouds Lift When Czechs Yield

What the drug and fine chemical market lacked in price activity last week was more than offset by the troubles that arose from the outlaw strike by truckers, and the outcome of the central European crisis in Czechoslovakia. Prices on practically all commodities were very steady and the general undertone of the market was one of firmness. Demand was curtailed considerably by the inability of sellers to assure buyers of prompt shipments, this because of the stoppage of trucking in this city. However, the tendency to expect very good business this Fall was undiminished.

From September 15 to 21, cartage of drugs and fine chemicals all but stopped in this city. Although outlawed by union leaders, the strike came near to being 100 percent effective. Not until last Tuesday was the grip of the strike relaxed and then only slightly. Following negotiations between the strikers and the acting mayor of the city, the strikers agreed to permit trucking of drugs and medicines to wholesalers and hospitals. All other movement was banned. On Wednesday night, the outlaw strikers agreed to go back to work the next day and to observe a truce to end on Sunday. If differences are not composed in the meantime, a strike vote was scheduled for September 25.

When Czechoslovakia yielded to the German demand for partition of the Republic, the tension that threat of war had developed in the quicksilver, glycerin, quinine, alcohol and solvents markets was relieved. For the time being, a rising market no longer threatened. An aftermath of the Czech partition was the probability that the preferential customs duty on potash permanganate in the Czech-United States trade pact would be revised, probably upward.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic.—Steady undertones were the rule and prices were firm throughout the past week. Business changed very little from its recent position, being fair on the whole and holding a fair promise for improvement when Fall requirements are covered.

Acid, Boric.—Undertones were steady. Activity was along conventional lines. New business was fair in size, and shipments against contracts were mainly satisfactory. The outlook for a busy Fall season was said to be good.

Acid, Citric. — Business has been slowly declining in keeping with seasonal expectations. Trade last week was comparatively light. Most distributors have a fair carryover stock and hence the need to reorder from the producers was not very great. Prices remained steady.

Acid, Salicylic.—More inquiry for the U.S.P. article was noted in some directions but for the most part the call was more often in line with the moderate consuming requirements featuring the market in recent weeks. Prices continued to be well stabilized.

Alcohol. — Business in industrial alcohol was not better than fair. Unsold stocks, according to the latest official figures, showed an increase and accounts in part for the unsettled condition that most quarters report. Interest in completely denatured alcohol has yet to develop the strong upward trend expected to come as cold weather approaches. The specially denatured grades failed to move in greater volume and improvement in trade awaits on general gains in activity among the multitude of consumers. Prices lacked change. Comparative statistics on alcohol for July-August in 1938 and 1937, as prepared by Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., follow:—

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Corn syrup, 42 degree, 5c. per 100 lbs.
43 degree, 5c. per 100 lbs.
Strychnine, alkaloid, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
182.8	**182.8**	**183.0**	**182.6**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Ethyl Alcohol

	Proof gallons 1938.	1937.
Production	33,654,216	35,321,012
Withdrawn, tax paid	3,274,341	4,617,011
tax free	27,365,400	27,979,106
Stocks, August 31	35,176,370	30,975,052

Denatured Alcohol

	Wine gallons 1938.	1937.
Completely		
Produced	2,805,346	2,840,373
Removed	2,712,701	2,706,520
Stocks, August 31	809,403	989,666
Specially		
Produced	11,751,565	11,844,089
Removed	11,660,103	11,900,309
Stocks, August 31	606,897	733,920

Bonded Dealers

	Wine gallons 1938.	1937.
Specially denatured—		
Received from denaturing plants	554,622	551,822
Disposed to bonded manufacturers	555,612	607,088
Inter-dealer shipments	10,077	7,322
Stocks, August 31	276,769	294,030

Butyl Alcohol.—The market was barely steady and competition continued to be very active for the moderate amount of business reaching the spot during the past week. Of some interest was the statistics covering Canadian importations during 1937, 1936, and 1935. They were as follows:—

	Pounds 1935.	1936.	1937.
United Kingdom	....	100,800	....
United States	142,730	1,628,189	597,650
Totals	142,730	1,728,989	597,650

Aloe.—Strong undertones prevailed, but the market was lacking in definitely larger activity. The movement was in fair volume, but was routine in size. Prices were fully maintained.

Aloin.—Producers' views were those of real strength regardless of demand, which was said not to be exceptionally active so far as some local sellers were concerned. The strength of the market rests on the cost of production, which in turn reflects a high cost of raw material.

Cadmium. — Competition was still clearly evident in the market for this article and from information in hand it appeared that at least some originated in Italian quarters. However, no further change in the open market was made last week.

Camphor. — Fall requirements have kept a fair amount of demand coming to the spot of late and such business was steady last week. Prices were generally well maintained and there seemed to be no tendency toward competition.

Castor Oil.—Some renewal of activity in certain consuming quarters was noted but on the whole trade was routine and equal to the volume current for some time past. The situation in the textile industry was still highly unsatisfactory.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The castor oil market holds quiet, with little change noted here. Business has been spotty. Feeling is mixed as to the outlook. Most buyers are cautious. Ruling prices are:—No. 1, barrels, car lots, 10½c. per pound; barrels, less than car lots, 10⅞c.; returnable drums, car lots, 9⅞c.; less than car lots, 10⅝c.; tanks, 9⅜c.; No. 3, barrels, car lots, 9⅝c.; barrels, less than car lots, 10⅜c.; drums, less than car lots, 10½c.; tanks, 8⅞c.

Chloroform.—Business was no larger but it had a steady quality that was well reflected in the continued stability of prices and the absence of excessive competition. Stocks were ample in all directions.

Cocaine. — Completely stable prices continued to prevail and sales were entirely routine. Arrival of the Fall was expected to increase sales within moderate limits.

Codliver Oil.—Enlarged demand has

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Industrial and Pharmaceutical Chemicals

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS

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ACETPHENETIDIN
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CALCIUM LACTATE
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SALICYLATES
BENZOATES
BENZALDEHYDE
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SPOT FUTURE
Quotations and Samples on Request

yet to develop but a betterment in the movement was expected to come with the advance of the season toward the most active months of the year. The Department of Commerce has released statistics covering importations in 1936, 1937, and six months of 1938, broken down as follows by leading countries or origin:—

	Gallons		
	1936.	1937.	1938.
Norway	2,821,187	2,857,592	699,867
United Kingdom	1,357,775	1,432,025	309,334
Iceland	1,085,168	1,037,410	851,852
Canada and Newfoundland	201,954	161,790	98,730

Corn Syrup.—Prices were advanced 5c. per 100 pounds last week, making the market on 42 degree syrup, $2.99, and on 43 degree material, $3.04 per 100 pounds. It reflected some change in the production position of the article. Of interest was the fact that at Germiston, South Africa, a manufacturer of corn products has engaged in the production of glycerin, possibly utilizing corn syrup as the raw material in a new process of production.

Creosote.—U.S.P. cresote and cresote carbonate was expected to begin to show an increase in movement. The more active season of the year is not far away and preparations to meet the larger calls were expected to bring consumers into the market more actively in the not far distant future. Prices were fully firm.

Glycerin.—Basically, the entire group was as steady as ever and conditions tended to continue the belief that a fair degree of stability may prevail over the balance of the year. A modifying factor might be the conclusion of events in Central Europe which, during the previous week, bordered closely on general war between the powers. If all chance for war be removed, it is possible that Europe may resume competitive offerings on glycerin on this market. Of some interest was the report that a plant for the production of glycerin is being rapidly completed by a concern engaged in the manufacture of corn products in Germiston, South Africa. At present, with the exception of a relatively small quantity produced by soap works, South Africa's requirements of glycerine are imported. According to a press report the company's chemists have evolved a process which it is claimed has many advantages over old processes. The plant now being completed will have a capacity of 3,000 tons of dynamite glycerin per annum, it is said, but the main items of equipment will have a capacity of two and a-half times that quantity.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The c.p. glycerin market is holding steady, and other grades are firm. Possibility of war abroad has caused no change in the market. Orders are brisk. Ruling prices are:—C.p., drums, car lots, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 14¾c.; cans, 16¼c. to 18¼c., according to quantity; high gravity, drums, car lots, 13¾c.

Iodine and Iodides.—Demand of conventional size and kind was noted during the past week and undertones seemed to be reasonably steady. Of course, competition was keen but price schedules seemed to be well maintained in all directions.

Magnesia.—Deliveries of some sellers were hampered badly by the outlaw trucking strike in this city. However, relief came on Thursday when, as the result of negotiations on the previous day, a four-day truce began and badly needed stocks were hurried to needy consumers. Unless points in dispute are settled during the four days, a meeting of truck drivers will be held Sunday for the purpose of taking a strike vote.

Mercurials.—Domestic manufacturers maintained fully their schedule on calomel, white precipitate, yellow oxide, bisulphate, and bichloride. For some time, there had been more than the usual competition in these materials. Other mercurials were also steady as to price.

Milk Powder.—No further government buying was announced but it seemed certain that there would be more of such operations; production has been heavy because of the huge surplus milk production during the past Summer. Prices quoted by producers held steady.

Potash Permanganate. — This article was specified in the trade pact between the United States and Czechoslovakia as one which the Czechs could export to this country under advantageous tariff rates. The surrender of the Czechs to demands made by Germany may result in the trade pact being again considered by Washington authorities. The general belief was that Sudeten goods would have to bear higher duties than those in the Czech trade pact. Importers have been told that a month of grace before the concessions are ended can be expected.

Quicksilver.—Substantial buying was reported by some, but not all, factors in the local market. Better than 500 flasks were taken out of the market. Reason to believe that a considerable part of the distressed stocks hanging over the market for some weeks had been taken up. The result was a firming of market undertones and the much firmer maintenance of $75 per flask as the minimum spot price. One quarter suggested that the block of weakly held metal was so small that they might be bought completely by those seeking permanent improvement of the market and a higher level of prices.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—Demand for quicksilver was better last week, when buying, evidently started during the previous period, continued and several hundred flasks of California metal were reported to have moved in the New York market. It was reported also that one sale alone involved 500 flasks. Sellers are, however, quite firm in their ideas. Locally, a steady demand for small lots continues with $75 to $76 being paid.

Quinine.—The market continued firm and seemed likely so to remain now that threat of a general war in Europe has ended. Demand was very good and seasonal requirements were expected to expand it in the not far distant future. Imports of cinchona bark and quinine products declined substantially during the first half of the current year, as may be noted in the following table:—

	Quantity		
	1936.	1937.	First half 1938.
Cinchona bark.....lbs.	2,051,483	1,836,559	608,605
Quinine sulphate..oz.	1,564,828	1,340,328	445,608
Other quinine and alkaloids and salts of cinchona oz.	2,179,588	2,625,292	730,394

Silver Nitrate.—The schedule of prices

PRIVATE FORMULA WORK
We have saved money for others—we can do the same for you
We have saved manufacturers from the purchase of expensive equipment; we have reduced shipping costs. May we talk over your *present* production problems? Strictest confidence is absolutely guaranteed. Whatever type of product you make, we have facilities to reduce your costs. Shall we talk over your problems?
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by
Charles Wesley Dunn, Esq.
"Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act"
Pages: over 1000; Price: $6.00;
and
"Wheeler-Lea Act"
Pages: over 500; Price: $4.00
will be published by G. E. Stechert & Co., 31 East 10th St., New York, about October 1, 1938.
These books contain comprehensive statements of the legislative record of the respective acts and a comprehensive subject index of them. Each is an authoritative source of information on the development of the act and its intendment.
SPECIAL OFFER: A combination price of $8.00 for the two books; or a 20% discount.
These books may be procured from the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter at the publisher's prices.
SPECIAL NOTICE: Each subscriber to the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Service by the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., Washington, D. C., will receive the two books gratis.

since the last report prevailed as follows, covering quantities of 500 ounces; small lots from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce, and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less. Comparison of prices of bullion in New York and London is also provided.

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	31½	42¾	19⅜
Monday	31½	42¾	19¼
Tuesday	31½	42¾	19¼
Wednesday	31½	42¾	19¼
Thursday	31½	42¾	19⅜
Friday	31½	42¾	19⅜

Industrial Alcohol Users Organization Proposed

—Continued from page 5

The beneficial results accomplished through the co-operation afforded by the Industrial Advisory Council of the former Bureau of Industrial Alcohol in the Treasury Department, during the critical period from 1923 to 1933, will be recalled. The invaluable assistance rendered in many ways by such groups as the National Drug Trade Conference will also serve to illustrate the benefits derived from a closer co-ordination of effort. I would, therefore, recommend that the board of directors of our institute consider the possibilities of sponsoring the formation of a co-operative body, to be designated, for example, as "The Council of Industrial Alcohol Users," composed of representatives of all scientific societies and trade associations concerned with the use of alcohol, pure and denatured, as a chemical raw material.

Such council would, of course, be a separate and independent organization, having its own officers. Obviously, it would be of incalculable help in preserving the integrity of title III—the Federal industrial alcohol statute. Generally, it could act in an advisory capacity and constitute a clearing house for the protection and promotion of industrial alcohol throughout the nation and the dissemination of information within the several States where its status must be strengthened and maintained.

Such collaboration between producers and the great host of industrial alcohol users would marshal influences long needed and greatly to be desired. The necessity of an uninterrupted flow of industrial alcohol through the channels of interstate commerce must be acknowledged. Local problems would have the benefit of more comprehensive consideration and, if the trend of greater uniformity in the administration of State laws continues, it will be conceded that there is no commodity moving in interstate commerce more seriously affected and more deserving of special consideration in connection with the development of such policy than the chemical, alcohol. This situation, unfortunate in many respects, is due to the twenty-first amendment in the relation of the States to the production, distribution, and use of industrial alcohol. It is my firm conviction that public officials, both Federal and State, would welcome the co-operation of "The Council of Industrial Alcohol Users," as a constructive contribution to more efficient law enforcement, with particular regard to the importance of industrial alcohol to national defense and the general welfare.

Rubbing Alcohol Formula Developed

—Continued from page 5

there were a number of complaints concerning its odor, although some users preferred it to former formulas. The department's laboratory staff has been working on the problem for several months and has developed a new formula which is said to maintain the same high degree of protection existent in formula 23-G and at the same time to possess odor characteristics that are distinctly more pleasant and agreeable.

While exact details of the new formula have not yet been released, it is understood that it substitutes acetone for methylpropyl ketone, with the addition of other ketones and essential oils.

Arthurs Takes Over Larkin Industrial Chemical Division

Fred J. Arthurs has taken over the activities of the Industrial Chemical Division of the Larkin Company, Buffalo, N. Y., which business he will continue to operate under his own name as a chemical manufacturers' agent and jobbing distributor. The directors of the Larkin Company gave Mr. Arthurs, long associated with the company, the opportunity to take over the chemical division when it was decided to concentrate on increasing the mail order business of the Larkin organization. Associated with Mr. Arthurs will be E. Fisher and Miss Mell Remig. Mr. Arthur will continue to make his office and carry stocks at the Larkin plant.

Chain Drug Stores Ass'n Studies Patman Tax Bill

—Continued from page 3

sales of nationally-advertised products in chain drug stores had decreased and sales through independent drug stores had increased.

The final business session of the convention, held on Wednesday morning, was devoted to a frank discussion of problems facing chain drug stores and manufacturers of drug merchandise. The session was opened by President Shapiro, who introduced R. D. Keim, of E. R. Squibb and Sons, chairman of the manufacturers' committee of the association, who presided over the discussions.

The three reports, based on constructive suggestions received from associate members of the association at the invitation of Mr. Keim, dealt with supporting nationally-advertised, branded merchandise, fair trade problems, and co-ordinating merchandising promotion activities, and were presented by Jack Norton, vice-president of the Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis; Herman L. Brooks, president of Coty, Inc., this city, and president of the Toilet Goods Association, and Raymond J. Cummens, manager of the chain drug store sales division of E. R. Squibb & Sons, Inc.

The convention closed with a formal banquet on Wednesday.

N.A.R.D. to Hear Patman and Tydings

—Continued from page 3

of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Two programs of especial interest will be the legislative program, Wednesday morning, featuring addresses by Roger W. Lusby, chairman of the legislative committee; John A. Goods, chairman of the national advisory fair trade committee; Rowland Jones, jr., Washington representative of the National Association of Retail Druggists, and Edward Wimmer, editor of *Forward America*. Thursday morning, the "N. A. R. D. Town Hall of Merchandising" will be held. Speakers will include Dr. Neal Bowman, of the commercial pharmacy department of Temple University; Dean Leonard O'Connell, of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Pittsburgh, and Gene Flack, of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company.

For the finale to a wide program of entertainment, a grand banquet will be held in the Medinah Shrine Temple, Thursday evening. The nationally famous Alka-Seltzer radio troupe will take the spotlight on this evening together with the Apollo Club, a group of eighty male choristers.

The convention will open with special entertainment on Monday in the Sherman hotel. Thomas S. Smith will be honored with the traditional president's reception and ball.

Drug Advertising Imperils Radio Stations

—Continued from page 3

hold it in a policy of denying broadcast license renewals on the ground that the public interest is not served by broadcasting advertising statements which have been banned by the Federal Trade Commission, or advertising products not complying with the food, drug and cosmetic law, or broadcasting announcements for medical products in a style considered to be in bad taste, it is felt that the Federal Communications Commission may become an indirect but potent police agency for other Federal laws, particularly the new Wheeler-Lea act with its prohibitions against false or deceptive advertising.

Loft, Inc., Gets Pepsi-Cola Stock from Guth and Grace

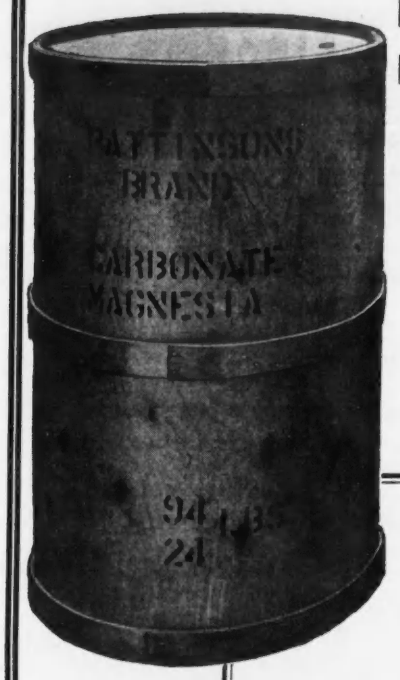
Wilmington, Del., Sept. 17, 1938

Chancellor Wolcott ruled that the ownership of about ninety percent of the outstanding stock of the Pepsi-Cola Company, held by the Grace Company, and by Charles Guth, former president of Loft, Inc., should be turned over to Loft, Inc. The court also directed that Mr. Guth and the Grace Company account to it for all profits and benefits received by them in connection with the Pepsi-Cola enterprise. The action involved 270,000 of 300,000 shares outstanding of the Pepsi-Cola Company.

McCormick & Co., at a luncheon September 16, Baltimore, entertained sixty European delegates to the International Management Congress, in session in Washington, September 19 to 23.

LIGHT MAGNESIUM CARBONATE U.S.P. POWDER

(Pattinson's Brand)



Exceptional Chemical Purity, Uniformity and Fine Particle Size

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Unexcelled for Citrate of Magnesia

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Packed in kraft paper-lined plywood drums with convenient **removable ring-top lid.**

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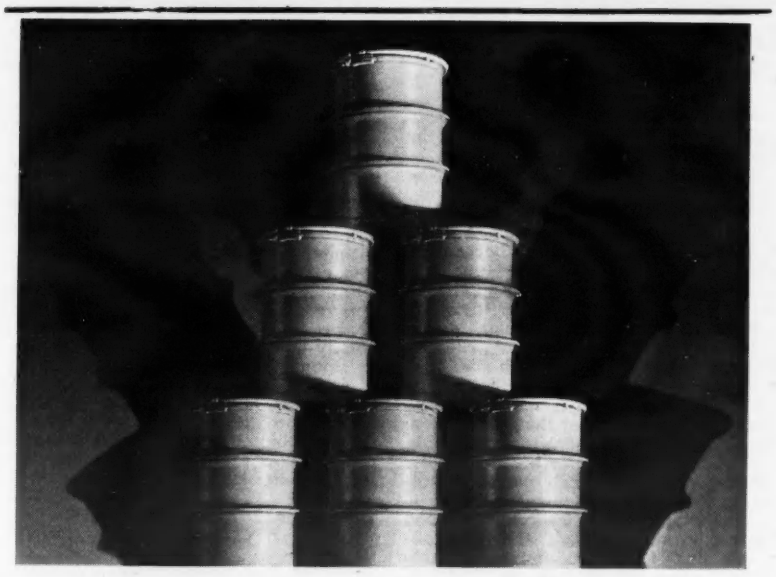

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The widely recognized dependable uniformity of Hackney drums, cylinders and barrels has been developed by over thirty-five years of precision manufacturing experience. During that period Hackney engineers have been helpful to thousands of concerns in successfully solving their container problems.

Skillful design and the careful selection of raw material provide the economies of uniform capacity, strength and weight. Every manufacturing operation follows Hackney's unvarying standard.

The standard Hackney line meets practically every regular container requirement. In addition, the Pressed Steel Tank Company offers valuable co-operation in the design and development of special shapes and containers. Many metals are used, both in welded and seamless construction. Write for complete information.

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DESERVES THIS BADGE OF MERIT

Our application of "The Perfected Pyrethrum Concentrate" to Pyrefume must be founded on truth, for Pyrefume is today one of the fastest growing, most-in-demand pyrethrum extracts in the world.

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EVERY PYREFUME PROCESS ONE OF SCIENTIFIC PRECISION

Pyrefume is a science-built pyrethrum extract. Some of its outstanding virtues which assure dependable finished products are—

(1) A high "knock-down and kill" potency tested physiologically.

(2) Pyrethrins content rigidly assayed *after* extraction.

(3) Assured stability thru special Penick process.

(4) Blends clearly with usual oil bases and stays clear.

(5) Unusually stainless.

(6) Singularly free from unpleasant odors; less perfume required.

(7) Costs less due to Penick economies.

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THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

Trade Ass'n Executives Urged to Aid in Probe

—Continued from page 5

ute to comfort and safety, and aid in the prevention and cure of diseases.

John C. Gall, counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, New York, in discussing the President's recent Commission to investigate labor legislation and collective bargaining practices in England, pointed out that all registered unions are required to make public the salaries of their officers. He emphasized throughout the discussion that the essential principle of British practice is that both employer and employee should be as free as possible to work out their own problems without intervention of the government, and that the government intervene only to the extent of protecting the public against practices which would be directly harmful to it.

Discussing the new Federal wage and hour law, Mr. Gall said that it is obvious that there are many possible complications and difficulties. Many of these can be overcome by careful and moderate administration, and it is proper to say on this point that the new administrator, Mr. Gall said, should be commended for the spirit evidenced at the outset of his task. He has indicated, Mr. Gall said, that this is not a task to be accomplished overnight; that he is more concerned with getting the right answers than with getting quick ones; that he is cognizant of many of the problems of industry and sincerely desirous of making the act work without maladjustments, and without imposing undue hardships on those to whom it may be applied.

Administrators Necessary

To say that prices are "administered" is to many people a term of deep reproach, Dr. E. G. Nourse, of the Brookings Institution, Washington, declared. He explained that under any ordered and highly developed business system it is necessary that there shall be administrators or executives or business managers, endowed with a considerable amount of power to determine prices.

In the past, the one word "competition" has often been used as a sort of panacea for all price ills, Mr. Nourse said. But experience shows that mere competition may lead to ill results instead of good, he added. Mr. Nourse explained that we need to learn much more about the forms of competition and how they work, and that merely counting the number of supposed competitors tells us little or nothing about the quality and value of competition as an economic regulator.

He said that the diversity and flexibility of productive processes in a scientific age and the elasticity of consumer demands when the standard of living is high make business competition today a very different thing than it was a hundred years ago or even twenty-five years ago. He concluded by saying that really constructive types of competition are being developed by the leaders in most fields of industry, and the problem is not so much one of finding a better system as it is of locating the slow spots, of enlightening and inspiring the laggards.

Statistics Important

W. J. McDonald, managing director of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, New York, discussed such questions as setting up standards for products; the benefits accruing from standardization; and the difference between simplification and standardization.

Roy A. Cheney, managing director of the Underwear Institute, New York, discusses the collection of industry statistics. He said that in 1919 his particular industry had but few figures and reports even with regard to the internal operation of the mill. He explained that he urged the mills to install adequate cost systems and production records and the other job in getting them to give up information as to sales, orders, volume of productions, etc., showing a picture of the industry as a whole so that the relation of the particular mill to it could be seen quickly and accurately. He added that most of the losses and most of the unemployment and unfair competition came from a lack of facts adequately presented. He said that the pioneer work also involved, of course, the teaching of mill heads to use the facts adduced and to rely on their value.

John W. Hill, of the American Iron and Steel Institute, New York, talked on "Explaining Industry to the Public." Mr. Hill described in detail the steps taken by the American Iron and Steel Institute in acquainting the public with the developments of new steels, new alloys, new processes entering into the lives of millions of consumers in the form of refrigerators, automobiles and countless other products.

Owens-Illinois Can Places Kummerow in Chicago

The Owens-Illinois Can Company, Toledo, Ohio, has named George E. Kummerow as Chicago branch manager. Mr. Kummerow's appointment is in line with a general expansion program to broaden the scope of the company's activities throughout the Middle West.

G. E. Kummerow

Prior to joining the Owens-Illinois Can Company, Mr. Kummerow was associated with the Continental Can Company for nineteen years, during the last five of which he served as Chicago sales manager in the general line can field. His background includes both manufacturing and sales experience. The company's plant at Clearing, Ill., has been enlarged.

Merck & Co. Among Leaders Of Direct Mail Advertising

The committee of judges of the Direct Mail Advertising Association has selected Merck & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturers, Rahway, N. J., as one of the fifty direct mail leaders of 1938, according to Douglas Wakefield Coutlee, advertising director for the company. The award was made on the basis of outstanding direct mail literature employed in the professional promotion of several Merck medical products including cebione, tryparsamide, mecholyl, erythrol tetranitrate, and pyridium. The *Merck Report*, a magazine for physicians and pharmacists and edited by Mr. Coutlee, was also included in the winning presentation.

The Direct Mail Advertising Association will hold its annual meeting at the Stevens hotel, Chicago, September 28 to 30. As one of the speakers on the program devoted to "furnishing a prescription for profits," Mr. Coutlee will discuss the importance of "Advertising Control" as an essential to successful business.

H.E.Smith Fifty Years In Wholesale Drug Trade

Howard E. Smith, secretary of Smith, Kline & French, Inc., observed his fiftieth anniversary in the wholesale drug business as a guest of honor at a dinner in the Adelphi hotel, September 16, with approximately 200 civic and business leaders, drug manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers in attendance.

Born in Philadelphia in 1870, Mr. Smith was educated in the public school system, and as a youth worked in all departments of his father's wholesale drug house, the Valentine H. Smith Company, and subsequently became buyer of patent medicines and sundries for the company. In 1900 he was elected secretary of the company, and held that position until the consolidation of the V. H. Smith Company and the Smith, Kline & French Company, of which he was elected secretary.

He is a member of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange, the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, and the Drug Veterans. He is identified with many Masonic organizations. He is also a member of the Philadelphia Rotary Club.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers' board of governors will hold its quarterly meeting in the Biltmore hotel, this city, October 3.

Maryland Glass Corporation at Baltimore is erecting a one-story warehouse, 74 by 230 feet, and to contain 17,000 square feet of floor space, at Westport, for storage purposes.

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Czechoslovakia Capitulates to German Demand for Republic's Partition—End of War Danger Makes Normal Shipments of European Botanicals Likely—Trucking Strike Truce

Danger of immediate war in central Europe ended September 21 when Czechoslovakia, forced by blunt demand of Great Britain and France, capitulated to the Anglo-French pressure and agreed to accept the partition plan which was the minimum price of peace laid demanded by Chancellor Hitler of Germany at the historic meeting between him and Prime Minister Chamberlain a week ago. Deserted by the those who for years had "guaranteed" the territorial integrity of the twenty-eight year old republic, the Czech government by capitulating removed the danger of crude drug shipments from Central Europe being stopped or badly hampered by war.

With the immediate crisis at an end, the uncertainty that had blanketed the local botanical drug market in the previous week was raised and conditions that could have led to advancing prices and scarcity of foreign crude drugs were relieved.

Incidentally, the complete victory of Germany brought the European botanical drug trade directly under the influence of the Nazi state. Germany's control of Hungary is absolute in everything but name and its voice in Hungarian affairs from now on will be greater than ever. In full control of what was Czechoslovakia, her ascendancy over Yugoslavia is growing constantly. Therefore, Germany today is the pre-eminent influence over practically all countries supplying this market with European botanicals.

The botanical drug market on spot gave evidence of substantial stability as the historic events came in Europe. The market was considered to be generally steady and, for the time being at least, free from influential conditions other than those of ordinary commerce. Demand was very good, in the main and prices on medicinal items were about firm at the close of the period.

Of importance to the spice trade was the announcement that the list of package sizes and capacities advocated by the industry's trade association is to be considered in effect from June 15 last. This is known as Simplified Practice Recommendation R170-38 and is subject to regular review by a standing committee of the industry.

At midweek, a truce was announced between employers and striking employees in the trucking business in this city. It was to be of four days duration during which it was hoped that differences between the parties concerned would be composed. If not, a strike vote was scheduled for September 25.

Entries of botanicals at the port of New York since the week of January 1, 1938, the detentions of these items by the Department of Agriculture because of the presence of matter rendering them unfit for human consumption were:—

	Bags	
	Detained.	Entered.
Anise	565	1,449
Belladonna	51	245
Caraway	784	10,463
Cardamom (cases)	49	1,143
Celery	...	1,633
Coriander	2,012	6,452
Cumin	856	2,256
Digitalis leaves (cases)	68	88
Dill	...	300
Fennel	256	719
Henbane leaves (bales)	42	107
Mustard	200	24,971
Poppy	300	26,998
Sage leaves (bales)	25	964
Sesame	953	8,862
Stramonium (bales)	516	560
Thyme (bales)	9	677

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Arnica flowers, 1c. per lb.
Caraway seed, ½c. per lb.
Grains of Paradise, 1c. per lb.
Orange peel, sweet, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Anise, star, ¼c. per lb.
Buchu leaves, 2c. per lb.
Calendula flowers, 5c. per lb.
Cardamom, bleached, 5c. per lb.
decorticated, 3c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ¼c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Algerian, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, ¼c. per lb.
China rolls, selected, ½c. per lb.
Saigon, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, ½c. per lb.
No. 3, ¼c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, ¼c. per lb.
Ginger root, African, ½c. per lb.
Japanese, ½c. per lb.
Lycopodium, 3c. per lb.
Marjoram, Tunisan, ½c. per lb.
Millet, early fortune, ½c. per lb.
Paprika, Hungarian, extra fancy, ½c. per lb.
medium, ½c. per lb.
Spanish, extra fancy, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Alleppy, ¼c. per lb.
white, Java Muntok, ¼c. per lb.
Saigon, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ¾c. per lb.
Rapeseed, Belgian, ¼c. per lb.
Japanese, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
121.3	121.6	122.7	132.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Prices were stable throughout the past week, but trade was not very active and the market as a whole was quiet and uneventful. Replacement costs were well maintained.

Tolu.—Buyers were few last week, there being no pressing needs reaching the spot and transactions being within narrow confines at the best. Prices remained generally steady.

Barks

Buckthorn.—A fair amount of interest has been shown in this article since the advance in quotations on cascara. Interest was still quite good last week and the market undertone was very steady while prices held firm.

Fringe Tree.—Further change in price failed to develop last week. The market was steady at the advance previously reported and since replacement costs lacked any sign of becoming easier, conditions were more favorable to buyers than sellers.

Orange Peel.—Sweet peel sold at 11c. to 12c. per pound under competition last week, confirming the recent strengthening of the market that was signalized by a previous rise in local quotations. Bitter peel was steady but lacking in new developments.

Simarubra. — Hand-to-mouth trade was the general rule. Prompt needs were usually the extent of buyer activity and the absence of more than such request tended to keep the market well stabilized. Prices lacked quotable change and were on the firm side.

Soap.—Lacking more than routine interest for manufacturing consumers all forms of this article were quiet throughout the past week but prices continued to retain the stability that has been the most prominent feature of the market for a long time past.

Beans

St. Ignatius.—Jobbing interest was shown in this article and the total of trade was small. Quotations remained steady in a market free from competition.

Vanilla.—Shipments of this merchandise out of New York stocks was hampered by the trucking strike, outlaw in character but still highly effective in crippling the movement of merchandise on the spot. Fundamentally, the markets everywhere remained steady to firm. Declines in the rates of exchange were offset by shifting in prices named in foreign currencies. A firm undertone governed everywhere and the outlook was for well maintained prices for some time to come.

Berries

Raspberries.—Since the recent decline in prices, a steadier undertone has developed and values throughout the past week were well held in all quarters. Stocks at the source were said to forecast a plentiful supply wherewith to meet normal manufacturing requirements during the months ahead.

Sloe.—Quotations lacked further change and, in fact, seemed to be on the quiet side. Importations now bear a 35 percent ad valorem duty, according to the latest pronouncements of customs appraisers.

Flowers

Arnica.—Sales under competitive circumstances last week were made at 29c. to 30c. per pound, and the price was said to be justified by the prevailing quotations in the European markets. Demand was moderate.

Calendula.—Quotations are lowered to the basis of 30c. to 35c. per pound and a market of fairly easy undertones superseded one that had been notably steady in the recent past. Conditions were more competitive than they had been.

Clover Tops.—Further shading of quotations was avoided and for the most part conditions were generally steady last week. This condition of affairs paralleled that in the primary market.

Poppy.—While not all sellers have met the minimum price of 55c. per pound, the market was still so quoted and competition appeared to be active. However, since replacement cost was close to that figure, no tendency to break that level was noted on spot last week.

Saffron.—Spanish material was slightly lower at $29.50 to $30 per pound, but the basic position of the material was still one of considerable strength since there was no certainty that ample supplies at reasonable prices would be forthcoming from Europe. Demand on spot was mainly for jobbing quantities.

Gums

Arabic.—Shipments out of local stores were hampered by the trucking strike which, though declared to be an outlaw walkout by the union members, was, nevertheless, highly effective in halting general movement of merchandise. Prices on the spot retained the firmer undertone noted during the previous trading period, but no change was announced.

Euphorbium.—The spot market was highly steady at 22c. to 23c. per pound and no shading of the position was noted, possibly for the reason that no general distribution of stocks prevailed in local circles.

Myrrh.—Some improved demand was noted and the market for the most part was exceptionally steady in the absence of aggressive competition. Moderate sized stocks seemed to be in firm hands. Replacement costs were well maintained.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu.—Competition continued to drive prices lower and the spot market last week closed at 36c. to 38c. per pound, easy and still tending in favor of buyers without transactions showing appreciable improvement.

Horehound.—Spot goods were firmly held at 9c. to 10c. per pound, and the tendency here was for the market to rise should demand show appreciable improvement. Goods now available for shipment come only from France, Spain is out of consideration as a primary market.

Digitalis.—The market held free from further decline and stood at 40c. to 41c. per pound. During the period, a study of price records revealed the following interesting data, together with the fact that since January 1 this year, but twenty cases have been admitted at the port of New York, according to the only figures available; this indicated the extent to which domestic grown material has become a factor in meeting domestic requirements:—

	Per pound.
1938, September 23	40c.
1918, January, imported	70c.
domestic	48c.
December, imported	78c.
domestic	37c.
1917, January, imported	55c.
1916, January, imported	55c.
1915, January, imported	14½c.
1914, August, imported	7½c.

Marjoram. — Tunis marjoram was lower at 15c. to 15½c. per pound. French held steady. Neither was in much demand.

Stramonium. — Although demand lagged, the market was firm, since stocks of imported goods were on the short side as the result of constant rejection of arrivals.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead.—Country prices were steady and were believed to provide a basis likely to prevail for some time to come. Local quotations were easy, but unchanged.

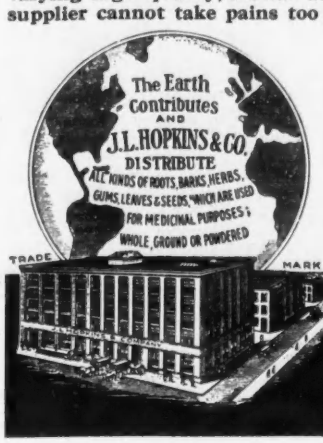
Ergot.—A stable market prevailed, despite the fact that the future of values was highly uncertain and subject to conditions fully capable of bringing substantial change in the general situation virtually without notice. It may be recalled that prices in Spain are officially controlled.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Because Crude Drugs Are Temperamental

. . . they perform best when handled, each according to its kind, by the HOUSE OF HOPKINS *methods*

Manufacturers of pharmaceuticals and proprietaries know they must depend upon the integrity of the crude materials entering into their preparations for the results promised by the label to the consumer. To help you maintain unvarying high quality, insofar as Botanical Crude Drugs are concerned, your supplier cannot take pains too great in their *analysis, handling, milling,* and *storing.* Each crude drug that comes to you under the Hopkins label reflects this never-varying attitude. For each crude drug by its nature demands a minutely intimate familiarity with the special requirements of its handling, which *must* be taken into account if you are to get into your product 100% of what you specify or order. We invite opportunities to illustrate this point. *Quotations and samples promptly on request.*


The Earth Contributes
AND
J.L. HOPKINS & CO.
DISTRIBUTE
ALL KINDS OF ROOTS, BARKS, HERBS, GUMS, LEAVES & SEEDS, WHICH ARE USED FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES; WHOLE, GROUND OR POWDERED
TRADE
MARK

J. L. HOPKINS & CO.
PROFESSIONALLY MILLED
ANALYZED—STANDARDIZED CRUDE DRUGS
220 BROADWAY • NEW YORK

Gum Tragacanth---Gum Arabic
Importers
THURSTON & BRAIDICH, 286 Spring St., NEW YORK

KARAYA TRAGACANTH ARABIC
GUMS
FRANK-VLIET CO. INC.
160 WATER ST. NEW YORK, N. Y.
WHOLE AND POWDERED

Grains of Paradise.—The market was 24c. to 25c. per pound as an asking figure, but it was not clear that large business could not be still placed at the former open market quotation of 23c.

Lycopodium. — Quotations were shaded to $1.02 to $1.05 per pound, mainly because of the fact that demand lagged well within the confines of jobbing request. This is an article supplied solely from abroad and hence its position would be affected by war.

Roots

Belladonna.—A firm position was maintained at home and abroad since any interruption of shipments from Europe could well produce a shortage here until such time as partial relief might be obtained through domestic growing which high prices would encourage.

Colombo.—Some think that this article may do better in prices in the future and those of this opinion have advised users to cover their needs now. Prices held at 9c. to 10c. per pound.

Gentian.—Prices were steadier. Declines have run so far that the market has apparently come to a bottom below which it cannot move because of the basic position now in effect. The supply is very large.

Golden Seal.—More stability prevailed. Some primary market factors have ceased shading the market, and deports current on spot last week indicated that the market was truly firm at the base and conditions were such as to make advances not unlikely in the future.

Seeds

Anise.—Star seed was a fraction lower at 12½c. to 13c. per pound. Spanish material was firm, but unchanged, as to price. Demand was routine.

Caraway.—A firmer foreign market made for a slightly higher on spot. Quotations were 6¾c. to 7c. per pound, even in the absence of sustained and important consuming demand.

Cardamom.—Bleached material was lower at $1.15 to $1.50 per pound, range covering quality and size. Decorticated material was offered at 77c. to 79c. per pound as to seller and quality. Green seed lacked quotable change.

Celery.—Indian seed was more competitive and the market eased back to the basis of 11½c. to 12c. per pound. French goods held at 13½c. to 14c. per pound and for some unknown reason appeared to be on the firmer side.

Cumin.—Algerian material alone was available and prices were shaded to 9c. to 9½c. per pound under the influence of local competition.

Poppy.—New crop influence was at work and prices were lowered to 8½c. to 9c. per pound on Dutch goods. This was cheaper than the Polish variety. Movement was slow and small.

Spices

Cassia.—No. 1 Batavia material was offered at a concession to 15¾c. to 16c. per pound. Selected Chinese rolls were also shaded to 6½c. to 7c. per pound, while Saigon was priced off to the basis of 14½c. to 15c. The market was dull.

Cinnamon.—No. 2 Ceylon was reduced to 15c. to 15½c. per pound and the No. 3 quality was down to 15c. to 15½c. Neither received more than a jobbing demand from consumers and conditions therefore favored buyers.

Ginger.—African root was lower at 6⅜c. to 6½c. per pound. Japanese was also available at the lower price of 8½c. to 9c. Jamaica root held steadily.

Paprika.—Prices eased as demand slackened, but the situation still lacked real weakness. Hungarian pepper of extra fancy quality was down to 25c. to 25½c. per pound, and the medium sold for 24c. to 24½c. Spanish, extra fancy, was noted at 28c. to 28½c., and the medium quality stood at 24½c. to 25c., unchanged.

Pepper.—Black Alleppy was priced at 7½c. to 8c. per pound. White Java Muntok was 7¾c. to 8c., and the Saigon was 7⅜c. to 8c. Red peppers lacked change. Demand from grinders was narrow.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from September 17 to September 23, inclusive, comprised 109 contracts, a total of 3,662,400 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound		
	High.	Low.	Close.
January	4.88	4.65	4.71@4.75
March	4.90	4.75	4.80@4.85
May	5.00	4.83	4.90@4.95
July	5.10	4.90	4.98 sale
Decemebr	4.78	4.60	4.66@4.75

Obituaries

John H. Acheson

John H. Acheson, head of the Acheson Industries, Inc., this city, died unexpectedly in his apartment in this city, September 21, from a heart attack. He was forty-four years of age.

Mr. Acheson, a resident of St. Petersburg, Fla., was born in Monongahela City, Pa., a son of the late Dr. Edward G. Acheson, founder of the Carbondum Company, and the Acheson Graphite Company, which was subsequently merged with the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. Survivors include a son, his mother, three sisters, and three brothers, Edward G. Acheson, jr., this city; George W. Acheson, Newton, N. J., and Howard A. Acheson, president of the Acheson Colloids Corporation, Port Huron, Mich.

Carl J.H. Anderson

Carl J. H. Anderson, for several years art director in charge of design and printing of Hercules Powder Company advertising, died unexpectedly in his home in Wilmington September 17. He was fifty-two years of age.

Mr. Anderson was born in Plankinton, South Dakota, where he received his early schooling. Evidencing an early inclination toward the printing arts, he began his career via the printing shop route. Although he was successful as a printing plant manager, he preferred to specialize in layout and design. In that capacity he served with the Eddy Press Corporation, Pittsburgh, and with the Franklin Printing Company, Philadelphia. At the latter place, an important contribution to the printing arts was his work on "The Franklin Crier." In 1935, Mr. Anderson joined the advertising department of Hercules company as art director and director of the company's printing plant.

Besides his wife, he leaves two boys, four brothers, and two sisters. The older boy, James L., who served as an apprentice under his father, will carry on with some of his work at Hercules Powder Company.

Howard H. Greene

Howard H. Greene, executive vice-president of the Kendall Refining Company, Bradford, Pa., was killed September 18, when his monoplane crashed three miles northeast of Berlin, N. J. He was thirty-eight years of age.

Mr. Greene, an amateur airman of five years' piloting experience, left the Atlantic City airport Sunday evening, after having attended the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the National Petroleum Association. Heavy rains and fog were blamed for the crash. Mr. Greene had been affiliated with the Kendall organization since 1926 after resigning from the Lion Oil & Refining Company, Dorado, Ark. Previous to joining the Lion Oil & Refining Company in 1923, Mr. Greene had been affiliated with the Sinclair Refining Company. He received his education at Alfred University.

Surviving are his wife and four sons.

Benjamin Franklin Taylor

Benjamin Franklin Taylor, a former president of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, who retired a few months ago as secretary-treasurer of the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, died September 14. He was sixty-five years of age.

Born in Columbia, S. C., Mr. Taylor received his education at the Carles Barnwell School, Columbia, and at the University of South Carolina. After a period in the fertilizer business in Darlington and Columbia, Mr. Taylor joined with his brother in organizing the Taylor Manufacturing Company in Columbia. He served as president of the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association in 1906-07, and was elected secretary of that organization in 1907, a position he held until 1912. He was elected president of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association in 1910, after having served a term as vice-president. In 1929 he was elected secretary of the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association.

Surviving are his wife, one son and a daughter.

Mrs. Edna Dickinson Andrews, widow of William H. Andrews, former president of the Pratt & Lambert Company, Buffalo, N. Y., died in Watch Hill, R. I., September 20. She is survived by a sister, stepson and stepdaughter.

Charles W. Bolgiano, president of F. W. Bolgiano & Co., fertilizer producer, Washington, D. C., died September 19. Mr. Bolgiano had been president of the company since his father's death in 1923. He was forty-four years old.

Max Fuhrman, formerly identified with the oil industry in Oklahoma and Texas, jumped or fell from a tenth floor window of a hotel in San Francisco September 14. He was forty-one years of age.

Clifford S. McGill, son of William McGill, former president of the Baltimore Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, was injured fatally September 15, when his motorcycle crashed into a parked truck. He was twenty-three years of age, and was associated with his father, who heads a company dealing in industrial raw materials. In addition to his parents, Mr. McGill is survived by his wife, and a sister.

James A. Moncure, founder of the Richmond Guano Company, fertilizer producer, Richmond, Va., and vice-president of the company from 1892 until his retirement in 1924, died September 13, after an illness of several months. Mr. Moncure was a director of several Richmond banks and industrial firms and at one time director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.

Robert More, a co-founder of More, Jonas & More, glass manufacturer, Bridgeton, N. J., which was subsequently merged with the Cumberland Consolidated Glass Company, and which in turn was purchased by the Owens-Ilinois Glass Company, died September 16 in that city. He was ninety-four years of age. Survivors are his widow and a brother.

Mrs. Jacob Schoellkopf, wife of the former head of the Schoellkopf Aniline & Chemical Works, Buffalo, N. Y., died September 16 in Lakeview of a heart ailment. She was seventy-seven years old. In addition to her husband, survivors include one son and two daughters.

Medicinal and toiletry manufacturers in the Netherland Indies have been listed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C. The list is available to accredited American firms at the usual cost of 10 cents per copy.

D&O ESTABLISHED IN 1798

Headquarters for

ESSENTIAL OILS
OLEO RESINS
BALSAMS
AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Our modern laboratories and research methods have enabled us to serve the discriminating trade all over the world with materials of unquestionable *integrity, quality* and *uniformity.*

"D & O" Products are an asset to every wholesaler

A few of "D & O" Specialties

EUGENOL	OLEO RESIN GINGER
EUCALYPTOL	OLEO RESIN CAPSICUM
OIL EUCALYPTUS	BALSAM COPAIBA
OIL MUSTARD ARTIFICIAL	BALSAM PERU
THYMOL	BALSAM TOLU

DODGE & OLCOTT COMPANY
180 VARICK STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.
Boston Chicago Philadelphia St. Louis Los Angeles
Plant and Laboratories: Bayonne, N. J.

Drug Wholesalers Sales Declined 8% in July

Sales of drugs and drug sundries by 128 wholesalers amounted to $14,048,000 in July, a decline of 8 percent from July a year ago, acording to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This represents a decline of 5.4 percent from the preceding month. The total for seven months amounted to $93,640,000, which represented a decline of 7.2 percent from the same period a year ago. Manufacturers' sales of pharmaceuticals and proprietary medicines during July declined 3 percent from July, 1937, and 2½ percent from June, 1937, according to reports from fifteen firms. The July volume of business for this group was $1,550,000.

At the end of July the total inventory value of 107 wholesalers stood at $33,011,000, which was an increase of 4.3 percent over June, but a decrease of 8.5 percent from July, 1937. Collections during July aggregated 69 percent of the total volume of accounts receivable outstanding at the beginning of the month. This compared with a collection ratio of 73 percent in June and 75 percent in July last year.

Average daily sales of chain drug stores in July, 1938, were 8.5 percent lower than in July, 1937, and 1.6 percent lower than in the June, 1938. Reports from 2,900 independent retail drug stores in twenty-seven States indicated a decline of 4.8 percent compared with July, 1937, but were 4.1 percent higher than in June, 1938. The total volume for this group in July was $8,460,500.

Soda Sulphide Production Increased in 1937

Production of sodium sulphide in 1937 amounted to 26,314 short tons, valued at $1,529,592, according to preliminary figures compiled from returns of the recent Biennial Census of Manufactures, just released by the Bureau of the Census. The number of establishments reporting amounted to twelve, compared with thirteen in 1935, and eleven in 1933. The production was 24,884 tons in 1935 and in 1933 was 30,732 tons, regardless of strength.

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

High War Risk Insurance Holds Back Buying of Import Parcels —Demand Spotty Here—Price Shading Common—Foreign Cables Lacking Last Week

Despite the facts that developments in Central Europe removed the immediate prospect of war, high war risk insurance and a lack of foreign cables tended to keep the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals quiet most of the past week. Uncertainty as to total cost to import kept buyers more or less aloof from the import market, and lack of substantial needs by domestic consumers made for a moderate total volume of sales on the spot. While open quotations were mainly lacking in change, conditions suggested that under competition most values were subject to shading.

Anise and cassia oils were on the weak side and both were cheaper in addition to being subject to further shading. Interest in citronella oil was very small. Prices on Ceylon oil for shipment were too high to attract buyers here, usually because of the low levels at which Java oil was obtainable. Outlook for lower prices on new crop palmarosa oil kept buyers aloof pending further developments.

Citrous oils were in limited request and prices seemed to be unsettled. Peppermint, spearmint and tansy oils were items of substantial firmness in the primary market despite absence of much demand here. French oils were unsettled by the fluctuation in the rate of exchange.

At midweek a truce between employers and employees in the trucking business was declared. It was to be of four days duration during which negotiations would proceed. In the event of no agreement being reached, a meeting of employees was to be held Sunday to vote on a general strike. The outlaw strike prevented practically all movement of merchandise until Thursday.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Anise, 6c. per lb.
Cassia, 1c. per lb.
Ginger, 25c. per lb.
Lemon, Messina, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
69.1	69.2	69.3	80.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Almond.—There was a lack of cables from Europe and hence the replacement position of sweet oil was uncertain. However, since demand here was very light, the situation was without immediate effect on the local market.

Anise—The market here was weak and unsettled. Open quotations were down to 70c. to 75c. per pound but reliable quarters indicated that any openly quoted price was subject to shading. Demand was light.

Bergamot. — Hand-to-mouth trading was the general rule on spot and on the whole the market was a dull affair. Prices were stable, however, in keeping with the controlled position of the article in the primary market.

Cajeput.—Business was very light. The market seemed to be somewhat unsettled and conditions were more favorable for buyers with firm orders in hand. No open change was made in prices.

Camphor.—Demand was routine and ordinary with the emphasis being mainly on quantities of conservative size. Pricewise, the market seemed to be on the steady side.

Caraway.—It was a buyers' market in most respects, but orders were conservative in number and size and open quotations lacked change. Stocks were of ample size.

Cassia.—The market was 84c. to 86c. per pound with the undertone being very easy because of the keenness of local competition. Demand was mainly for small but immediate requirements.

Cedarwood.—Some export interest was shown and it resulted in some business being done. Domestic trade was mainly of jobbing description and volume was not very large. Prices held.

Citronella.—The primary market was cabled as firm at prices which local buyers were not disposed to pay. War-risk insurance was declared to be for the account of buyer and the rates last week were very high. Uncertainty as to total import cost tended to keep buyers aloof.

Clove.—Producers took a reasonably steady view of the situation and since production costs were well maintained, spot quotations were on the firm side. Demand was routine and somewhat irregular.

Croton.—Jobbing business was fair, but the total of orders was not very great. The market had a fairly steady undertone and stocks were not excessive in size.

Dill.—The seasonal movement was very good on the whole and market undertones were very steady throughout the past week. Picklers' requirements were substantial and sales were expected to continue in very good volume.

Eucalyptus. — Moderate trade prevailed in local circles and since prices were low and easy, conditions were distinctly favorable for buyers. Improvement in sales was expected to develop along seasonal lines.

Geranium.—Expecting that new crop prices on Turkish oil will be lower later on, dealers' interest in shipment offerings was not very great last week. Local conditions showed little change, everything being in favor of buyers.

Ginger. — Competition resulted in lower prices last week and the market ruled comparatively easy on the basis of $5.50 to $5.75 per pound. Demand was narrow.

Lemon.—Italian lemon of good quality ranged $3.10 to $4 per pound. California oil was available in good sized quantities at attractive and highly competitive prices in comparison with goods of Italian origin. Demand was routine and not expanding.

Lime.—Distilled oil was very competitive and reports indicated that open quotations were subject to shading on firm orders. Expressed material seemed to be steadier than the companion material. Neither was in more than moderate request.

Orange.—Demand was slack in a highly competitive market. Definite prices were hard to determine since all conditions were favorable for buyers and the tendency toward price shading was a blanket over the market. Consumers bought little more than actual requirements.

Peppermint.—While lacking in new developments, the market on this article was deemed firm both in the country and on the spot. Movement into consumption was in moderate volume locally, and reports from the middlewest failed to show any substantial sales to the East Coast markets.

Petitgrain.—The replacement market was very steady, but seemed to be well supplied with prompt shipment oil. Local quotations were fully steady and the market appeared to be not especially competitive.

Sage.—Plentiful supplies of oil available at attractive prices, but moving moderately into consumption summed up the local market last week. Some quarters were in a position to offer sharp competition when orders appeared.

Savin.—Sales have been poor for some time past and they were not important in size last week. However, there was a slight improvement in interest and the market seemed to be firm in the main.

Spearmint.—Undertones were very firm. Country prices were fully main-

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

FITTED TO *serve* YOU BEST

MM&R
TERPENELESS OILS

Because of their greater solubility, higher concentration, greater resistance to terebinthination and to atmospheric changes, MM&R TERPENELESS OILS are preferred, by critical manufacturers, over normal oils. Performance-tested, these oils result in products that flavor truly and keep longer.

Your particular essential oil problems will receive our studied attention.

MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD, INC.
QUALITY ESSENTIAL OILS, BALSAMS, AROMATIC CHEMICALS, CONCENTRATED FLAVORS . . . Since 1895

16 DESBROSSES ST., N.Y.C.
OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

MYSORE GOVERNMENT
SANDALWOOD OIL

Distilled at Linden, N. J. from selected Mysore Heartwood by Sole Distillers and Selling Agents

W. J. BUSH & CO.
INCORPORATED

ESSENTIAL OILS | NATURAL FLORAL PRODUCTS | AROMATIC CHEMICALS

D. W. HUTCHINSON & CO., Inc.
ESSENTIAL OILS
IMPORT Established 1896 EXPORT
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Headquarters for
PERFUME COMPOUNDS
True - FLAVORS - Imitation
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BALSAMS
Peru - Copaiba - Oregon
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VIKING
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LIGROIN BENZINE
LOW COST - HIGH QUALITY
Special Solvents for Specific Purposes
VIKING DISTRIBUTING CO.
K.V. BLDG., CHARLESTON, W.VA.

Detailed information gladly supplied

ORBIS
PRODUCTS CORPORATION
215 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

"EXCHANGE"
OIL ORANGE SWEET
Californian, Cold Pressed

Have you taken advantage of the prevailing extremely low figure for this product? Only the price has changed;—the oil is the same high standard U S P, with the same guaranty of purity by the California Fruit Growers Exchange as when this exceptionally fine product sold on a higher level. No manufacturer can afford to pass up this once-in-a-lifetime bargain. Let us protect your requirements *now.*

DODGE & OLCOTT COMPANY
180 VARICK STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.
Boston Chicago St. Louis Philadelphia Los Angeles

tained and the market lacked signs of important competition. Sales were not large but there was a steady quality to the movement not only to dealers but to consumers, too.

Tansy.—Stocks in the country were not very large and distribution of spot stocks was not general; some were unable to quote at all. Demand was very narrow.

Thyme.—Firmness of local prices were attributable more to the replacement position of the article than to demand here. Consumer interest was not very great and buying was close to actual requirements.

Exchange

OIL of ORANGE

SWEET CALIFORNIA COLD PRESSED

Only once before in the history of the great California Fruit Growers' cooperative has the price of EXCHANGE BRAND Cold Pressed OIL of ORANGE, U. S. P. been as low as now. This means that users can reserve their season's requirements at bargain prices . . . the same fine quality, the same purity, and the same *dependable uniformity* GUARANTEED ! Let us quote you immediately.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, Inc.

PORT AUTHORITY COMMERCE BLDG., 76 NINTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

BRANCH STOCKS

BOSTON CHICAGO LOS ANGELES ST. LOUIS TORONTO, CANADA MEXICO, D. F.

FACTORIES AT CLIFTON, N. J. AND SEILLANS (VAR) FRANCE

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol.—Conditions were favorable for buyers and while open quotations lacked change, it was intimated that they were subject to shading under competitive conditions. Stocks met demand readily.

Eucalyptol.—Business was rather slow. Consumer stocks seemed to be fairly large and reserves in the hands of suppliers were ample. Undertones were quiet but fairly easy.

Eugenol.—In some measure it was a buyers' market since lack of substantial sales has tended to develop rather more than the normal amount of competition between suppliers. Prices lacked quotable change.

Geraniol.—Stocks were ample in all quarters. In fact, supply was said to be considerably in excess of the consumption capacity of manufacturers at this time. Prices were low and generally easy.

Menthol.—The market was about steady but not much was done with consumers last week and conditions pointed to a generally dull situation. The replacement market was well maintained in Japan.

Vanillin.—The battle for control of the market continued and none but consumers seemed to be reaping much of a harvest. Values were very low—record low for all time, in fact. Open quotations lacked change but competition was so keen that it seemed that they were subject to shading more often than not.

Rolls Chemical Purchased By Group of Employes

Donald D. Bradley has been elected president and treasurer of the Rolls Chemical Company, Inc., which is the successor to the Rolls Chemical Company by virtue of the purchase of the company by a group of employes from the estate of Harold J. Rolls, who died June 8, 1938. The company is a manufacturers' agent for twenty-five chemical producers, as well as handling a line of imported products.

In addition to Mr. Bradley, who has been manager of technical sales for the Rolls organization, the officers are:—Vice-president, Charles H. Throm; secretary, Raymond C. Calhoun, and assistant treasurer, Gerald M. Cooper. Mr. Bradley, Mr. Throm and Mr. Calhoun also constitute the directorate. The company's office is in Elliot Square and it has warehouse facilities in the Larkin terminal.

Koppers to Erect Phenolate Plants for Sun Oil Co.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 15, 1938

Contracts for two Koppers phenolate plants for the purification of refinery still gas have been awarded by the Sun Oil Company to the engineering and construction division of the Koppers Company. A plant employing a two-stage system and with a capacity of 10,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily is to be erected at the oil company's Toledo, Ohio, refinery. A single-stage plant, to be provided for the Marcus Hook, Pa., refinery, will have a daily capacity of 12,000,000 cubic feet of gas.

Other Koppers phenolate plants are in operation on refinery gas at the El Segundo refinery of the Standard Oil Company of California and at the Philadelphia refinery of the Atlantic Refining Company. This process, developed by the Koppers Company, uses a sodium phenolate solution for low cost recovery of hydrogen sulfide from refinery still gas. This may be converted into sulfuric acid for plant use or for the market.

Salt Makers Biennial Census Is Released

Manufacturers of salt reported the total value of products of this industry for 1937, $32,740,610, exceeded the 1935 figure, $29,720,004, by 10.2 percent. The number of wage earners employed in 1937 was 4,616, a decrease of 7.2 percent, as compared with 4,976 reported for 1935, and their wages last year amounted to $5,279,462, representing an increase of 8.1 percent, according to preliminary figures compiled from returns of the recent biennial census of manufactures, released by the Bureau of the Census.

Summary for Industry

	1937.	1935.	Percent of increase 1935-1937.	Percent of increase 1933-1937.
Number of establishments	46	48	*...	*...
Cost of materials, supplies, etc.	$11,212,187	$10,933,009	2.6	22.5
Value of products.	$32,740,610	$29,720,004	10.2	12.9
Value added by manufacture	$21,528,423	$18,786,995	14.6	8.4

* Percent not computed where base is less than 100.

Du Pont Disability Wage Plan Reported Satisfactory

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Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels

General Market Position Lacks Buoyancy—Solvents and Naphthas Steady—Gasoline Weak—Heating Oils Attract More Interest—Crude Production Increased

Refinery products used as raw materials for industry spent a routine week as the fuels and other refined oils were undergoing seasonal transition. As interest in gasoline waned and the purchase of heating fuels increased, the general position of the market was a nervous one. While crude production has been checked to stave off a general cut in well prices, there was a distinct lack of fundamental firmness in the market and the overload of refiners' stocks is responsible for a good deal of price shading.

Solvents and naphthas were holding in a steady position despite some spottiness on the demand side. Paraffin waxes were unchanged in price while the petrolatums and mineral oils were recipients of seasonally growing interest.

Daily average production of crude oil in the United States for the week ended September 17 was 3,239,050 barrels, an increase of 32,150 barrels over the preceding week, according to the estimate of the American Petroleum Institute. The daily average for four weeks ended September 17 was 3,295,900 barrels and the average a year ago was 3,671,200 barrels. Crude runs to stills were reported to the A.P.I. by companies controlling 85.5 percent of the nation's refinery capacity as having averaged 2,910,000 barrels for 81.4 percent of refinery operation. An additional 335,000 barrels were estimated to have been sent to stills unreported for a total estimated daily average of 3,245,000 barrels against 3,235,000 barrels in the preceding week. The average in September, 1937, was 3,490,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Solvents and Diluents

Trade in solvents and naphtha cuts moderated during the week and local refining interests reported a slow sale. The middle Western market was also said to have been quiet in spots and the Chicago market had an easy tone. Prices at the Midcontinent refineries were steady and the most recent reports from the Pacific Coast indicated a steady price situation in that sector.

Aromatic Naphthas.—Refiners have not made any change in the price structure since the middle of May. Trade was reported as having been moderately active.

Lacquer Diluents. — Tankcars continued at 7⅜c. per gallon, basis Group 3. Takings by the lacquer manufacturers continued rather spotty albeit the trade's purchases in September have shown a comfortable increase over the preceding month's purchases.

Petroleum Thinners.—The market's position did not change from a week ago. Tankcars at the Midcontinent refinery points continued at the long standing basis of 5⅜c. per gallon, f.o.b. Group 3.

Rubber Solvents.—The demands have been showing a progressive gain as the tire makers in the Akron district were preparing to step up their operating schedules in October. Prices for tankcars of the light and heavy solvents were unchanged.

Stoddard Solvent.—Buying was reported to have been somewhat lighter last week. At least, that was the condition reported by sellers in the local market. Prices were unchanged throughout.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—While tankwagon deliveries were fair-sized in spots, the tankcar market was rather quiet last week. Prices continued without a change. There was an easy tone reported in the middle Western market, but the price structure in the East was fairly steady.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Sept. 22.—An easy tone is noted in the petroleum solvents and diluents market. Prices mostly seem to be about the same as recently, but feeling now is hesitant. Meanwhile, a fairly good amount of business continues to be placed currently, with routine orders accounting for quite a good aggregate. Ruling prices in tankcar lots except as noted are (Tankcar prices f.o.b. Group 3, Oklahoma):—Blending naphtha, 4¼c. to 4½c. per gallon; cleaners' naphtha, 6⅜c. to 6½c., tankcar; 17.8c., tankwagon; petroleum spirits, 5⅜c. to 5½c. tankcar; 16.5c., tankwagon; rubber solvent, 6⅜c. to 6½c.; lacquer diluent, 7⅜c. to 7½c.; Stoddard solvent, 5⅞c. to 6c., tankcar; 16.2c., tankwagon; V.m. & p. naphtha, 6⅜c. to 6½c., tankcar; 16.5c., tankwagon.

Tulsa, Sept. 22.—Interest in the solvents market was light with quotations unchanged. None of these products reflect the weakness of the gasoline market.

Lighter Fractions

Industrial buyers of the light hydrocarbon fractions in this group of solvents exercised only a routine interest in the market. The producers of butanes, hexanes and others in this classification have not reported any change in price.

Butanes.—The price continued at the long standing basis of 3¾c. per gallon for tankcar lots of the 16-34 degree product, basis Group 3.

Heptanes.—Normal material was held at 9½c. per gallon for tankcar quantities, basis Group 3, and the mixed heptanes were priced at 8½c. per gallon for similar quantities, also basis Group 3.

Petrolatums and Waxes

White Mineral Oils.—Imported and domestic oils were unchanged in price, and there was a fairly firm tone in evidence. The demands of the market have been broadening gradually throughout this month, although they are still far from a point of briskness.

Paraffin Waxes.—The scale wax market held a fairly tight position at the prices that have been in force during the past few weeks. The 122-124 A.m.p. scale wax was named at 2.40c. per pound, and there were only a few sellers able to supply this grade. The 124-126 A.m.p. continued at a lower position than the 122-124 grade and was named at 2.35c. per pound. There was not a great deal of interest in the market last week. The fully refined waxes were unchanged in price and have remained stationary since last July.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Following price adjustments the refined petroleum wax market is quiet, with no change noted currently. Inquiries have been at a rather low ebb. Shipments are at levels which seem to reflect a fair amount of trade at this point, but most buyers are reported cautious. Ruling prices are:—122-124, 4c. to 4.05c. per pound; 125-127, 4.1c. to 4.15c.; 127-129, 4.45c. to 4.5c.; 130-132, bulk or bags, 4.75c. to 4.8c; 132-134, bulk or bags, 5c. to 5.05c.

Tulsa, Sept. 22.—The wax market continued very firm with a heavy demand coming into the mid-continent both for export and domestic grades. The quotations for the 124-26 American crude were unchanged at 2¼c. to 2⅜c. per pound.

Petrolatum.—The market has been able to hold to the recent gain of buying interest. Contract takings by some of the makers of pharmaceutical specialties have given the market a better appearance. Pricewise, the market lacked new developments.

Fuels and Lubricants

The severe storm along the Atlantic seaboard handicapped the refinery products market in the East. Gasoline consumption was off considerably. The bulk gasoline market was in a soft position. Kerosene continued to show gradual improvement in consumption and the demands for domestic heating oils were also in better request. Export interest in the lubricating oil market was lively but there was not much buying attention from the domestic consumers.

Market Conditions

Gasoline.—The Eastern refinery market continued in a soft position. The severe storm along the Atlantic seaboard during the first three days of the week held buying interest to a low point. Tankcars of 65 octane material were available here at 6c. per gallon, basis refinery, albeit most of the sellers quoted 6¼c. per gallon. The New England market was in a soft position and Boston refinery prices were subject to shading. The Philadelphia market was also weak with 6¼c. per gallon reported as having been quoted to tankcar buyers. Finished and unfinished gasoline stocks for the week ended September 17 declined to 69,244,000 barrels against 70,860,000 barrels in the preceding week. The stocks in storage at this time a year ago were 65,976,000 barrels, according to the estimate of the American Petroleum Institute.

Kerosene.—Although handicapped by weather conditions, there was evidence of a livelier interest in the Eastern market. The price situation appeared fairly firm at the basis of 4¾c. to 5c. per gallon for tankcar quantities of 41-43 water white material, at refineries.

Fuel and Gas Oils.—Bunkering demands were light and the price for C grade bunker oil continued at 95c. per barrel, basis terminals. Diesel oil was also unchanged in price. The demands for domestic heating oils have been improving gradually. The stocks of gas and fuel oils September 17 totaled 149,388,000 barrels against 149,104,000 barrels in the preceding week and 114,443,000 barrels at this time a year ago, according to the estimate of the American Petroleum Institute.

Lubricating Oils. — Export demands were quite active last week. A good deal of cylinder stocks moved for destinations abroad. The domestic accounts were inactive and because of the lack of demand from the domestic buyers, prices in the Pennsylvania fields continued at a low point. Neutral oils were recipients of a little better interest, but the cylinder oils and bright stocks got little attention from the buyers.

Markets at Other Centers

Tulsa, Sept. 22.—Seasonal influences over the consumption of oil products were reflected throughout the markets in the mid-continent field this week. Further weakness developed in gasolines and additional strength accumulated in burning oils while the physical movement was smaller in light oils and greater in heavier oils.

The market, taken as a whole, still shows some nervousness due to excessive supply. Wax and furnace oils were exceptions to the general trend. In burning oils, the No. 2 dark was marked up ⅛c. per gallon and promise of this advance spreading to other grades was given by most of the refiners.

It is apparent that the coming week will present a stronger tone in burning oils as scarcity of offerings and supply becomes mode pronounced. In some circles a general advance is expected probably toward the latter part of the coming week as buyers are bidding anxiously for material and not filling their requirements.

One of the weakest spots in the light ends this week was the Gulf coast where the domestic as well as the export grades of gasoline were reduced one quarter cent

Outputs and Quotas

A comparison of Bureau of Mines calculations for September productions, State allowable quotas where they exist and the American Petroleum Institute's estimate for crude production for the week ended September 17, follows:—

	*B. of M. Dept. of Int. calculations.	State allowable.	Estimated output.
Oklahoma ..	528,300	428,000	446,800
Kansas	168,000	165,000	167,050
Texas 1,398,600	†1,169,493	1,214,750
Louisiana ..	255,300	260,260	266,500
Arkansas ...	53,700	.....	51,900
Eastern	149,300	.....	172,150
Michigan ...	57,000	.....	53,950
Wyoming ...	65,600	.....	60,600
Montana ...	14,000	.....	12,500
Colorado	4,600	.....	3,500
New Mexico.	111,600	106,000	105,950
California ..	638,300	‡615,000	683,400
Totals 3,444,300	.....	3,239,050

* These are Bureau of Mines' calculations of the demand for domestic crude oil based upon certain premises outlined in its detailed forecast for the month of September. As demand may be supplied either from stocks or from new production, contemplated withdrawals from crude oil stocks must be deducted from the Bureau's estimate of demand to determine the amount of new crude oil to be produced.

† Base allowable effective September 1, Saturday and Sunday shut-downs effective throughout month. Calculated net 7-day allowable for week ended Saturday morning, September 17, approximately 1,233,248 barrels daily.

‡ Recommendation of Central Committee of California Oil Producers.

The State of the Petroleum Market

Leading purchasers of Smackover crude followed the recent cut of 15c. per barrel to the basis of 75c. per barrel. Gasoline was soft at Midcontinent refineries and reduced ¼c. per gallon at Gulf Coast refineries.

	Sept. 23	Sept. 16	Last Year
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields) per barrel	$1.213	$1.228	$1.362
Gasoline prices at refineries (at four refining centers) per gallon	.05	.05	.056875

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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Petroleum Production—Motor Fuel Stocks

	Barrels 1938 Jan. 1-Sept. 24	Barrels 1937 Jan. 1-Sept. 24
Commercial crude oil production	884,258,000	923,502,000
	Week ended Sept. 24, 1938	Week ended Sept. 25, 1937
Daily average production	3,223,100	3,660,300
	Week ended Sept. 17, 1938	Week ended Sept. 10, 1938
Estimated motor fuel stock total	69,244,000	70,860,000
Estimated finished motor fuel stock at refineries	38,491,000	38,822,000

per gallon. There has been considerable accumulation of material at terminals, it was reported as movement coastwise has been materially reduced.

Concern over the crude oil market has again been one of the unsettling influences affecting most of the refined oil market.

Following are the approximate quotations for the various products traded in the Mid-continent field based on the Group 3 prices:—

GASOLINE.—Although spot prices are unchanged the tone is very weak. The U. S. motor is 4⅛c. per gallon with the 63-66 octane grade at 4¼c. to 4⅜c. per gallon. The 67-69 grade is quoted 4½c. to 4¾c. per gallon while the 70-72 is 4⅞c. to 5c. per gallon.

NATURAL GASOLINES.—The market is unchanged with the tone not as strong as last week. The 26-70 is 3¼c. in Oklahoma and Texas, while the 18 and 22 pound grades are also unchanged.

DISTILLATES.—Strength is accumulating in this market with the No. 1 prime white at 3¾c. per gallon and the No. 2 light and dark also strong with the latter up ⅛c. per gallon to 3⅝c. per gallon. Gas oils are 3¼c. to 3⅜c. per gallon with promise of higher quotations next week.

FUEL OILS.—Movement is improving slightly but the price does not reflect the betterment due to heavy offerings. The spread of heavy grades still continues from 37½c. per barrel to 65c. per barrel with most of the material in the spot market moving at an average of about 50c. to 55c.

LUBRIANTS.—A slight betterment in movement is noticeable but no change in prices.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—Buying of gasoline has shown no appreciable pick-up in the last few days, with the season going into a period of restricted motoring. Purchases have been of a nature to cover bare requirements. The tankcar price structure accordingly has been characterized by an easy tone. Feeling seems to be somewhat uncertain. Prices are tending fractionally lower at this time. Kerosene is still slow and easy, with plenty of material offered. The heating oils are beginning to show real strength and are in good call currently. Industrial fuel oil now is a little better with heavy industries showing more activity. Lubricating oil markets also are doing a little better at this time.

GASOLINE.—Third grade motor, 4½c. to 4⅝c. per gallon; 63-66 octane, 4⅜c. to 4⅝c.; 67-69 octane, 4¾c. to 5c.; 70-72 regular motor, 5c. to 5¼c.; 60-62, 400, 4½c. to 4⅝c.; 64-66, 375, 4½c. to 4¾c.; 68-70, 360, 5c. to 5¼c.

KEROSENE.—42-44, water white, 4¼c. to 4½c. per gallon; 41-43, water white, 4c. to 4¼c.

FURNACE OILS.—Range oil, 3⅞c. to 4½c. per gallon; No. 1 prime white, 3¾c. to 4c.; No. 1 straw, 3⅝c. to 3⅞c.; No. 2 straw, 3½c. to 3¾c.; No. 2 dark, 3¼c. to 3½c.; No. 3, 3¼c. to 3⅜c.; 32-36, dark, industrial gas oil, 2⅞c. to 3c.

FUEL OILS.—No. 4, $1 to $1.10 per barrel; No. 5, 70c. to 80c.; No. 6, 60c. to 70c.

New Orleans, Sept. 19.—Continuing the slight decrease in price of the past two weeks, gasoline again reflected another reduction during the past week. Foreign inquiries and exports continued good. U. S. motor gasoline was quoted at 5⅜c.; U. S. motor below 62 octane at 5⅜c.; 63-67 octane at 5⅞c. and 68-70 octane at 6c.—all prices being on a per gallon rate at refinery.

Kerosene continued to remain steady at 7½c. per gallon at refinery.

The price of Bunker C fuel oil also remained firm at 75c. per barrel at terminal and 80c. per barrel delivered alongside, while industrial plants were quoted at $1.46 per barrel, delivered.

Timbalier Island Oil Land Leases Sale Oct. 31

Sale under sealed bids of oil and gas leases on approximately 376.75 acres of land in the East Timbalier Island area situated on the Gulf Coast of La Fourche Parish, Louisiana, about 65 miles south of New Orleans, has been ordered by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes. The bids must be in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, Washingtong, D. C., not later than noon on October 31, 1938. The land includes East Timbalier Island—known locally as Bird Island—containing 295.77 acres, in unit No. 1, and two smaller adjoining islands, containing 11.69 acres and 69.29 acres, respectively, in unit No. 2.

Fertilizer Materials

Little Actual Trading Reported—Storms Damage Seaboard Crops —Potash Discounts Expire This Week—List Prices To Be in Force Friday

Fertilizer producers did not have much of an interest in the progress of the raw materials' market last week. The critical events in central Europe held the attention of buyers close to the market but there was very little actual trading done and toward the close of the week the fertilizer materials market returned to its usual quiet for this time of the season. Animal ammoniates rallied in price in the fore part of the week but buying interest diminished as the week progressed.

Severe storms along the Atlantic seaboard caused considerable crop damage.

Potash buyers have until the close of business this Friday to place orders for spot delivery or for delivery in equal monthly quantities through December and obtain the 5 percent discount allowed by the sellers. List prices become effective on October 1. The trade does not expect much new business before the expiration of the discount as the trade booked amply at the larger discount available earlier in the season.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Blood, dom., Chicago, 15c. per unit-ton.
New York, 10c. per unit-ton.
Tankage, dom., Chicago, feed grade, 20c. per unit-ton.
fert. grade, 15c. per unit-ton.
New York, ground, 5c. per unit-ton, unground, 15c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

Bone, import., 4½ & 50, raw, 50c. per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
66.3	66.3	66.3	66.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Ammoniates

Nitrate of Soda.—The market contained very little life last week. The calls for deliveries against contracts were very small as they usually are at this time of the season. Prices continued firm at the established schedule.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—The market's position was not changed much from the preceding week. The supplies at the mill points have been improving gradually. The current price basis of $27 per ton for material in bulk f.o.b. cars nearest Atlantic or Gulf port and/or $1 per ton cheaper f.o.b. cars at nearest inland producing oven, which ever is cheaper to destination, continues through the remainder of this month.

Dried Blood.—Some buying life was reported during the fore part of the week, evidently as the result of the European war scare. In New York, sales were registered at $2.85 per unit, a boost of 10c. over the preceding week's price. The Chicago sellers were quoting $2.90 per unit late in the week, which was 15c. over the figure asked there a week ago. Imported material was offered at $3.10 to $3.20 per unit, c.i.f.

Fish Scrap.—The Chesapeake Bay fishermen asked $3.40 and 10c. per unit-ton for unground menhaden, when-and-if-made, f.o.b. factory. There were no sales above $3.30 and 10c. per unit-ton, however, and there was extreme doubt that deliveries would be made on all of the contracts booked at lower prices earlier in the season. Fishing continued poor and the severe storms along the Atlantic coast last week halted operations of the fleet. Japanese sardine meal was quoted at $43.50 per ton for shipment from abroad, basis c.i.f.

Tankage.—Prices in the domestic markets were higher last week. Ground and unground materials in New York were quoted at $2.75 and 10c. per unit-ton, a price that represented an advance of 5c. for ground and 15c. per unit-ton for the unground. In Chicago, the fertilizer grade was quoted at $2.65 and 10c. per unit-ton, a rise of 15c. over the preceding week; feeding grade was boosted 20c. to the basis of $2.85 and 10c. per unit-ton. Imported material was nominal around $3.10 and 10c. per unit-ton.

Potashes

A discount of 5 percent is still available to buyers who place orders before the close of business Friday for spot delivery or for delivery in equal monthly quantities through December. On Saturday of this week, list prices become effective. Sellers did not expect much business this week as the trade covered amply on its estimated needs at the larger discounts which were in force earlier in the season.

Phosphates

Bone products edged a little lower on the lack of demand. Superphosphate was a very quiet item last week and little material has moved against the contracts currently in force.

Bone Materials.—Imported 4½ and 50 raw bone was offered at $27 per ton, a reduction of 50c. per ton from the preceding week's asking price. Imported 3 and 50 meal in 100-pound bags was named at $22.50 per ton c.i.f., and was reported sold at that basis last week albeit a concession of 50c. per ton might have been worked at some of the Southern ports.

Superphosphate.—Manufacturers were not called upon for much in the way of deliveries against contracts. The market merely marked time at the prices that have been in force.

Sulphur and Pyrites

There has been a modest, seasonal improvement in the replacement ordering of crude sulphur. Export business has improved slightly but the suppliers of sulphur say that there has been no large-scale buying from abroad that might be termed as a preparation for war. Sulphur prices continued unchanged.

Expanding sulphur production in Germany is reported by the consulate at Frankfort-on-Main. Owing to increased requirements resulting chiefly from the expansion of the cellulose fibre industry, Germany's consumption of elemental sulphur has increased in recent years, and is now estimated at around 120,000 metric tons annually. Germany has augmented its domestic supply of sulphur so that the heavily increased consumption has not been reflected in statistics of the nation's imports, formerly supplying the bulk of the national sulphur requirements. Production from coke-oven gases, formerly constituting virtually the only source of elemental sulphur in Germany, has been expanded about 9,000 metric tons in 1927 to 29,000 metric tons in 1937, with indications that an output of around 50,000 metric tons will be attained in 1938 and with possibilities of 60,000 metric tons being obtained from this source in 1939.

The newly established synthetic gasoline industry producing gasoline by the hydrogenation of brown-coal, has greatly increased in importance as a source of elemental sulphur in Germany in very recent times, and newly released data indicate that this source will supply around 40,000 metric tons of sulphur in 1938, compared with less than 20,000 tons in 1936. Sulphur as a by-product of synthetic gasoline manufacture is obtained by using a watery solution of sodium salts of the amino acids which absorbs hydrogen sulphide in the cold state and then releases it upon being heated to a temperature of 100 deg. C. The hydrogen sulphide thus obtained is then processed to sulphur. From the foregoing it will appear that, compared with current national consumption of around 120,000 metric tons of sulphur annually, Germany is now able to supply the great bulk, or around 90,000 metric tons, from domestic sources.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Sept. 22.—Marketing interest in fertilizer materials continues low. The probable demand for fertilizers in the South remains unpredictable because of the cotton crop and the price at which the government has pegged the lint. The comparatively low acre yield of cotton is making for cautious buying of fertilizer materials to be manufactured for use next spring. Harvesting of cotton is progressing favorably, more rapidly for August and September than last year, in spite of the fact that yields are smaller. This is accounted for by early opening of bolls because of a period of dry weather.

Quotations of this market were as follows:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—$8.40 per ton, interior producing points.

NITRATE OF SODA.—$27 per ton, bulk, port basis.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—$26 per ton, producing points; $27 per ton, port basis.

COTTONSEED MEAL.—8 percent grade, $22.50 to $23 per ton, interior mill points.

BLOOD.—$2.85 per unit, basis Chicago.

TANKAGE.—Ground, $2.50 to $2.70 per unit, basis Chicago.

FISH.—Sardine, meal, Japanese, $43.50 per ton, port basis.

Baltimore, Sept. 22.—Conditions in the crude fertilizer material market continue quiet. The current quotations were as follows:—

FISH SCRAP.—Production of menhaden scrap continues light, and weather conditions during the past week were against any important gains in output. Menhaden meal is held at $8 per ton in carload lots f.o.b. Baltimore, with Japanese meal at $43.50, c.i.f.

TANKAGE.—Unground, $2.60 and 10c. to $2.70 and 10c. per unit-ton, basis Baltimore; ground, $2.80 and 10c. per unit-ton.

BLOOD.—$2.75 per unit-ton.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—$7.50 per ton for run of pile and $8 per ton for 16 percent guaranteed, f.o.b. Baltimore.

BONE.—$22 per ton for 1 and 60; $23 per ton for 3 and 50 ground steamed, and $27 per ton for 4½ and 50 ground raw stocks.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—Blood is rather well supplied at this time with buying modest. The recent indications of market tone have been along lines indicative of a fairly stable situation. Inquiries have come along in good quantity and orders, too, have reached relatively substantial totals. Tankage market activity is reported fair, with few features reported. Bone materials are quiet. There seems to have been an inclination on the part of buyers to proceed cautiously with their buying programs.

BLOOD.—Principal grade, $2.85 to $2.90 per unit of ammonia.

TANKAGE.—High grade, ground, $2.50 to $2.70 and 10c.; low grade, $18 to $20; hoof meal, $2.50 to $2.75; liquid stick, $1.75 to $2.

BONE MATERIALS.—Ground, steamed bone, 1¼ and 60 percent, $19 to $21; 3 and 50 percent, $24 to $26; 4½ and 50 percent, $28 to $29; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $40 to $50, mostly nominal; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $18 to $19; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $37.50 to $40; beef cracklings, soft pressed, $27.50 to $30; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of protein, 55c. to 57½c.

San Francisco, Sept. 20.—Trade remained moderate, with a strong leaning towards the quiet side last week in the fertilizer materials market here. Blood and tankage were not indicating any par-

—Continued on page 56

Nitrogen Fixation Plant To Be Erected in Mexico

Construction of a nitrogen fixation plant in Mexico is the desire of a commission recently appointed by the President Cardenias to study the development of a Mexican agrarian program, according to a Department of Commerce dispatch from Mexico City. The plans involve the annual production of from 17,000 to 18,000 metric tons of 15 percent cal-nitro.

Invitations have been extended to foreign organizations interested in the design and construction of nitrogen plants. Such organizations that are interested, however, must be in a position to extend credit over a period of five to six years. Several sites are under consideration, but a location near Jalapa, Veracruz, is considered the most satisfactory.

Brand and Kunsman to Present Papers at Meeting in Rome

Charles J. Brand, executive secretary of the National Fertilizer Association, and Dr. Charles H. Kunsman, chief of the fertilizer division of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, will present a number of papers on behalf of the United States delegation at the First International Congress of Chemical Fertilizers, to be held in Rome, Italy, October 3 to 6.

Mr. Brand will present papers on:—"Fertilization With Compound Fertilizers," "Statistics of Fertilizer Production, Consumption, and Trade in the United States," "Economic Problems of Nitrogenous Fertilizers in the United States," "Economic Problems of Phospatic Fertilizers in the United States," "Economy of Fertilization in Agricultural Establishments," and "Fertilization and Civilization."

Doctor Kunsman will present papers on:—"Problems of Nitrogen," "The Problems of Phosphatic Fertilizers," "Problems of Potash Fertilizers," "The Problems of Compound, Mixed, Fertilizers," and "Fertilization With Compound Fertilizers." Doctor Kunsman has been designated chairman of the section which will discuss fertilization with mixed fertilizers.

Steel Barrel Output Off

Production of heavy type steel barrels and drums in July amounted to 629,448, against 696,528 in June and 716,048 in July last year. Shipments totaled 622,155 in July as compared with 685,453 in June and 715,014 in July, 1937. Stocks at the end of July totaled 41,287, against 34,089 at the end of preceding month, and 25,065 at the end of July last year, according to Bureau of Census.

Production of light type steel barrels and drums totaled 187,594 in July, against 156,752 in June and 147,349 in July last year. Shipments in July amounted to 186,315, against 154,325 in June and 147,408 in July last year. Stocks at the end of the month totaled 9,868, against 8,589 at the end of June and 10,563 at the end of July last year.

DOMESTIC
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
THE Barrett COMPANY — 40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK

CRUDE SULPHUR
99½% PURE
Free From
ARSENIC, SELENIUM AND TELLURIUM
TEXAS GULF SULPHUR COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
75 East 45th St., New York City
Deposits and Plants: Newgulf and Long Point, Texas

Paramet Chemical to Sell Through Direct Agents

The Paramet Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, terminated the sales agency of the Stroock & Wittenberg Corporation on September 24. For the past eleven years the Stroock & Wittenberg Corporation has marketed in the United States the synthetic resins manufactured exclusively by the Paramet organization, but commencing September 26, Paramet's products will be marketed by direct regional representatives. The only change effected by this move is that Paramet's customers will be serviced by direct representatives of the manufacturer, instead of by sub-agents of a selling organization.

Other than this, the Paramet organization stated that there are no changes whatsoever, either in the method and supervision of manufacture, or in the technical personnel which has developed all of Paramet's products.

Regional sales representatives for the Paramet Chemical Corporation and their territories are as follows:—

Metropolitan New York and adjacent portions of New Jersey and Connecticut, Calo & Lydon, 90 West street, New York; New England, Mulcahy & Griffin, 141 Milk street, Boston; Philadelphia and adjacent territory, George A. Rowley Company, 937 Front street, Philadelphia; Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Pensacola, Fla., L. B. Griffin Company, P. O. Box 976, New Orleans, La.; Chicago and vicinity and adjacent portions of Michigan and Wisconsin, Edward R. Dornoff, 4036 West Lake street, Chicago; Minneapolis and vicinity, C. J. Friend & Co., 815 National building, Minneapolis; Colorado, Henry F. Brooks, 626 University building, Denver; Pacific coast, Marshall Dill, 2465 Porter street, Los Angeles and 30 Bluxome street, San Francisco; Cincinnati, Dayton, Indianapolis and Louisville, C. M. Durbin, 49 Central avenue, Cincinnati; Cleveland and Northern Ohio, W. B. Leslie, 1213 West Third street, Cleveland.

Fuller Made Technical Director For Marietta Paint & Color Co.

Wayne R. Fuller has been appointed technical director for the Marietta Paint & Color Company, Marietta, Ohio. Mr. Fuller, who will be in charge of the company s laboratories and research for both the industrial and trade sales divisions; succeeds Hamilton A. Derr, who has been placed in charge of industrial product engineering in the field. Mr. Fuller has been affiliated with the Pratt & Lambert Company, Buffalo, for seventeen years, resigning to become manager of industrial research for Devoe & Raynolds, which position he resigned to become affiliated with the Marietta organization.

Emerson Asks Paint Industry To Clean Up Its Establishments

R. W. Emerson, director of the Clean Up and Paint Up Campaign Bureau of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Washington, D. C., addressed a meeting of the Brooklyn Paint and Wall Paper Dealers' Association September 14. Mr. Emerson urged the members of the paint industry to clean up their own places of business. He said that the premises of many paint and varnish establishments are dingy, unpainted and discreditable to the industry. He added that they should be more compatible to the clean up and paint up urge to other businesses and to the general public.

Cottonseed Crushings Increase

Cottonseed received at mills, crushed and held, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out and held, August 1 to August 31, 1938, and 1937 amounted, according to the Bureau of Census to the following quantities:—

Cottonseed

Received, Crushed, and Held

	Received at mills* Aug. 1 to Aug. 31.		Crushed Aug. 1 to Aug. 31.		On hand at mills Aug. 31.	
	Tons					
	1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.
United States	261,846	392,622	222,996	182,413	370,907	252,603
Alabama	26,882	31,487	22,405	17,389	16,699	14,379
Arkansas	6,717	5,822	17,503	2,560	9,422	3,646
Georgia	38,443	51,349	27,921	25,228	25,437	28,449
Louisiana	17,472	41,056	10,194	15,301	13,160	25,959
Mississippi	20,885	36,885	30,885	22,664	33,087	22,506
Texas	134,372	218,785	89,374	91,960	221,214	149,697
All other states	17,075	7,238	25,300	7,311	51,888	7,967

* Includes seed destroyed at mills but not 332,037 tons and 42,394 tons on hand August 1, nor 2,777 tons and 11,034 tons reshipped for 1938 and 1937, respectively.

Cottonseed Products

Manufactured, Shipped Out, and Held

	On hand August 1.	Produced Aug. 1 to Aug. 31.	Shipped out Aug. 1 to Aug. 31.	On hand Aug. 31.
Crude oil, pounds—				
1938-1939	*34,203,038	67,603,021	48,913,874	*46,381,823
1937-1938	11,141,266	52,711,650	39,286,313	31,926,253
Refined oil, pounds—				
1938-1939	†486,474,233	‡53,996,158	.....	†409,780,845
1937-1938	441,052,343	27,381,161	.....	342,368,430
Cake and meal, tons—				
1938-1939	216,503	99,884	99,508	216,879
1937-1938	41,952	79,974	87,676	34,250
Hulls, tons—				
1938-1939	131,156	57,202	54,151	134,207
1937-1938	43,422	49,155	47,601	44,976
Linters, running bales—				
1938-1939	479,564	49,142	115,636	413,070
1937-1938	61,547	39,693	23,479	77,761
Hull fiber, 500-lb. bales—				
1938-1939	30,792	1,122	957	30,957
1937-1938	1,828	1,019	786	2,061
Grabbots, motes, etc., 500-lb. bales—				
1938-1939	36,443	2,921	7,311	32,053
1937-1938	7,379	1,756	1,836	7,299

* Includes 11,605,555 and 6,110,993 pounds held by refining and manufacturing establishments, and 12,875,220 and 11,859,400 pounds in transit to refiners and consumers August 1, 1938, and August 31, 1938, respectively.

† Includes 5,215,296 and 2,049,265 pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents, and warehousemen at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments, and 7,602,095 and 10,357,515 pounds in transit to manufacturers of shortening, oleomargarine, soap, etc., August 1, 1938, and August 31, 1938, respectively.

‡ Produced from 59,812,393 pounds of crude oil.

Exports and Imports for Twelve Months Ended July 31

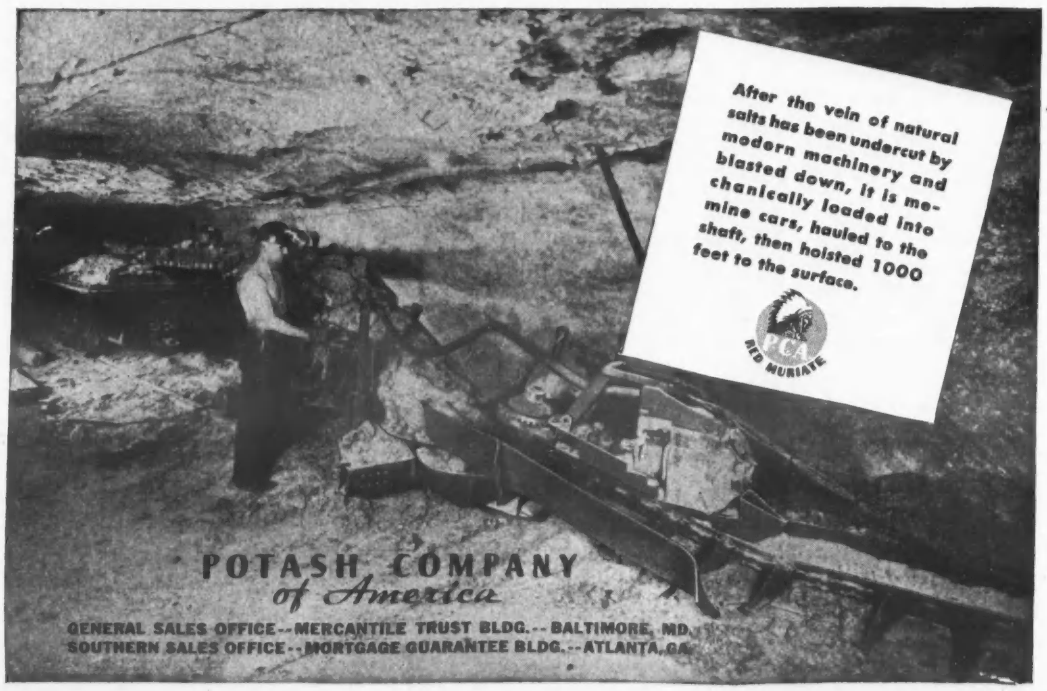
	1938.	1937.
Exports—		
Oil, crude, pounds	2,497,027	599,617
Oil, refined, pounds	4,923,641	2,906,645
Cake and meal, tons of 2,000 pounds	96,404	4,411
Linters, running bales	274,957	270,400
Imports—		
Oil, crude, pounds	*42,912	24,259,245
Oil, refined, pounds	*64,468,462	185,813,667
Cake and meal, tons of 2,000 pounds	5,184	29,564
Linters, bales of 500 pounds	18,130	47,633

* Amounts for August are 5,537,925 pounds refined "entered directly for consumption," 2,391,863 refined, "withdrawn from warehouse for consumption," and 3,426,572 refined, "entered directly into warehouse."

Binney & Smith Develops New Mineral Blacks

Binney & Smith Company, this city, has introduced a new line of mineral blacks for use as an inexpensive pigment and filler. The company offers four grades of these blacks under the brand name 'Mineralex.' The blacks are produced from selected carbon bearing mineral ore, which is calcined to expel volatile components and then subjected to blending, fine grinding and air separation. Because of the presence of elemental carbon the 'Mineralex' blacks are claimed to be absolutely fast and permanent, although they are not sufficiently intense to approach carbon or bone blacks in jetness. Compared with other types of blacks, the tinting strength value is low; having approximately one-tenth that of an ordinary grade of carbon black; the oil absorption range is also low. The pH values of the Mineralex blacks range between 5.5 and 5.7. Copies of a technical analysis of these blacks can be obtained from the company.

Paint & Allied Industries Credit Association, this city, will hold its initial Fall meeting September 28. The speaker will be Irwin Kurtz, referee in bankruptcy for the Southern district of New York.


After the vein of natural salts has been undercut by modern machinery and blasted down, it is mechanically loaded into mine cars, hauled to the shaft, then hoisted 1000 feet to the surface.
PCA
RED MURIATE
POTASH COMPANY
of America
GENERAL SALES OFFICE--MERCANTILE TRUST BLDG.--BALTIMORE, MD.
SOUTHERN SALES OFFICE--MORTGAGE GUARANTEE BLDG.--ATLANTA, GA.

Baltimore Paint Club Eiects Swartz President

Milton D. Swartz, of the Farboil Paint Company, was elected president of the Baltimore Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association at its annual meeting September 16. Other officers elected were:—Vice-president Lloyd E. Stegner; secretary-treasurer, Alfred S. Day, of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, and associate secretary, A. R. Franklin, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

The new executive committee consist of the officers named, together with William McGill, of the firm of that name; C. Burch Athey, of the C. M. Athey Paint Company; H. Braith Davis, of the H. B. Davis Paint Company; Leon S. Hanline, of Hanline Brothers; Morton M. Goldsmith, of the Hirshberg Paint Company, and W. R. McClayton. Delegates to the national convention are:—Mr. Swartz, Mr. Athey, and Mr. Hanline; alternates, Mr. Goldsmith, Mr. Davis and Mr. Hirshberg. Mr. Hershberb won the golf tournament of the association which was held in the afternoon.

Memphis Paint Ass'n Elects W.T. Arrington President

W. T. Arrington, of Harry G. Smith Company, manufacturers' agent, Memphis, was elected president of the Memphis Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association at its annual meeting, September 15. Other officers elected were:—Vice-president, W. M. Barr, of the De Soto Paint & Varnish Company; treasurer, Owen Lilly, of the Lilly Brokerage Company; secretary, William Jordan, of the John Lucas Company.

The three directors elected, who comprise the board of directors, along with the officers, were:—M. G. Heins, of the True-Tagg Paint Company; James Seabrook, of the Corlis-Seabrook Paint Company, and T .F. Lilly, of the Lilly Brokerage Company. Mr. Heins was elected delegate to the national convention, and A. P. Mills, of the De Soto Paint & Varnish Company, was elected alternate.

Glyco Names Foreign Agents

The Glyco Products Company, this city, has appointed the folowng representatives:—M. Romulo Vildoso, Casilla Correo 26, Calle Potosi 137, La Paz, Bolivia; R. R. Haagensen, Postboks 582, Oslo, Norway; Einar Holmark, Vesterport 320, Copenhagen V., Denmark; Tuteur & Co., 30 Rue du Marche-aux-Poulets, Brussels, Belgum; and Eugen Boll, Paradiesttr. 1, St. Gallen, Switzerland.

Fertilizer Materials

Markets at Other Centers

—*Continued from page* 55

ticular shift in price, but the manufacturers said the movement was very much confined last week. New season California sardine meal appeared to be slightly stronger, with moderate tonnages going into contract. The chemical business is about all over until next Spring. Nobody is talking chemicals now, excepting as they pertain to deliveries. A fair movement of European potashes is coming into the coast at the present time to be applied to previously booked orders.

Ruling prices are:—

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Quoted in 100-pound bags at $31.50 per ton, port basis, San Francisco and/or Los Angeles Harbor. Inland points, delivered, $1 per ton extra. Prices in effect through June, 1939.

NITRATE OF SODA.—100-pound bags, $29 per ton, ex vessel or warehouse San Francisco/Oakland; 200-pound bags, $28.30 per ton, ex vessel or warehouse, San Francisco/Oakland.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—Domestic, 75c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. producer's plant, San Francisco Bay. Bags, quoted at 85c. per unit. Foreign material nominal.

AMMONIA PHOSPHATE.—Quoted at $40 per ton, single bags, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco; basis 16 percent N., 20 percent P.A. Inland points, delivered, $1 per ton extra.

FISH MEAL.—California sardine meal, early delivery, is quoted on the basis of $36 per ton, f.o.b. cars, Monterey, and $37 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco Bay.

TANKAGE.—Unground, fertilizer grade tankage, wet rendered, from domestic packing houses, quoted nominally on the basis of $2.50 to $2.60 and 10c. per unit-ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco. Higher grade, quoted at $3.10 and 10c. Dry rendered, ground, quoted on the basis of $35 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco. Unground, dry rendered, quoted at 57½c. to 60c. per unit of protein.

BLOOD MEAL.—Domestic, $2.75 to $2.80 per unit, nominally, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco.

Cincinnati Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association will hold its annual meeting in the Cincinnati Club September 27.

Shipping Information

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Imports at U.S. Ports

New York Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—48 dms, Monsanto Chem Co, Laconia, Liverpool
100 dms, Cameronia, Glasgow
1 cs, J W Hampton, Jr, & Co, De Grasse, Southampton

ADEPS LANAE—4 cks, Burroughs-Wellcome & Co, American Farmer, London

ALBUMEN, BLOOD—11 cs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Washington, Hamburg
22 cs, Morningstar-Nicol, New York, Hamburg
EGG, HEN—34 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Sawokla, Hongkong
PRODUCT IMPURE—10 cks, Franklin Import & Export Co, New York, Hamburg

ALUMINUM LEAF—12 cs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, New York, Hamburg
49 cs, Globe Shipping Co, New York, Hamburg

AMMONIA PHOSPHATE SULPHATE — 10 bgs, 2,219 lbs, Synthetic Nitrogen Prod Corp, New York, Hamburg
SULPHOCYANIDE—15 kgs, Jungmann & Co, Laconia, Liverpool

ANISE—60 bgs, City of Bath, Port Said
85 bgs, Mexico, Vera Cruz
60 bgs, Wah Young Co, Sawokla, Hongkong

ANNATTO SEED—4 bgs, S Solomon, Coamo, San Juan

ANTIMONY ORE—619 bgs, Philipp Bros, Santa Lucia, Arica
934 bgs, Philipp Bros, Santa Lucia, Antofagasta
PRODUCT—500 cs, C Tennant Sons & Co, De Grasse, Havre

ARROWROOT—409 bbls, 400 bgs, Morningstar-Nicol, Nerissa, St Vincent

ARSENIC, RED—150 cks, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, New York, Hamburg

ASBESTOS—267 bgs, Davies, Turner & Co, Laconia, Liverpool

ASPHALT—330 bgs, A V Berner & Co, Mexico, Havana
940 tons, Manaqui, Trinidad
1,522 bbls, Manaqui, Trinidad
2,725 bgs, Barbarico, Genoa

BARIUM HYDRATE — 10 cks, American Farmer, London

BARK, MEDICINAL—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, S B Penick & Co, New York, Hamburg
25 bgs, 2,750 lbs, R D Hines, New York, Hamburg

BARYTES—5 cars, E I Du Pont de Nemours & Co, Seatrain Havana, Havana

BITUMINOUS BASE—12 bbls, 6,039 lbs, Givaudan Delawanna, New York, Hamburg

BONE MEAL—552 bgs, Ore & Chemical Corp, Washington, Hamburg
436 bgs, Ore & Chemical Corp, Barbarico, Fiume
1,088 bgs, Barbarico, Trieste

BONES—2 cars, Geck Trading Corp, Seatrain Havana, Havana

BRISTLES—4 cs, Globe Shipping Co, New York, Hamburg
4 cs, City of Bath, Colombo
11 cs, 6 cks, Chesnut, Cooper & Co, Queen Mary, Southampton
1 cs, Victory Shipping Co, American Farmer, London

BRONZE POWDER—10 dms, 1 cs, R F Downing & Co, Europa, Bremen
2 cs, Hamilton Forwarding Co, Europa, Bremen
4 cs, Bryant & Hefferman, New York, Hamburg

BUCHU LEAVES — 5 bls, Queen Mary, Southampton

CALCIUM NITRATE — 454 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Product Corp, Bergensfjord, Berlin

CANARY SEED—658 bgs, Northern Prince, Buenos Aires
231 bgs, C Clausen & Co, Pan America, Buenos Aires

CARAWAY SEED—300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, A G Dunn, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
1,200 bgs, 132,000 lbs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Turksil, Leningrad
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, M Witsenburg, Statendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Jaburg Bros, Statendam, Rotterdam
50 bgs, 5,500 lbs, Archibald & Kendall, Statendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, R L Friedler, Statendam, Rotterdam

CARIJAMOM—20 cs, City of Bath, Colombo

CASSIA—500 bls, A G Dunn, Sawokla, Hongkong
700 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Sawokla, Hongkong
150 bls, Wood & Selick, Sawokla, Hongkong
420 bls, W T Rawleigh Co, Sawokla, Hongkong
100 bls, B Fischer & Co, Sawokla, Hongkong
268 bls, Durkee Famous Food, Sawokla, Hongkong
400 bls, Van Loan & Co, Sawokla, Hongkong
100 bls, Wah Young Co, Sawokla, Hongkong

ROLLS—100 bls, B H Old & Co, Sawokla, Hongkong
50 bls, Wood & Selick, Sawokla, Hongkong

CASTOR BEANS—11,900 bgs, Liguria, Bahia

CHEMICALS—4 bgs, General Dyestuff Corp, Europa, Bremen
14 cs, 25 cks, Europa, Bremen
2 cs, Heemsoth-Kerner Corp, Washington, Hamburg
3 cs, New York, Hamburg
400 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, New York, Hamburg
5 bbls, National City Bank, New York, Hamburg
300 bgs, 33,737 lbs, Sherka Chem Co, New York, Hamburg
50 dms, 10 cs, 10 cks, Jungmann & Co, New York, Hamburg
706 bgs, 80 cs, 2 dms, New York, Hamburg
12 cs, 336 bgs, Sherka Chem Co, New York, Hamburg
76 cks, 88 bgs, Reichard-Coulston, New York, Hamburg
30 cs, Van Oppen & Co, New York, Hamburg
2 cs, J E Bernard & Co, New York, Hamburg
1 cs, C Happel, New York, Hamburg
36 bbls, 10 dms, 1 cs, New York, Hamburg
25 dms, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chem Co, Black Osprey, Antwerp
10 bbls, Philip Bauer Co, Black Osprey, Antwerp
42 kgs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Statendam, Rotterdam
30 dms, Richard Chem Works, Statendam, Rotterdam

CHEMICALS—5 dms, Michel Export Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
10 cks, 1 cs, Chemical Marketing Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
6 dms, General Dyestuff Corp, Statendam, Rotterdam
71 cks, 15 cs, Statendam, Rotterdam
100 bbls, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
9 bbls, De Grasse, Havre
8 cs, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co, American Farmer, London
4 cs, Yardley & Co, American Farmer, London
33 cks, Philip Bauer Co, Black Tern, Rotterdam
500 bgs, 30 dms, 100 demj, Black Tern, Rotterdam
45 bgs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
1 cs, Ciba Pharm Co, Ile de France, Havre
8 bbls, Geigy Co, Ile de France, Havre
4 cs, 2 crbys, 1 cn, G F Doherty Co, Ile de France, Havre
PHOTO—8 cs, American Express Co, New York, Hamburg

CHINA CLAY—5 bls, W J Sullivan, New York, Hamburg
25 kgs, E Fougera & Co, American Farmer, London

CINCHONA BARK—100 bls, New York Quinine & Chem Works, Statendam, Rotterdam
PRODUCTS—5 cs, R W Greeff & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam

CLAY—50 bgs, 11,000 lbs, W Manley, New York, Hamburg

COAL DUST—75 dms, Statendam, Rotterdam

COALTAR DERIVATIVES—15 dms, General Analine Works, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
8 dms, General Aniline Works, Statendam, Rotterdam
INTERMEDIATES—5 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, New York, Hamburg
2 cks, 10 dms, 1 cs, Sandoz Chem Works, New York, Hamburg
15 dms, 40 cks, General Aniline Works, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
36 cks, 20 dms, General Aniline Works, Statendam, Rotterdam
79 dms, 8 cks, 4 jugs, 8 bottles, General Dyestuff Corp, Statendam, Rotterdam
PRODUCTS — 7 cs, Allondon Bayonne Co, New York, Hamburg

COBALT METAL—60 cks, Emile Francqui, Antwerp

COCA LEAVES — 122 bls, Maywood Chem Works, Santa Lucia, Salaverry

COCOA BEANS—50 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, City of Bath, Colombo
300 bgs, Nerissa, Trinidad
1,000 bgs, Medea, Puerto Cabello
920 bgs, Liguria, Bahia
1,000 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Liguria, Ilheos
2,000 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Liguria, Ilheos
3,000 bgs, Chase National Bank, Liguria, Ilheos
22,000 bgs, Liguria, Ilheos
1,000 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Northern Prince, Bahia
250 bgs, Northern Prince, Port Spain
4,800 bgs, D Bacon, Laconia, Liverpool
50 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Santa Paula, Puerto Cabello
100 bgs, Meyer & Co, Santa Paula, Puerto Cabello
500 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Lucia, Guayaquil
250 bgs, Santa Lucia, Guayaquil
150 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Dunstan, Itacoatiara
600 bgs, Nieschlag & Co, Pan America, Port Spain
235 bgs, Lopez & Mangual, Pan America, Port Spain

COCONUTS—37 bgs, 3,700 lbs, I L Toledano Corp, Emilia, Ponce
100 bgs, 10,000 lbs, Universal Imports & Exports Co, Emilia, Ponce
323 bgs, 32,300 lbs, General Food Corp, Emilia, Ponce
1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Durkee Famous Food, Nerissa, Trinidad
1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Durkee Famous Food, Nerissa, St Vincent
1,170 bgs, 117,000 lbs, I L Toledano Corp, Guayaquil, Cristobal
83 bgs, 8,300 lbs, H L Daurnheim, Coamo, San Juan
31 bgs, 3,100 lbs, Simon & French, Coamo, San Juan
25 bgs, 2,500 lbs, J D Cristina, Coamo, San Juan
2,174 bgs, 217,400 lbs, General Food Corp, Platano, Kingston
134 bgs, 13,400 lbs, Universal Import & Export Co, Platano, Kingston
900 bgs, 90,000 lbs, I L Toledano Corp, Platano, Kingston
160 bgs, 16,000 lbs, J A Manton, Platano, Kingston

COCONUT DESIC—100 cs, J H Vavasseur & Co, City of Bath, Colombo
1,854 pkgs, General Food Corp, Sawokla, Manila

COLORS—10 kgs, City of Bath, Karachi
9 bbls, De Grasse, Havre
25 cks, Fulton Dye Import Co, De Grasse, Havre
9 cs, H Kohnstamm & Co, Mexico, Vera Cruz
CERAMIC—2 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Laconia, Liverpool
COALTAR—13 kgs, General Dyestuff Corp, Statendam, Rotterdam
DRY—40 cks, C J Osborn & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
EARTH—20 cks, Reichard Coulston, Black Tern, Rotterdam

COPAIBA BALSAM—4 dms, 5 cs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Paula, Cristobal
60 cs, F B Ross Co, Dunstan, Manaos

COPALIT LIQUID—8 dms, W J Honan, New York, Hamburg

COPPERAS—100 cks, 48,120 lbs, Royal Bank of Canada, Washington, Hamburg

COTTON LINTERS—1,214 bls, Chase Natl Bank, Turksil, Leningrad
318 lbs, Dunstan, Cabadello

CUDBEAR—4 cks, S B Penick & Co, Laconia, Liverpool

CUPRAMMONIUM SOLUTION—1 cs, D C Andrews & Co, Cameronia, Glasgow

CUTTLEFISH BONES—65 cs, Frank Vliet Co, De Grasse, Havre

DERRIS ROOT, POWDERED—28 kgs, Wm Cooper & Nephews, Laconia, Liverpool

DRUGS—2 crtns, L S Armster Co, Coamo, San Juan
BASE—1 cs, E I Du Pont de Nemours Co, Statendam, Rotterdam

DYES, ALIZARIN—13 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Europa, Bremen
17 dms, 16 jugs, 51 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Statendam, Rotterdam
ANILIN—54 dms, Ciba Co, Europa, Bremen
7 dms, Sandoz Chem Works, Europa, Bremen
3 cs, 32 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Europa, Bremen
16 cks, 1 pkg, General Dyestuff Corp, New York, Hamburg
123 dms, 1 cs, Sandoz Chem Works, New York, Hamburg
12 dms, 2 cs, 140 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Statendam, Rotterdam
1 kg, Ciba Co, Laconia, Liverpool
2 dms, L & R Organic Product, Queen Mary, Southampton
6 bbls, Calco Chem Co, Mexico, Vera Cruz
26 bbls, Geigy Co, Ile de France, Havre
11 cns, 1 cs, Ciba Co, Ile de France, Havre
12 cks, Fulton Dye & Import Co, Ile de France, Havre
60 kgs, 1 cs, Carbic Color & Chem Co, Ile de France, Havre

FILTER PAPER — 7 cs, H Reeve, Angel & Co, American Farmer, London

FLAXSEED—Quantity, Bunge North American Grain Co, Northern Prince, Buenos Aires
188 bgs, 413 bus, Bunge North American Grain Co, Northern Prince, Buenos Aires
386 bgs, 849 bus, Bunge North American Grain Co, Pan America, Buenos Aires
484,863 kilos, 19,394 bus, Bunge North American Grain Co, Pan America, Buenos Aires

FLEASEED—1,212 bgs, City of Bath, Colombo

FULLER'S EARTH—100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, American Farmer, London

GELATEN, POWD—65 bgs, R D McLellan, Statendam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Ile de France, Havre

GINGER ROOT—10 cs, Wing Sun Co, Oriente, Havana
1 bg, S Solomon, Coamo, San Juan

GLASS, BLOWN—21 cs, Schrenk & Co, Washington, Hamburg
30 cs, S A Bendheim, Washington, Hamburg
PLATE—7 cs, C Happel, Washington, Hamburg
1 cs, Globe Shipping Co, New York, Hamburg
WINDOW—1,958 cs, Vitrea Co, Washington, Hamburg
10 cs, New York, Hamburg
7 cs, Semon Bache & Co, Black Osprey, Antwerp
10 cs, Leo Popper & Sons, Laconia, Liverpool
1,650 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
500 cs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp

GLUE—1 cs, National Adhesive Corp, Coamo, San Juan
20 bgs, G H Hemmel, Laconia, Liverpool
20 bls, International Selling Corp, De Grasse, Havre

BONE—200 bgs, I Herman, Northern Prince, Santos
POWDERED—200 bgs, Barbarico, Trieste

GLUESTOCK—412 bls, Chase National Bank, Barbarico, Trieste

GLYCERIN—172 dms, Amtorg Trading Corp, Turksil, Leningrad
50 dms, Northern Prince, Buenos Aires

GRAPHITE—552 bgs, Irving Trust Co, City of Bath, Colombo
286 bgs, National City Bank, City of Bath, Colombo
63 bgs, Ile de France, Havre

GUM—24 cs, S B Penick & Co, City of Bath, Aden
8 cs, R J Prentiss & Co, City of Bath, Aden
ARABIC—400 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, City of Bath, Port Sudan
400 bgs, S B Penick & Co, City of Bath, Port Sudan
250 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, City of Bath, Port Sudan
150 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, City of Bath, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, City of Bath, Port Sudan
50 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, City of Bath, Port Sudan
ASAFOETIDA—10 bdls, City of Bath, Colombo
COPAL—160 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
KADAYA—839 bgs, City of Bath, Colombo
LOCUST BEAN—40 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Barbarico, Genoa
10 bgs, Barbarico, Genoa
OLIBANUM—67 bgs, City of Bath, Colombo
TRAGACANTH—4 cs, American Farmer, London

GYPSUM—204 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Laconia, Liverpool
ROCK—2,220 tons, National Gypsum Co, Sekstant, Dingwall

HENNA LEAVES—80 bdls, City of Bath, Colombo

HERBS, MEDICINAL—35 bls, New York Trust Co, Washington, Hamburg
9 bls, 1,155 lbs, New York, Hamburg
38 bls, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
19 bls, Peek & Velsor, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
12 bls, S B Penick & Co, Emile Francqui, Antwerp

INDIGO — 2 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Statendam, Rotterdam

IPECAC ROOT—21 bgs, C E Griffin Co, Guayaquil, Central American Ports
10 bls, Richard J Meehan, Santa Paula, Cristobal

IRISH MOSS—80 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Ile de France, Havre
50 bls, S B Penick & Co, Ile de France, Havre

IRON, CHLORIDE—3 cks, 1,498 lbs, C P Kuyper Co, New York, Hamburg
ORE—12 dms, Reichard-Coulston, Laconia, Liverpool
OXIDE—25 cks, Robinson-Wagner Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
20 cks, Reichard-Coulston, Statendam, Rotterdam
30 cks, J A McNulty, Laconia, Liverpool
25 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Laconia, Liverpool

ISINGLASS—5 cs, Queen Mary, Southampton

LICORICE, ROOT—184 bls, Amtorg Trading Corp, Turksil, Leningrad
12,125 bls, 374 bgs, McAndrews & Forbes, Exmouth, Izmir

MACE—20 cs, Royal Bank of Canada, Nerissa, Grenada
5 cs, Nerissa, Grenada
41 cs, Manaqui, Grenada

MAGNESIA, CALCINED — 35 cs, Schofield-Donald Co, Laconia, Liverpool
CARBONATE—80 cks, 81 cs, Schofield-Donald Co, Laconia, Liverpool
50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Barbarico, Genoa
HYDRATE—30 cs, Schofield-Donald Co, Laconia, Liverpool

MARJORAM LEAVES — 300 bgs, Chase National Bank, Santa Lucia, Arica

MATCHES, SAFETY — 1,300 cont, Guaranty Trust Co, Washington, Hamburg
19,891 cs, Chase National Bank, Turksil, Leningrad

MATE—17 bbls, Peek & Velsor, Pan America, Rio de Janeiro

MEDICINAL PREPS—3 crtns, Walker Services, Coamo, San Juan
8 crtns, G J Fajardo, Coamo, San Juan
2 cs, Victory Shipping Co, De Grasse, Havre
2 cs, E Fougera & Co, De Grasse, Havre
6 cs, Centaur Co, Santa Paula, Cristobal
2 cs, E Fougera & Co, Ile de France, Havre

METAL LEAF—2 cs, Bryant & Hefferman, New York, Hamburg

MICA—113 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, City of Bath, Calcutta
11 cs, E Munsell & Co, Pan America, Rio de Janeiro
36 cs, Pan America, Rio de Janeiro
FILMS—10 cs, City of Bath, Calcutta
SPLITTINGS—225 cs, General Electric Co, City of Bath, Calcutta

MINERALS—1,220 bgs, National Seed Co, Pan America, Buenos Aires

MOLASSES—300,000 kilos, W R Grace & Co, Santa Lucia, Salaverry
350,000 kilos, W R Grace & Co, Santa Lucia, Supe

MURU MURU KERNELS—1,694 bgs, General Food Corp, Dunstan, Para

MUSTARD SEED—100 bgs, C Gulden, Statendam, Rotterdam
50 bgs, B H Old & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
423 bgs, J M Bacharach, Exmouth, Catania
400 bgs, Charles Gulden, Exmouth, Catania
200 bgs, Charles Gulden, Black Tern, Rotterdam

MYROBALANS—2,400 bgs, Norton, Lilly & Co, City of Bath, Bombay

NAPHTHALENE—2,032 bgs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Turksil, Leningrad

NUTGALLS—2 bgs, City of Bath, Colombo

NUTMEGS—410 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Nerissa, Grenada
50 bgs, Nerissa, Grenada
550 bgs, Manaqui, Grenada

OCHER—1 bg, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Laconia, Liverpool

OIL, BAY—19 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Emilia, Arroyo
3 cs, Nerissa, Dominica
CASSIA—10 dms, Sawokla, Hongkong
CINNAMON LEAF—7 dms, Barber S S Line, American Farmer, London
CITRONELLA—10 dms, Irving Trust Co, City of Bath, Colombo
COD—5 cks, Bowring & Co, Fort Amherst, St Johns
500 cks, J D Irwin & Co, Washington, Hamburg
350 cks, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Washington, Hamburg
200 dms, Bergensfjord, Kristiansund
150 cks, Bergensfjord, Bergen
CODLIVER—1 bbl, Rockefeller Foundation, Fort Amherst, St Johns
100 dms, H H Rosenthal Co, Washington, Hamburg
80 dms, H H Rosenthal Co, Bergensfjord, Bergen
125 dms, Kachurin Drug Co, Bergensfjord, Bergen
CORN—240 dms, Corn Product Refg Co, Cameronia, Glasgow
150 cks, Corn Product Refg Co, Barbarico, Trieste
150 dms, American Farmer, London
COTTONSEED—Quantity, West Texas Cotton Oil Co, Northern Prince, Santos
ESSENTIAL—1 cs, New York, Hamburg
2 bbls, Statendam, Rotterdam
18 pkgs, De Grasse, Havre
4 cs, Queen Mary, Southampton
5 cs, American Farmer, London
16 pkgs, Ile de France, Havre
FUEL—112,500 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Victor Ross, Aruba
68,281 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Sandefjord, Curacao
105,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Wilhelm A Reedemann, Aruba
LEMONGRASS—20 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, City of Bath, Cochin
12 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, City of Bath, Cochin
6 dms, Geo Lueders & Co, City of Bath, Cochin
8 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, City of Bath, Cochin
LIME—17 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Northern Prince, Port Spain
MINERAL—10 dms, Heemsoth Kerner Corp, New York, Hamburg
OITICICA—100 dms, Dunstan, Para
OLIVE—25 dms, Acierno Bros, Barbarico, Genoa
235 cs, Barbarico, Genoa
350 cs, Barbarico, Leghorn
ORANGE—16 cks, Guaranty Trust Co, New York, Hamburg
20 cs, Pan America, Santos
1 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, American Farmer, London
PALM—3 dms, Statendam, Rotterdam
PALMAROSA—1 pot, Volkart Bros, City of Bath, Colombo
6 pots, City of Bath, Colombo
PINENEEDLE—17 cks, 8,505 lbs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Turksil, Leningrad
SESAME—190,000 kilos, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Black Tern, Rotterdam
TEASEED—300 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Sawokla, Hongkong
200 dms, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Sawokla, Hongkong
918 dms, Sawokla, Hongkong
100 dms, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Sawokla, Hongkong
ORES—1 cs, 2 crates, C Happel, American Farmer, London
PAINT—1 cs, General Motors Corp, American Farmer, London
PAPAIN—11 cs, McKesson & Robbins, City of Bath, Colombo
5 cs, 500 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, City of Bath, Colombo
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, Chase National Bank, Washington, Hamburg
PARAFFIN—1 cs, O Roth & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—5,848 bls, Turksil, Leningrad
2,044 bls, C K Ketzel, Statendam, Rotterdam
PERFUMERY, SYN—3 cs, New York, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—96,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Esso Bolivar, Aruba
81,978 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Adellen, Las Piedras
SULPHONATED—16 bbls, 6,210 lbs, New York, Hamburg
PLASTER ROCK—2,300 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Evviva, Hillsboro
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, A G Dunn, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, M Witsenburg, Statendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Hinton & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam

POPPYSEED—200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
150 bgs, 16,500 lbs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Statendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, R L Friedler, Statendam, Rotterdam
POTASH, CAUSTIC—20 dms, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Washington, Hamburg
PUMICE—192 bgs, J H Rhodes & Co, Exmouth, Canneto
865 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Exmouth, Canneto
3,007 bgs, Exmouth, Canneto
ARTIF—15 cs, C H Chrystal & Co, New York, Hamburg
LUMP—3,736 bgs, J H Rhodes & Co, Exmouth, Canneto
1 ck, Exmouth, Canneto
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,275 bgs, International Product Corp, Northern Prince, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER — 30 flasks, Chase National Bank, Mexico, Vera Cruz
RADIUM — 3 cs, Radium Chem Co, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
RAPESEED—50 bgs, A G Dunn, Statendam, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Levy & Levis, Statendam, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Barbarico, Fiume
ROOT, MEDICINAL—6 bls, 1,210 lbs, New York, Hamburg
SANTONIN—1 cs, 83 lbs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Turksil, Leningrad
SEAWEED EXTRACT—60 bgs, National Adhesive Corp, Laconia, Liverpool
SENNA LEAVES—20 bls, City of Bath, Colombo
SESAME SEED—348 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, City of Bath, Port Sudan
56 bgs, J V Lebate, Santa Paula, Cristobal
56 bgs, A G Dunn, Sawokla, Hongkong
56 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Sawokla, Hongkong
196 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Sawokla, Hongkong
SHELLAC—45 cs, 20 bgs, A Hurst & Co, New York, Hamburg
100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, City of Bath, Calcutta
90 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, City of Bath, Calcutta
200 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, City of Bath, Calcutta
100 bgs, Ralli Bros, City of Bath, Calcutta
200 bgs, City of Bath, Calcutta
45 cs, A Hurst & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
SEEDLAC—700 bgs, Mantrose Corp, City of Bath, Calcutta
400 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, City of Bath, Calcutta
100 bgs, Chase National Bank, City of Bath, Calcutta
1,000 bgs, Ralli Bros, City of Bath, Calcutta
40 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, City of Bath, Calcutta
400 bgs, City of Bath, Calcutta
SOAP—17 cs, R F Downing & Co, Queen Mary, Southampton
6 cs, H Bendel, Ile de France, Havre
TOILET—6 cs, Saks & Co, Queen Mary, Southampton
20 cs, J Victori & Co, Pan America, Buenos Aires
SODA CYANIDE—660 cyls, 125 cks, C Hardy, De Grasse, Havre
HYDROSULPHITE—80 dms, New York, Hamburg
25 kegs, Philipp Bros, Laconia, Liverpool
SOYBEAN LECITHIN—25 pkgs, 1 cs, New York, Hamburg
RESIDUE—8 dms, 5,528 lbs, New York, Hamburg
SOLVENTS—500 dms, C P Chemical Solvents, Emilia, Ponce
SPONGES—23 bls, Schroeder & Tremayne, Mexico, Havana
8 bls, Mexico, Havana
REFUSE—3 bls, Florida Sponge & Chamois Co, Oriente, Havana
8 bls, Mexico, Havana
SQUILL, WHITE—61 bls, Exmouth, Palermo
STARCH—16 cs, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co, American Farmer, London
POTATO—500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Statendam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Statendam, Rotterdam
RICE—50 bbls, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
STRAMONIUM LEAVES—42 bls, 11,000 lbs, W E Martin, Washington, Hamburg
SUMAC—350 bgs, Exmouth, Palermo
TALC—600 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Barbarico, Genoa
100 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Barbarico, Genoa
TANKAGE—508 bgs, National City Bank, Northern Prince, Montevideo
TARTAR—291 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
880 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Exmouth, Algiers
TEAWASTE—1,120 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, City of Bath, Calcutta
532 bgs, Chemical Bank Trust Co, City of Bath, Calcutta
TIMBO ROOT, POWD—285 cs, Dunstan, Para
TONKA BEANS—5 cks, 2 cs, Northern Prince, Port Spain
40 bbls, Irving Trust Co, Dunstan, Para
60 cks, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Pan America, Port Spain
TRICRESOL—3 cs, 697 lbs, Sherka Chemical Co, New York, Hamburg
TRIETHANOLAMINE—1 cs, Yardley & Co, American Farmer, London
UMBER—25 cks, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Laconia, Liverpool
VALONIA CUPS—1,320 bgs, Tannin Corp, Exmouth, Catania
VANADIUM—9,925 bgs, Vanadium Corp, Santa Lucia, Callao
WATER, MINERAL—50 crtns, Westergaard-Berg-Johnson Co, Bergensfjord, Oslo
155 crtns, D F Young, De Grasse, London
100 cs, H A Graziano, Barbarico, Genoa
WAX, ANIMAL—25 cs, Orbis Product Corp, American Farmer, London
BEES—52 bgs, H H Pike, Jamaica, Havana
20 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Coamo, Trujillo
80 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Northern Prince, Santos
CARNAUBA—72 bgs, Bank of London South America, Northern Prince, Bahia
WAX, CARNAUBA—56 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Dunstan, Aracaty
112 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Dunstan, Aracaty
337 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Dunstan, Areia
112 bgs, Dunstan, Areia
60 bgs, W M Allison & Co, Dunstan, Para
56 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Dunstan, Para
156 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Dunstan, Camocim
55 bgs, W M Allison & Co, Dunstan, Ceara
MINERAL—2 cks, 20 bgs, General Dyestuff Corp, Statendam, Rotterdam
MONTAN—475 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, New York, Hamburg
OZOKERITE—45 bgs, Heemsoth-Kerner Corp, New York, Hamburg
WOODFLOUR—3,000 bgs, B L Soberski, Bergensfjord, Fredrikstad
YEAST—150 bbls, New York, Hamburg
ZINC, OXIDE—50 bbls, Innis, Speiden & Co, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
35 bbls, Philipp Bros, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
SULPHIDE—1 pkg, C Ash Sons & Co, American Farmer, London

New York Transit Imports

BRONZE POWDER—105 dms, Europa, Bremen, St Louis
CARAWAY SEED—150 bgs, 16,500 lbs, Holland-American Line, Statendam, Rotterdam, Chicago
CASSIA—300 bls, American Spice Mills, Sawokla, Hongkong, Chicago
ERGOT—100 cs, 14,685 lbs, Eli Lilly & Co, Black Osprey, Antwerp, Indianapolis
OIL, ESSENTIAL—1 cs, Statendam, Rotterdam, Chicago
PEATMOSS—900 bls, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Black Osprey, Rotterdam, Grand Rapids
POPPYSEED—150 bgs, 16,500 lbs, Holland-American Line, Statendam, Rotterdam, Chicago
QUICKSILVER—1 cs, Vandegrift & Co, De Grasse, Havre, Milwaukee
RAPESEED—220 bgs, A G Dunn, Statendam, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—33 cs, Zink & Triest, Mexico, Vera Cruz, Philadelphia
WAX, MINERAL—60 bgs, American Shipping Co, Statendam, Rotterdam, Chicago

Baltimore Imports

ALUMINUM AND BRONZE POWDER—7 cs, National Car Loading Corp, Vincent, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—160 bgs, Waukegan, Bremen
46 cks, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
CHROME ORE—3,840 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Danio, Nuevitas
CLAY—205 bgs, Waukegan, Hamburg
COATING POWDER—80 bgs, Waukegan, Hamburg
FERROMANGANESE—307 tons, Wm H Muller Co, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
GLUE, LIQ—4 cks, Waukegan, Hull
IRON ORE—10,500 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Cubore, Daiquiri
21,800 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Steelore, Cruz Grande
MAGNESITE—20 dms, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
17,326 bgs, General Refractories Co, Laura C, Trieste
OIL, CODLIVER—25 dms, Vincent, Hamburg
FUEL—60,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co, N J, E G Seubert, Aruba
OLIVE—152 cs, Exhibitor, Leghorn
VEGETABLE—90 dms, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—375 bls, Waukegan, Bremen
300 bls, Waukegan, Hamburg
1,200 bls, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
200 bls, Vincent, Hamburg
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—50 bls, City of New York, Mombasa
SODA SILICOFLUORIDE—300 bgs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
TALC—500 bgs, Schodack, Bordeaux

Houston Imports

ANISE—100 bgs, Margaret Lykes, Cristobal
BLEACHING POWDER—100 cs, West Cohas, Liverpool
BONE MEAL — 2,500 bgs, Delplata, Buenos Aires
OIL, CREOSOTE—50 dms, Hybert, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—34,859 bbls, R W McIlvain, Tuxpam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Delplata, Buenos Aires
SODA SILICOFLUORIDE—80 bbls, Idarwald, Bremen

Lake Charles Imports

SODA NITRATE—2,232 long tons, Minerva, Tocopilla

Los Angeles Imports

ANTIMONY ORE—85,000 lbs, From Mexico
BABASSU KERNELS—2 bgs, 270 lbs, Hardanger, Maranhao
BLEACHING POWDER—75 pkgs, 24,810 lbs, Tacoma, Frankfurt
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE DIBASIC—280 bgs, 56,000 lbs, San Diego, Antwerp
CARAWAY SEED—150 bgs, 16,390 lbs, San Diego, Lessines
CHALK, CRUDE—500 lbs, Tacoma, Antwerp
CHEMICAL COMPOUND—700 lbs, Kinai, Yokohama
390 lbs, Komaki, Yokohama
4,650 lbs, Kansai, Yokohama
CLAY, BLUE—160 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Lochavon, St Austell
COCONUTS—150 bgs, 21,000 lbs, Canada, Kingston
301 bgs, 4,200 lbs, San Jose, Panama
COLORS, CERAMIC—200 lbs, From Liverpool
COPPERAS—330 lbs, San Jose, Antwerp
CORIANDER SEED—200 bgs, 22,050 lbs, From Casablanca
EARTH—150 bgs, 33,600 lbs, Lochavon, London
FERTILIZER—1,000 bgs, 100,350 lbs, Yamazuki, Kobe
CYANIDE—1,000 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Yamazuki, Kobe
FISH LIVERS—150 pkgs, 6,000 lbs, Mozima, Japan
250 tins, 10,000 lbs, Mozima, Yokohama
3,120 lbs, Azumasan, Japan
1,765 tins, 30,560 lbs, Azumasan, Yokohama
1,073 tins, 42,920 lbs, Yamazuki, Yokohama
GLASS PLATE—600 lbs, Tacoma, Munich
SHEET—18,210 lbs, San Diego, Brussels
WINDOW—1,780 lbs, San Jose, Brussels
GUM COPAL—20 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Tacoma Antwerp
HEMPSEED MEAL—1,715 bgs, 171,500 lbs, Norden, Kobe
HERBS, CRUDE—4 lbs, Cuba, Kobe
100 lbs, Azumasan, Yokohama
10 lbs, Norden, Kobe
MEDICINAL PREPS—80 lbs, Cuba, Kobe
30 lbs, Tacoma, Steinbach
4 lbs, Azumasan, Kobe
120 lbs, Lochavon, London
OIL, COTTONSEED—560 dms, 224,000 lbs, Kansai, Tientsin
OIL, CREOSOTE—3,834,000 lbs, Tatibana, Nagasaki
MINERAL—120 dms, 52,800 lbs, Canada, Copenhagen
OLIVE—50 dms, 22,050 lbs, from Marseilles
25 dms, 11,450 lbs, from Alger
PEANUT RESIDUE—308 tcs, 141,480 lbs, Delftdijk, Vancouver
SESAME—100 lbs, Norden, Yokohama
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, 5,500 lbs, Tacoma, Budapest
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, 100,800 lbs, Canada, Malmo
500 bls, 77,150 lbs, Lochavon, Rotterdam
500 bls, 62,720 lbs, Canada, Copenhagen
POPPYSEED—5,450 lbs, Lochavon, Haarlem
RICE FLOUR—240 lbs, Nozima, Yokohama
SARDINE MEAL—2,000 bgs, 217,280 lbs, Kansai, Kobe
SEAWEEDS—300 lbs, Cuba, Kobe
4 lbs, Azumasan, Kobe
140 lbs, Nozima, Yokohama
160 lbs, Cuba, Yokohama
SESAME SEED—100 lbs, Yamazuki, Yokohama
SILVERSAND—1,568,000 lbs, San Diego, Antwerp
SOAP—260 lbs, Lochavon, London
TOILET—370 lbs, from Paris
SODA, CHLORATE—400 dms, 40,000 lbs, San Diego, Paris
TALC—500 bgs, 109,760 lbs, from Torino
TOILET PREPS—140 lbs, Azumasan, Kobe
5 lbs, from Paris
270 lbs, Tacoma, Budapest
10 lbs, San Jose, Paris
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—20 dms, 12,350 lbs, Atago, Yokohama
ZINC OXIDE—20 bbls, 4,410 lbs, from Marseilles

New Orleans Imports

BAUXITE ORE—2,970 tons, Aluminum Ore Co, Austvangen, Paramaribo
3,420 tons, Aluminum Ore Co, Lisbeth, Paramaribo
551 tons, Aluminum Ore Co, Lisbeth, Port of Spain
COCONUTS—210 sks, Barclays Bank, Lysefjord, Kingston
300 sks, Universal Import & Export Co, Lysefjord, Kingston
843 sks, Fruit Dispatch Co, Toloa, Tela
FULLER'S EARTH—1,250 sks, San Mateo, Antwerp
SODA NITRATE—2,500 tons, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Minerva, Tocopilla

Norfolk Imports

AMMONIA SULPHATE—3,171 tons, Bradley & Baker, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
ARSENIC—85 bbls, 23 tons, Vincent, Hamburg
BLOOD, DRIED—1,097 bgs, 53 tons, Algic, Rio de Janeiro
1,508 bgs, 69 tons, Algic, Santos
997 bgs, 110,232 lbs, Algic, Buenos Aires
BONES—915 bgs, 39 tons, order, Algic, Santos
CALCIUM NITRATE — 415 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Ivar, Heroen, Nor
1,250 bgs, 91 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Ivar, Heroen, Nor
CHEMICALS—34 dms, Cincinnati Chemical Works, Norwood, Ohio, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
LEATHER WASTE—1,023 bgs, Manchester Exporter, Manchester
725 bgs, 60,648 lbs, Vincent, London
OIL, CODLIVER—273 dms, 56 tons, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Grand Rapids, Mich, Vincent, London
FUEL—30,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, E G Seubert, Aruba
PEATMOSS—175 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
130 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,038 bgs, 220,535 lbs, American Tanners, Algic, Buenos Aires
3,700 bgs, 396,455 lbs, International Products Corp, Algic, Buenos Aires
4,330 bgs, 467,554 lbs, Tannin Corp, Algic, Buenos Aires
6,784 bgs, 730,036 lbs, Tannin Corp, Algic, Buenos Aires
SODA FLUORIDE—50 bgs, 3 tons, Vincent, Hamburg
TALC—750 bgs, 73 tons, L A Salomon & Bros, Schodack, Bordeaux
TANKAGE, DRY RENDERED—907 bgs, 44 tons, Algic, Santos
2,000 bgs, 220,460 lbs, Algic, Montevideo
2,000 bgs, 220,460 lbs, Algic, Buenos Aires
998 bgs, 110,232 lbs, Jos C Jett, Algic, Buenos Aires
992 bgs, 110,226 lbs, Jos C Jett, Algic, Buenos Aires
987 bgs, 110,350 lbs, H J Baker & Bros, Algic, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,284 bgs, 306 tons, National City Bank of N Y, Rhexenor, Sourabaya
1,261 bgs, 125 tons, Rhexenor, Cheribon

Philadelphia Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—1 bx, T G Cooper & Co, Waukegan, London
30 dms, Cold Harbor, Liverpool
BAUXITE—1,113 tons, Gunvor, Georgetown
BONE MEAL—1,632 bgs, Ida, Trieste
BRISTLES—38 cs, Tai Yang, Hongkong
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, Tiradentes, Rotterdam
CELERY SEED—100 bgs, City of Bath, Colombo
CHEMICALS—1 cs, Sharp & Dohme, Rhexenor, Singapore
100 dms, Tiradentes, Rotterdam
21 dms, Ciba Co, Tiradentes, Rotterdam
CLAY—400 cks, Adolphe Hurst & Co, Tiradentes, Rotterdam
CLEANSER—3 bbls, Wm J Jones & Co, Tiradentes, Rotterdam
COCOA BEANS—250 bgs, Cypria, Lisbon
3,000 bgs, Rio Pardo, Bahia
500 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rio Pardo, Bahia
1,000 bgs, J Aron & Co, Rio Pardo, Bahia
2,000 bgs, Chase National Bank, Rio Pardo, Bahia
2,000 bgs, National City Bank, Rio Pardo, Bahia
1,000 bgs, Nieschlag & Co, Inc, Rio Pardo, Bahia
1,000 bgs, Cold Harbor, Liverpool
COCONUTS — 16 bgs, Edward Freeman, Barbara, Mayaguez
200 bgs, Universal Import & Export Co, Barbara, Mayaguez
50 bgs, Edward Freeman, Barbara, San Juan
215 bgs, Starr Produce Co, Barbara, San Juan
COCONUT, DESIC—200 cs, T S DeKalb, Tai Yang, Manila
COLORS, EARTH—20 cks, F B Vandegrift & Co, Tiradentes, Rotterdam
CORK PLATES—350 bdls, Armstrong Cork Co, Ida, Seville
EMERY FILLET—3 cs, John H Faunce, Cold Harbor, Liverpool
FLUORSPAR—611 tons, Irving Trust Co, Cypria, St Raphael
FULLER'S EARTH—300 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Waukegan, London
GLYCERIN—60 dms, Cypria, Marseilles
GRAPHITE—276 bgs, Irving Trust Co, City of Bath, Colombo
500 bgs, New York Trust Co, City of Bath, Colombo
LICORICE ROOT—1,491 bls, MacAndrews & Forbes Co, Houston City, Poti
MAGNESIA—200 cs, Cold Harbor, Liverpool
MAGNESITE—17,179 bgs, Harbinson Walker Ref Co, Ida, Trieste
OIL, CODLIVER—15 dms, Tiradentes, Rotterdam
COTTONSEED—536 dms, Rio Pardo, Pernambuco
OLIVE, SULPHUR — 205 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Cypria, Lisbon
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Waukegan, Hamburg
900 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Tiradentes, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—116,301 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfhawk, Gluria
110,666 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfwing, Las Piedras
POLISH, LIQUID METAL—15 cs, R T French Co, Waukegan, Hull
POPPYSEED—50 bgs, Tiradentes, Rotterdam
RAPESEED—470 bgs, Tiradentes, Rotterdam
SAGE, LEAVES—88 bls, Ida, Trieste
SALT—2,000 bgs, Pioneer Salt Co, Cold Harbor, Liverpool
TALC—400 bgs, F B Vandegrift & Co, Tai Yang, Kobe
TALLOIL—60 bbls, Vestvard, Soderhamn
TAPIOCA FLOUR—7,439 bgs, National City Bank, Rhexenor, Sourabaya
300 bgs, Chase National Bank, Rhexenor, Cheribon, via Sourabaya
250 bgs, Rhexenor, Cheribon, via Sourabaya
1,070 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Rhexenor, Batavia
THYME LEAVES—60 bls, Cypria, Marseilles

Portland, Ore., Imports

CHEMICALS—200 sks, Industrial Sales Corp, Seattle, Antwerp
COCONUT, DESIC—50 cs, M S Cowen Co, Manoeran, Manila
PARAFFIN—240 sks, Shell Oil Co, Manoeran, Balik-Papan
PEATMOSS — 650 bls, Peat Import Corp, Seattle, Bremen
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 sks, Manoeran, Cheribon
877 sks, American Trust Co, Manoeran, Sourabaya
TOILET PREPS—2 cs, Montgomery, Ward & Co, Seattle, Bremen

San Francisco Imports

AGAR AGAR—3 cs, Pacific Trading Co, Norden, Yokohama
BONE FLOUR—1,103 sks, Nela, Rotterdam (for Oakland)
BRISTLES—90 cs, Kane Import Corpn, Taiyo, Tientsin
CALCIUM COMPOUND—1,000 cs, Pacific National Bank, Cuba, Yokohama
CARAWAY SEED—50 sks, Nela, Rotterdam
CHEMICALS—30 csks, Nela, Rotterdam
COCOA BEANS—100 sks, W R Grace & Co, Este, Cristobal
300 sks, W R Grace & Co, Nela, Cristobal
COPRA—3,373 sks, Mariposa, Page Pago
CORK—1 cs, Zellerbach Paper Co, Este, Antwerp
FLOATS—20 bls, Nela, Rotterdam
GLUE, GELATIN POWD—45 bbls, Chas M Lee Co, Nela, Rotterdam
HERBS, MEDICINAL—1 cs, North American Mercantile Co, Taiyo, Yokohama
MEDICINAL PREPS—1 cs, North American Mercantile Co, Taiyo, Yokohama
2 cs, Daimaru Co, Taiyo, Yokohama
OIL, COTTONSEED—200 dms, Arnhold & Co, Taiyo, Tientsin
PEATMOSS—1,850 bls, Peat Import Corpn, Este, Bremen (for Oakland)
POTASH CHLORATE, POWD—250 dms, Uniform Chemical Products, Este, Hamburg (for Oakland)
SULPHATE—6,600 sks, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Hamburg (for Oakland)
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—20 bls, S L Jones & Co, Norden, Kobe
SODA CYANIDE—1,200 dms, North American Mercantile Co, Nela, Rotterdam
SULPHITE—25 dms, Braun-Knecht-Heimann Co, Este, Antwerp (via Hamburg)
STARCH, POTATO—25 sks, Nela, Rotterdam
SULPHUR—2 cs, Nela, Rotterdam
TALLOW—50 dms, Anglo-California National Bank, Mariposa, Melbourne
TOILET PREPS—1 cs, North American Mercantile Co, Taiyo, Yokohama
2 cs, Daimaru Co, Taiyo, Yokohama
VACCINE, VETERINARY—1 cs, Hoyt, Shepston & Sciaroni, Nela, London

Savannah Imports

CALCIUM NITRATE—754,800 kilos, Topeka, Heroen

Seattle Imports

BLEACHING POWDER—110 dms, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Seattle, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—54 csks, Philipp Bauer & Co, Seattle, Hamburg
10 csks, Seattle, Antwerp
GLASS, WINDOW—13 cs, Seattle Mirror & Glass Works, Seattle, Antwerp
PEANUTS, SHELLED — 500 sks, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Manoeran, Manila
PEATMOSS—50 bls, Seattle, Bremen
PEPPER, WHITE—81 sks, Manoeran, Pangkal-Pinang
POTASH, MANURE SALT—91,500 kilos, Wilson & George Meyer Co, Seattle, Hamburg
MURIATE—3,000 sks, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Seattle, Hamburg
SULPHATE—200 sks, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Seattle, Hamburg
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,505 sks, American Trust Co, Manoeran, Sourabaya
PEARL—112 sks, Bank of California, N A, Manoeran, Cheribon
SEED—159 sks, Bank of California, N A, Manoeran, Cheribon
180 sks, American Trust Co, Manoeran, Sourabaya

St. Helens Imports

OIL, CREOSOTE—1,700 tons, Lawson Co, Tachibana, Wakamatsu

Tacoma Imports

TAPIOCA FLOUR—895 sks, American Trust Co, Manoeran, Sourabaya

Tampa Imports

OIL, COCONUT—1 gl, Alamo, New York
SOAP, LOTION & PERFUMERY—5 ctns, Cuba, Havana

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Exports from U.S. Ports

New York Exports

Clearance Dates

Alegrete, September 9; Almena, September 1; Amapala, August 11; American Banker, September 2; Artigas, September 9; Atlantida, September 2; Black Gull, September 8; Black Hawk, September 3; Caledonia, September 6; Champlain, September 2; Chiriqui, August 31; City of Canberra, August 31; Coamo, September 8; Coldbrook, September 3; Cornerbrook, August 24; Cristobal, September 7; Deutschland, September 7; Estrella, September 3; Exchester, August 31; Franconia, September 2; Fredhem, September 2; Gezina, September 8; Gitano, September 2; Gripsholm, September 6; Guayaquil, August 30; Hansa, August 31; Hanseat, September 8; Henri Jasper, August 30; Hjelmaren, September 9; Ingrid, September 2; International, September 14; Jamaica, September 3; Kinai, September 13; Kiyokawa, September 6; Konigstein, August 26; Lionel, August 26; Mormacstar, September 1; Musa, August 31; Pipestone County, September 10; Platano, August 24; Ponce, September 3; President Harding, August 31; Queen Mary, September 7; San Jacinto, September 3; Santa Elena, September 8; Scanmail, September 2; Sonnavind, August 31; St Louis, August 31; Steel Navigator, September 3; Tana, September 8; West Isleta, September 3

ACETONE—4,140 lbs, Scanmail, Helsingfors; 20,700 lbs, Black Hawk, Rotterdam

ACID, BENZOIC—248 lbs, Chiriqui, Kingston

CITRIC—460 lbs, Musa, Buenaventura

SULPHURIC—27,550 lbs, Santa Elena, Porto Cabello

OXALIC—3,498 lbs, Steel Navigator, Honolulu

TARTARIC—2,890 lbs, Musa, Buenaventura

ALCOHOL, ISOPROPYL—27,324 lbs, American Banker, London

AMMONIA, ANHYDR—3,121 lbs, Lionel, Port Spain; 5,455 lbs, Chiriqui, Porto Colombia

ASPHALT—18,060 lbs, Steel Navigator, Manila; 12,973 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg; (West Isleta) 335,482 lbs, Capetown; 6,730 lbs, East London; 110,381 lbs, Durban; 557,609 lbs, Lourenco Marques; 5,527 lbs, San Jacinto, Mayaguez

LIQUID—24,693 lbs, Scanmail, Helsingfors; (City of Canberra) 10,114 lbs, Sydney; 10,286 lbs, Fremantle; 78,593 lbs, Gitano, Newcastle

BABASSU MEAL—226,240 lbs, Konigstein, Rotterdam

BISMUTH, METALLIC—12,988 lbs, American Banker, London

BLOOD, DRIED—22,100 lbs, Scanmail, Kotka

BLUE, ULTRAMARINE—1,136 lbs, City of Canberra, Melbourne

VITRIOL—17,737 lbs, Jamaica, Havana

BUTYL ACETATE—21,609 lbs, Black Hawk, Rotterdam

CALCIUM CARBIDE—22,410 lbs, Santa Elena, La Guaira

CASCARA SAGRADA BARK — 11,204 lbs, President Harding, Basle; 11,200 lbs, Gitano, Hull

CEMENT, CAN—10,164 lbs, Coldbrook, Rio de Janeiro

CHEMICALS — 2,925 lbs, American Banker, London; 6,267 lbs, Konigstein, Rotterdam; 1,204 lbs, Exchester, Istanbul

CHLORINE, LIQ—6,810 lbs, Guayaquil, Cristobal

CLAY—4,455 lbs, Deutschland, Memel

COALTAR, INTERMEDIATES — 2,534 lbs, President Harding, Hamburg; 2,475 lbs, Hansa, Hamburg

COCOA BUTTER—6,120 lbs, City of Canberra, Melbourne

COLOR, DRY—3,894 lbs, Jamaica, Limon

CORN, SYRUP—(Steel Navigator) 2,412 lbs, Manila; 17,030 lbs, Honolulu; 420 lbs, Hilo; 210 lbs, Musa, Panama; 2,125 lbs, San Jacinto, San Juan

DEXTRIN—2,820 lbs, City of Canberra, Sydney

CORN—19,458 lbs, City of Canberra, Sydney; 7,100 lbs, Kinai, London

LIQUID—2,234 lbs, Amapala, Santiago

DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE — 2,573 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp

DISINFECTANT—2,320 lbs, Hjelmaren, Malmo

LIQUID—5,247 lbs, Chiriqui, Kingston

DRUGS—5,268 lbs, American Banker, London

DYES—3,525 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp; 14,499 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp; 632 lbs, Black Gull, Rotterdam

ANILIN—984 lbs, Deutschland, Riga; 1,016 lbs, Scanmail, Helsingfors

ETHYL CHLORIDE—24,140 lbs, Guayaquil, Callao

FLUID—1,100 gls, City of Canberra, Melbourne; 400 gls, Exchester, Piraeus; 1,100 gls, Alegrete, Rio Janeiro

FLOTATION REAGENT—3,375 lbs, St Louis, Hamburg

GASOLINE—6,300 gls, Guayaquil, Limon

AVIATION—55,000 gls, Estrella, Lisbon

GLASS, PLATE—2,240 lbs, Jamaica, Cienfuegos

GLUCOSE—1,535 lbs, Musa, Panama; 1,091 lbs, Gripsholm, Gothenburg

SOLID—8,460 lbs, City of Canberra, Melbourne

GLUE—657 lbs, Chiriqui, Kingston

PRESERVER—5,750 lbs, American Banker, London

GREASE, LUBRICATING—(Steel Navigator) 9,220 lbs, Haiphong; 25,320 lbs, Saigon; 8,560 lbs, Honolulu; 29,245 lbs, Franconia, Liverpool; 6,122 lbs, Coldbrook, Santos; 10,437 lbs, Mormacstar, Buenos Aires; (Henri Jasper) 30,520 lbs, Antwerp; 3,160 lbs, Switzerland; 4,300 lbs, American Banker, London; 5,442 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow; (West Isleta) 2,235 lbs, Durban; 474 lbs, Platano, Santa Marta; (Estrella) 2,212 lbs, Leixoes; 1,325 lbs, Oporto; 24,176 lbs, Lisbon; 4,551 lbs, Benguela; 3,300 lbs, Casablanca; 25,112 lbs, Haiphong; 7,118 lbs, Hansa, Hamburg; 6,412 lbs, Guayaquil; (City of Canberra) 1,260 lbs, Brisbane; 1,217 lbs, Sydney; 5,015 lbs, Melbourne; 9,226 lbs, Fremantle; 3,520 lbs, Gripsholm, Malmo; 2,320 lbs, Pipestone County, Bordeaux; 2,426 lbs, Black Gull, Rotterdam; 60,487 lbs, Artigas, Manchester; (Hjelmaren) 1,284 lbs, Malmo; 8,842 lbs, Stockholm; 4,421 lbs, Copenhagen; (Alegrete) 54,582 lbs, Rio Janeiro; 13,228 lbs, Santos; 8,486 lbs, Exchester, Istanbul; (Gitano) 26,680 lbs, Hull; 9,157 lbs, Newcastle

INFUSORIAL EARTH—6,720 lbs, American Banker, London

INK, PRINTING—40,201 lbs, Coldbrook, Buenos Aires

IRON OXIDE—1,061 lbs, President Harding, Havre; 1,589 lbs, Coldbrook, Santos

LACQUER—2,011 lbs, American Banker, London; (West Isleta) 7,169 lbs, East London; 2,403 lbs, Durban; 1,718 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp

LARD—4,526 lbs, Franconia, Liverpool; 71,190 lbs, President Harding, Hamburg; 103,088 lbs, American Banker, London; 26,731 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg; 26,851 lbs, Scanmail, Czechoslovakia; 38,300 lbs, Konigstein, Antwerp; 142,380 lbs, Hansa, Hamburg; 18,680 lbs, San Jacinto, Mayaguez; 5,180 lbs, Ponce, Ponce; 33,290 lbs, Almena, Ciudad; 28,000 lbs, Amapala, Santiago; 4,000 lbs, Atlantida, Guantanamo; 78,000 lbs, Santa Elena, La Guaira; (Gitano) 185,391 lbs, Hull; 45,750 lbs, Newcastle

LEAD, RED—15,901 lbs, Sonnavind, Rio de Janeiro

WHITE—1,269 lbs, Black Hawk, Amsterdam

LICORICE PASTE—26,980 lbs, Scanmail, Copenhagen

LINSEED CAKE—3,691,672 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp; 361,254 lbs, Columbus, Bremen; 542,718 lbs, St Louis, Hamburg; 1,889,648 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp; 453,197 lbs, Hansa, Hamburg; (Black Gull) 676,522 lbs, Rotterdam; 1,014,508 lbs, Antwerp

LITHARGE—23,882 lbs, Mormacstar, Santos

MAGNESIA, METALLIC—3,363 lbs, American Banker, London

MOLYBDENUM CONCE—126,746 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg

OIL, CASTOR—9,000 lbs, Steel Navigator, Manila; 1,020 lbs, Musa, Amapala; 8,332 lbs, San Jacinto, San Juan

COCONUT—24,922 lbs, Mormacstar, Buenos Aires

CORN—(Steel Navigator) 600 lbs, Manila; (West Isleta) 10,283 lbs, Capetown; 2,070 lbs, Luderitz Bay; 5,176 lbs, Port Elizabeth; 1,763 lbs, East London; 10,819 lbs, Lourenco Marques; 5,470 lbs, Beira; 180 lbs, Black Hawk, Rotterdam; 7,617 lbs, San Jacinto, San Juan; 2,220 lbs, Santa Elena, Curacao

CYLINDER—16,500 gls, Mormacstar, Santos; (Hanseat) 880 tons, Rotterdam-Hamburg; 755 tons, Rouen

EDIBLE—1,000 lbs, Musa, Puntarenas; 3,750 lbs, Jamaica, Limon

ESSENTIAL—1,980 lbs, Steel Navigator, Saigon

FLOTATION—1,100 gls, City of Canberra, Melbourne

LUBRICATING—(Steel Navigator) 295 gls, Haiphong; 1,375 gls, Saigon; 10,519 gls, Franconia, Liverpool; 5,440 gls, Fredhem, Alegrete; (President Harding) 2,035 gls, Hamburg; 1,310 gls, Havre; (Coldbrook) 115,260 gls, Montevideo; 1,100 gls, Buenos Aires; (Sonnavind) 4,250 gls, Rio de Janeiro; 9,350 gls, Santos; 38,500 gls, Buenos Aires; (Henri Jasper) 4,332 gls, Antwerp; 13,300 gls, Switzerland; 660 gls, Port Harcourt; 110 gls, Sapele; (Tana) 18,070 gls, Rio de Janeiro; 4,970 gls, Santos; 2,200 gls, Porto Alegre; 6,940 gls, American Banker, London; 660 gls, Queen Mary, Southampton; 5,880 gls, Caledonia, Glasgow; (Deutschland) 12,600 gls, Hamburg; 30,618 gls, Prague; (West Isleta) 542 gls, Port Elizabeth; 3,500 gls, East London; 5,000 gls, Durban; 6,675 gls, Johannesburg; 1,170 gls, Beira; 51,160 gls, Mombasa; (Platano) 3,685 gls, Santa Marta; 1,430 gls, Puntarenas; 7,315 gls, Champlain, Havre; 46,578 gls, St Louis, Hamburg; (Scanmail) 3,025 gls, Stavanger; 1,366 gls, Copenhagen; 1,755 gls, Malmo; 1,310 gls, Danzig; 5,500 gls, Stockholm; (Estrella) 3,570 gls, Leixoes; 3,325 gls, Oporto; 20,856 gls, Lisbon; 5,500 gls, Benguela; 550 gls, Bissao; 8,575 gls, Casablanca; 3,300 gls, Haiphong; 550 gls, Konigstein, Antwerp; 23,730 gls, Black Hawk, Antwerp; 36,618 gls, Hansa, Hamburg; 1,100 gls, Guayaquil, Amapala; 2,750 gls, Lionel, Port Spain; (City of Canberra) 24,200 gls, Sydney; 8,525 gls, Melbourne; 1,375 gls, Adelaide; 33,165 gls, Fremantle; 2,200 gls, San Jacinto, San Juan; (Almena) 1,045 gls, Porto Plata; 2,015 gls, Ciudad; 2,180 gls, Santa Elena, Porto Cabello; (Cristobal) 2,200 gls, Corinto; 1,815 gls, Acajutla; (Alegrete) 1,250 gls, Paranagua; 3,450 gls, Santos; (Exchester) 550 gls, Tunis; 3,850 gls, Piraeus; 10,450 gls, Istanbul; 3,300 gls, Galatz; (Gitano) 10,335 gls, Hull; 7,430 gls, Newcastle; 990 gls, Gripsholm, Malmo; (Pipestone County) 16,170 gls, Havre; 2,730 gls, St Nazaire; 9,240 gls, Bordeaux; (Black Gull) 1,100 gls, Rotterdam; 1,554 gls, Amsterdam; 2,100 gls, Artigas, Manchester; (Hjelmaren) 1,100 gls, Norrkoeping; 1,870 gls, Malmo; (Hanseat) 3,095 tons, Rotterdam-Hamburg; 42,294 gls, Hamburg

NEATSFOOT—23,354 lbs, Columbus, Bremen; 7,738 lbs, Scanmail, Gdynia

OLEO — 35,012 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg; (Gripsholm) 40,368 lbs, Gothenburg; 23,772 lbs, Malmo; 23,889 lbs, Hjelmaren, Malmo

PALE—4,240 tons, Hanseat, Rotterdam-Hamburg

PEPPERMINT—2,919 lbs, American Banker, London; 893 lbs, St Louis, Hamburg; 352 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp

PINE—2,376 lbs, West Isleta, Mombasa

SIGNAL—1,120 gls, Coldbrook, Santos

TRANSFORMER—2,200 gls, Estrella, Lisbon

VALVE—1,000 tons, Hanseat, Rouen

OILCAKE — 227,192 lbs, President Harding, Havre

PAINT—12,004 lbs, Steel Navigator, Honolulu; 10,238 lbs, West Isleta, Durban; 3,291 lbs, Platano, Buenaventura; 1,992 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp; (San Jacinto) 1,786 lbs, San Juan; 4,874 lbs, Mayaguez; (Ponce) 6,621 lbs, Santo Domingo; 5,747 lbs, Jobos; 2,045 lbs, Jamaica, Limon; 9,317 lbs, Amapala, Kingston; (Chiriqui) 3,878 lbs, Cartagena; 10,953 lbs, Porto Colombia; 1,874 lbs, Black Gull, Amsterdam; 886 lbs, Hjelmaren, Gothenburg; 31,200 lbs, Santa Elena, Cartagena

SOLVENT — 5,122 lbs, Mormacstar, Buenos Aires

PALM CAKE—452,480 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp

PARAFFIN—69,776 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow; 22,265 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg; 67,996 lbs, Platano, Coquimbo; 39,398 lbs, St Louis, Hamburg; 7,748 lbs, Scanmail, Copenhagen; 38,394 lbs, Estrella, Leixoes; 559,802 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp; 36,731 lbs, Hansa, Hamburg; (Musa) 44,471 lbs, Arica; 17,094 lbs, Guayaquil; (Guayaquil) 20,201 lbs, Amapala; 22,244 lbs, Corinto; 8,480 lbs, Gitano, Hull; 33,821 lbs, Artigas, Dublin; 14,759 lbs, Black Gull, Amsterdam; 42,445 lbs, Jamaica, Limon

REFINED—13,765 lbs, Estrella, Leixoes

SCALE—(Scanmail) 623,710 lbs, Stockholm; 23,749 lbs, Stugesund; 24,183 lbs, Black Hawk, Amsterdam; 11,649 lbs, Artigas, Manchester

PARAHYDROXYLPHENYL—11,044 lbs, Franconia, Liverpool

PASTE, LINOLEUM — 49,715 lbs, American Banker, London

PETROLATUM, MEDICINAL—1,551 lbs, West Isleta, Durban

PETROLEUM, REFD—6,000 gls, San Jacinto, Mayaguez; (Ponce) 7,000 gls, Ponce; 2,000 gls, Aguadilla

POTASH BICHROMATE—24,215 lbs, Sonnavind, Santos; 12,377 lbs, Scanmail, Helsingfors

CAUSTIC—2,283 lbs, Coldbrook, Santos

XANTHATE—22,412 lbs, City of Canberra, Fremantle

PROPANE—1,950 lbs, Chiriqui, Kingston

RESIN, SYNTH—2,749 lbs, American Banker, London; 5,030 lbs, Platano, Porto Armuelles

ROOT—1,148 lbs, Scanmail, Copenhagen

ROSIN—3,689 lbs, President Harding, Hamburg; 10,765 lbs, Franconia, Liverpool; 3,880 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp; 5,132 lbs, Hansa, Hamburg; 2,608 lbs, Black Gull, Amsterdam; (Hjelmaren) 4,453 lbs, Gothenburg; 3,500 lbs, Norrkoeping

SOAP—4,425 lbs, Steel Navigator, Honolulu; 8,625 lbs, San Jacinto, Mayaguez; (Ponce) 14,300 lbs, Ponce; 15,370 lbs, Aguadilla; 5,596 lbs, Coamo, San Juan

SODA ASH—2,820 lbs, Franconia, Liverpool; 93,405 lbs, Sonnavind, Rio Janeiro; (West Isleta) 5,754 lbs, Capetown; 1,530 lbs, Port Elizabeth; 15,770 lbs, Durban; (City of Canberra) 46,186 lbs, Sydney; 67,580 lbs, Melbourne; 7,512 lbs, Adelaide; 33,904 lbs, Almena, San Pedro; 10,100 lbs, Chiriqui, Porto Colombia

BICARBONATE—3,190 lbs, Steel Navigator, Honolulu; 2,512 lbs, Musa, Buenaventura; 5,050 lbs, Chriqui, Porto Colombia

BICHROMATE — 36,392 lbs, Sonnavind, Buenos Aires; 7,347 lbs, Scanmail, Klaipeda

CAUSTIC—4,760 lbs, Franconia, Liverpool; 11,000 lbs, Steel Navigator, Honolulu; 32,400 lbs, Mormacstar, Rio Janeiro; 33,721 lbs, Sonnavind, Santos; (West Isleta) 9,065 lbs, Capetown; 2,348 lbs, Port Elizabeth; 218 lbs, Durban; 18,000 lbs, Guayaquil, Port Prince; 22,115 lbs, City of Canberra, Sydney; 17,963 lbs, Almena, Ciudad; 686,884 lbs, Alegrete, Santos; 53,000 lbs, Amapala, Santiago

CHLORAMINE—1,100 lbs, West Isleta, Durban

CYANIDE—14,400 lbs, Jamaica, Havana

HYDROSULPHITE — 6,110 lbs, Coldbrook, Buenos Aires

PHOSPHATE—10,515 lbs, Tana, Rio Grande

PHOSPHATE, TRI—13,900 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow; 8,480 lbs, Santa Elena, Puerto Cabello

SILICATE—14,561 lbs, San Jacinto, San Juan

SILICATE SOL — 223,019 lbs, Cornerbrook, Dalhousie

SOYBEAN FLOUR—(Hjelmaren) 12,625 lbs, Gothenburg; 12,625 lbs, Stockholm

STARCH, CORN—(Steel Navigator) 1,650 lbs, Manila; 23,119 lbs, Honolulu; 3,715 lbs, Hilo; 520 lbs, Platano, Puerto Armuelles; 5,200 lbs, Musa, Panama; 3,538 lbs, San Jacinto, San Juan; 22,200 lbs, Hjelmaren, Gothenburg; 8,000 lbs, Atlantida, Santiago; 3,538 lbs, Ponce, Jobos

SULPHUR — 4,743 lbs, Mormacstar, Rio de Janeiro; 4,080 lbs, West Isleta, Capetown

SUPERPHOSPHATE—237 tons, International, Chambly

TALC—22,400 lbs, Coldbrook, Buenos Aires; 44,800 lbs, Gitano, Hull

TANNING EXTRACT — 810 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow

MATERIAL—61,708 lbs, Coldbrook, Montevideo

TURPENTINE—2,500 gls, Mormacstar, Buenos Aires; (Sonnavind) 3,000 gls, Montevideo; 2,500 gls, Buenos Aires; (City of Canberra) 200 gls, Brisbane; 1,100 gls, Fremantle; 275 gls, Jamaica, Havana

VARNISH—(West Isleta) 1,872 lbs, Capetown; 896 lbs, Durban; 6,719 lbs, Black Gull, Dordrecht; 2,330 lbs, Artigas, Glasgow

ZINC OXIDE—9,920 lbs, City of Canberra, Sydney

Baltimore Exports

Clearance Dates

Black Falcon, September 7; City of Flint, September 7; Express, September 9; Fernbrook, September 14; Nagara, September 9; Robin Adair, September 10; Titanian, September 13; Uruguayo, September 9; Vingaren, September 9; West Imboden, September 13.

AMMONIA, SULPHATE—(Titanian) 1,656 tons, Passajes; 1,656 tons, Santander

ASBESTOS REFUSE—4,400 lbs, City of Flint, Hamburg

CLAY—300 lbs, Black Falcon, Antwerp

CLEANER—800 lbs, Black Falcon, Schwanden

COALTAR INTERMEDIATES — 1,200 lbs, Black Falcon, Rotterdam

COPRA CAKE—100 tons, City of Flint, Hamburg

EPSOM SALTS—10,080 lbs, West Imboden, Buenos Aires

FERTILIZER—(Robin Adair) 269 lbs, Capetown; 23,276 lbs, Durban

FIRECLAY—3 tons, Nagara, Yokohama

GREASE, LUBRICATING—(Black Falcon) 4,689 lbs, Rotterdam; 3,769 lbs, Antwerp; (Nagara) 4,042 lbs, Yokohama; 4,395 lbs, Kobe

LEAD ARSENATE—42,000 lbs, Robin Adair, Capetown

MOLASSES—1,100 gls, City of Flint, Denmark

OIL, LUBRICATING—(Black Falcon) 120 gls, Amsterdam; 8,073 gls, Strasbourg; 88 bbls, Express, Casablanca

MINERAL, PETROLEUM—8,640 gls, City of Flint, London

PORCELAIN ENAMEL FRIT—(Black Falcon) 4,500 lbs, Antwerp; 200 lbs, Schwanden

POLISH, AUTO—750 lbs, Robin Adair, Durban

POTASH BICHROMATE—3,360 lbs, City of Flint, India; 2,205 lbs, Vingaren, Ahus

MURIATE—50 lbs, Robin Adair, Port Natal

SODA, BICHROMATE—3,360 lbs, City of Flint, India

STARCH, CORN—124,520 lbs, Fernbrook, Alexandria

SULPHUR, CRUDE—1,100 tons, Uruguayo, Santos

TIN OXIDE—50 lbs, Black Falcon, Antwerp

TITANIUM LITHOPONE—2,400 lbs, City of Flint, Leith

UREA—50,000 lbs, Uruguayo, Rio Janeiro

Beaumont Exports

Clearance Dates

Jole Fassio, September 3; Marit II, September 3; Royal Arrow, September 8

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—71,772 bbls, Marit II, Havre; 54,403 bbls, Jole Fassio, Venice; 80,000 bbls, Royal Arrow, Naples

Galveston Exports

Clearance Dates

Ferm, September 13; Goslar, September 8; Leerdam, September 12; Mathias Stinnes, September 9; Toledo, September 13; Vasaholm, September 12

BLACK, CARBON—(Goslar) 13 cs, Brisbane; 82 cs, 4,600 bgs, Sydney; 640 cs, Melbourne; 310 bgs, Leerdam, Rotterdam; 1,540 bgs, Toledo, Gdynia

COTTONSEED MEAL—100 tons, Leerdam, Rotterdam; 75 tons, Toledo, Oslo

MOLIBDENITE—90 tons, Leerdam, Antwerp

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—40,000 bbls, Ferm, Genoa

SULPHUR—1,100 tons, Goslar, Sydney; 550 tons, Mathias Stinnes, London; (Leerdam) 30 tons, London; 50 tons, Rotterdam

Houston Exports

Clearance Dates

Bianca, September 7; Bonzo, September 12; Buccaneer, September 13; Cardonia, September 13; Delaware, September 12; Delplata, September 13; Derbyline, September 13; Kelkheim, September 8; John Knudsen, September 12; Leerdam, September 10; Maria, September 12; Mathias Stinnes, September 9; Narbo, September 13; Poletta, September 13; Regulus, September 13; San Mateo, September 10; Spencer Kellogg, September 12; Sveve, September 9; Toledo, September 12

ASPHALT—4 bbls, Toledo, Oslo

BLACK, CARBON—1,000 bgs, 300 cs, Kelkheim, Bremen-Hamburg; (Mathias Stinnes) 50 cs, Newcastle on Tyne; 150 bgs, 25 cs, Bristol; 200 bgs, Glasgow; 1,000 bgs, 250 cs, London; 1,000 bgs, 125 cs, Manchester; 1,000 bgs, 200 cs, Liverpool; 200 tons, San Mateo, Havre-Dunkirk; (Leerdam) 250 tons, London; 100 tons, Antwerp; 10 tons, Rotterdam; 100 tons, Delaware, Copenhagen; (Maria) 10 cs, 448 bgs, Istanbul; 440 bgs, Trieste; 11,022 bgs, Venice; 215 cs, Susak; (Toledo) 10 cs, Oslo; 448 sks, Gothenburg; 246 cs, 3,671 bgs, Gdynia; 596 bgs, Delplata, Buenos Aires; (Narbo) 287 cs, 4,000 bgs, Havre; 100 cs, 1,792 bgs, Antwerp; (Cardonia) 300 bgs, 61 tons, Trieste-Genoa; 1,323 bgs, Trieste

COTTONSEED MEAL—1,354 sks, Toledo, Oslo; (Narbo) 100 tons, Antwerp; 175 tons, Rotterdam

GASOLINE—79,000 bbls, Sveve, Oslo; 8,400 tons, Buccaneer, France

STABILIZED — 600 tons, John Knudsen, Havre

KEROSENE—3,300 bbls, Sveve, Oslo

LUBRICANTS—180 pkgs, Toledo, Oslo

OIL, FUEL—11,600 tons, Bonzo, Spezia; 49,000 bbls, Spencer Kellogg, Neuvitas; (Derbyline) 35,000 bbls, Matanzas; 30,000 bbls, Cienfuegos

GAS—9,800 tons, Patella, Holland

LUBRICATING—28,000 bbls, Bianca, Bilbao; 15 bbls, Narbo, Antwerp

PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 13,000 tons, John Knudsen, Havre; 37,000 bbls, Regulus, Hamburg

TITANIUM ORE—100 bgs, Kelkheim, Bremen-Hamburg; 50 tons, Leerdam, London

Los Angeles Exports

Clearance Dates

Albertolite, September 9; Cathwood, September 5; Chattanooga City, September 4; Cuba, September 6; Deroche, September 8; Ferncastle, September 4; Havkong, September 6; Lottie Bennett, September 11; Marchen Maersk, August 26; Mazatlan, August 25; Montebello, September 2; Monterey, August 17; Nela, August 31; Pacific Exporter, September 2; San Pedro, September 4; Tatibana, September 2; Thorstrand, September 3; Thurland Castle, August 31; Toorah, August 31; Vivi, September 3

ACETONE—168 dms, 66,390 lbs, Pacific Exporter, Liverpool

ACID, BORIC—1,000 bgs, 112,000 lbs, Chattanooga City, Liverpool

ALCOHOL, ANHYDR—92 dms, 32,940 lbs, San Pedro, Havre

BUTYL—12 dms, 4,430 lbs, San Pedro, Havre

ASPHALT—(Marchen Maersk) 88 bgs, 17,920 lbs, Kobe; 267 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Yokohama; (Cathwood) 50 bbls, 22,400 lbs, Panama City; 20 bbls, 8,960 lbs, Colon; 54 bbls, 24,640 lbs, Aalbrook

LIQUID—20 dms, 5,520 lbs, Nela, Vancouver

BORATE—(San Pedro) 560 bgs, 55,940 lbs, Dunkirk; 2,050 bgs, 224,080 lbs, Strassbourg; 5,174 bgs, 599,610 lbs, Antwerp; 2,735 bgs, 448,030 lbs, Rotterdam

BORAX—640 bgs, 89,600 lbs, Pacific Exporter, Liverpool; 140 bgs, 15,440 lbs, Cuba, Valparaiso

CALCIMINE — 2,800 lbs, Thurland Castle, Bangkok

CALCIUM ARSENATE—50 dms, 8,300 lbs, Cuba, Puntarenas

CEMENT, RUBBER—170 lbs, Thurland Castle, Hongkong

CORN SYRUP—80 bbls, 58,200 lbs, Thurland Castle, Manila

COTTON LINTERS—156 bls, 85,120 lbs, Chattanooga City, Manchester

DIACETONE—52 dms, 22,200 lbs, San Pedro, Havre

DIATOMACEOUS EARTH—1,744 bgs, 100,800 lbs, Marchen Maersk, Manila

ETHYL KETONE—60 dms, 21,960 lbs, San Pedro, Havre

FILM, SCRAP—7,010 lbs, Thorstrand, London

FLY SPRAY—1,500 lbs, Cathwood, Panama City

GASOLINE—25 bbls, 8,090 lbs, Cathwood, Panama City; 78,268 bbls, 20,427,950 lbs, Vivi, Vladivostok

GREASE, LUBRICATING—2 qtr bbls, 2 hlf bbls, 17 bbls, 40 ctns, 8,900 lbs, Cathwood, Panama City

INFUSORIAL EARTH—250 bgs, 24,750 lbs, Marchen Maersk, Manila; 22 bgs, 2,230 lbs, Chattanooga City, London; 448 bgs, 44,800 lbs, Pacific Exporter, London; 22 bgs, 2,200 lbs, San Pedro, Antwerp

KELP—267 bgs, 20,030 lbs, Chattanooga City, Liverpool

KEROSENE—(Cathwood) 2,000 cs, 170,000 lbs, Panama City; 1,000 cs, 85,000 lbs, Porto Armuelles; 4,004 bbls, 1,141,140 lbs, Deroche, Balboa

DISTILLATE—3,761 bbls, 1,060,600 lbs, Thurland Castle, Hongkong; 4,830 bbls, 1,235,160 lbs, Marchen Maersk, Hongkong

LACQUER BASE—780 lbs, San Pedro, Santiago

THINNER—880 lbs, San Pedro, Santiago

LARD SUBSTITUTE—50 crts, 3,850 lbs, Thurland Castle, Manila

MINERAL SPTS—50 bbls, 70 cs, 20,580 lbs, Cathwood, Panama City

NAPHTHA—400 dms, 119,950 lbs, Cuba, Valparaiso

OIL, COTTONSEED—2,246 bgs, 328,560 lbs, Thurland Castle, Manila

COTTONSEED, REFD—150 cs, 11,550 lbs, Thurland Castle, Manila

DIESEL—81,150 bbls, 25,318,800 lbs, Toorah, Osaka-Itosaki; 68,584 bbls, 21,398,210 lbs, Cathwood, Balboa; 52,394 bbls, 16,346,930 lbs, Havkong, Osaka-Nagasaki; 97,784 bbls, 30,508,610 lbs, Ferncastle, Osaka; 32,387 bbls, 10,104,740 lbs, Tatibana, Yokohama-Moji-Nagasaki; 24 bbls, 7,490 lbs, Lottie Bennett, Ensenada

FUEL—50 bbls, 16,650 lbs, Mazatlan, Bahia Tortugas; 42,814 bbls, 14,257,060 lbs, Havkong, Osaka-Nagasaki; 119 bbls, 39,630 lbs, Lottie Bennett, Ensenada

LEMON—7 dms, 2,660 lbs, Chattanooga City, Liverpool

LUBRICATING—129 ctns, 17 bbls, 18 pls 22,600 lbs, Cathwood, Panama City; cs, 120 bbls, 56,560 lbs, Monterey, Sy

ORANGE—9 dms, 3,440 lbs, Pacific Exp London

PAINT—4,580 lbs, Thurland Castle, B 300 lbs, San Pedro, Santiago

THINNER—80 lbs, San Pedro, Sar

PECTIN, CITROUS—(Chattanooga C 1,000 lbs, London; 10 kgs, 1, erpool

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—49,967 bbls, 15,589,700 lbs, Montebello, Vancouver; 65,021 bbls, 20,286,550 lbs, Albertolite, Ioco
SPRAY—15 dms, 6,500 lbs, Cuba, Callao
RESIN, SOL—1,320 lbs, Marchen Maersk, Hongkong
SODA, ASH—2,251 bgs, 447,950 lbs, Marchen Maersk, Shanghai
TALC, CRUDE—400 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Thurland Castle, Manila
TOILET PREPS—120 lbs, Monterey, Wellington
TRIPOLI POWD—300 lbs, Marchen Maersk, Hongkong

New Orleans Exports
Clearance Dates

Acavus, September 14; Anubis, September 13; Blommersdijk, August 31; Breedijk, August 15; Burgerdijk, August 23; City of Omaha, August 15; Dalvangen, August 15; Gansjord, August 12; Kellerwald, August 4; Kota Inten, September 13; Naumburg, August 29; Nevada, August 29; Oakwood, August 18; Port Antonio, August 17; Sinaloa, August 19; Sorvangen, August 16; Telde, August 6; Ulua, August 23; Wasgenwald, August 31

ASPHALT—(Nevada) 45 tons, Havre; 27 tons, Antwerp; 27 tons, City of Omaha, Havre; 30 tons, Oakwood, London; (Kellerwald) 62 tons, Hamburg; 2 tons, Bremen-Hamburg; 106 tons, Wasgenwald, Hamburg
BAKING POWDER—1 ton, Sinaloa, Belize
BLACK, BONE—1 ton, Nevada, Havre
CARBON—(Breedijk) 21 tons, London; 5 tons, Antwerp; 1 ton, Amsterdam; 5 tons, Nevada, Havre; (Kota Inten) 5 cs, Penang; 45 cs, Port Swettenham; 56 cs, Singapore; 1,540 sx, 15 cs, Batavia; 5 cs, Semarang; 20 tons, Blommersdijk, London; 11 tons, Burgerdijk, London; 53 tons, City of Omaha, Havre; 1 ton, Anubis, Yokohama; 41 cs, Oakwood, London; (Kellerwald) 7 tons, Hamburg-Bremen; 85 tons, Hamburg; 1 ton, Bremen-Hamburg transshipment; (Wasgenwald) 17 tons, Hamburg; 5 tons, Hamburg-Bremen
CADMIUM METAL—11 tons, Blommersdijk, London
CHARCOAL, ANIMAL—1 ton, Oakwood, Hull
CLAY—29 tons, Nevada, Havre; (Wasgenwald) 4 bgs, Bremen-Bremerhaven; 161 tons, Hamburg; 2 tons, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
GROUND—22 tons, City of Omaha, Antwerp; 30 tons, Oakwood, Hull
COCOA WASTE—61 tons, Burgerdijk, Amsterdam
CORN SYRUP—49 tons, Blommersdijk, London; 162 tons, Burgerdijk, London; 93 tons, Oakwood, Hull
COTTONSEED HULL SHAVING PULP — 49 tons, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam; 15 tons, Burgerdijk, Antwerp; 30 tons, City of Omaha, Havre
CREOSOTE, WOOD—10 dms, Gansfjord, Panama City
DISINFECTANT—3 dms, 1 cs, Naumburg, Wellington
DRUGS—1 ton, Burgerdijk, London; 1 ton, Breedijk, London
FERROPHOSPHORUS—(Wasgenwald) 15 tons, Hamburg-Bremen; 10 tons, Bremen-Hamburg transhipment
FIRECLAY—1 ton, Blommersdijk Rotterdam; 5 sx, Sorvangen, Ciudad Trujillo; (Naumburg) 10 tons, Auckland; 5 tons, Dunedin
GASOLINE—(Telde) 500 dms, 1,000 cs, 250 bbls, Puerto Barrios; 100 cs, 850 dms, Tela; 200 dms, 50 cs Puerto Castilla; (Port Antonio) 100 bbls, Kingston; 475 dms, 160 bbls, Puerto Barrios; 300 dms, Sinaloa, Belize
GILSONITE—40 tons, Blommersdijk, London; 25 tons, Kellerwald, Hamburg
GLUCOSE—(Naumburg) 15 tons, Auckland; 31 tons, Wellington; 3 tons, Lyttelton; 40 tons, Dunedin
GREASE, LUBRICATING—70 ctns, Ulua, Puerto Barrios
KEROSENE—(Telde) 20 dms, 4,000 cs, Puerto Barrios; 600 cs, Tela; 600 cs, Puerto Castilla; 1,000 cs, Sorvangen, Ciudad Trujillo; (Sinaloa) 10 cs, Bluefields; 200 dms, 150 cs, Belize; 65 cs, Ulua, Puerto Barrios
LARD—(Sorvangen) 300 tins, Ciudad Trujillo; 200 tins, La Guaira; 40 tins, 85 crts, 250 dms, Port Antonio, Santiago; 25 crts, Dalvangen, Port of Spain; (Gansfjord) 95 tins, 45 crts, 300 dms, Santiago; 1,000 tins, Puerto Colombia
SUBSTITUTE—5 cs, Anubis, Tientsin
MILK, POWDERED—9 tons, Nevada, Havre
OIL, COTTONSEED REFD—138 cs, Anubis, Tientsin
DIESEL—650 bbls, Dalvangen, Paramaribo
FUEL—60 dms, Telde, Puerto Barrios; 900 bbls, Sorvangen, Moengo; 28 dms, Port Antonio, Livingston; 205 dms, Sinaloa, Belize
FUEL RESIDUE—900 bbls, Dalvangen, Paramaribo
GAS—11,586 tons, Acavus, Montreal; 25 dms, Sinaloa, Belize
LUBRICATING—(Nevada) 114 tons, Havre; 5 tons, Dunkirk; (Kota Inten) 5 dms, Palembang; 83 dms, Batavia; 5 dms, Sourabaya; 29 tons, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam; (City of Omaha) 52 tons, Havre; 20 tons, Rotterdam; 24 tons, Anubis, Yokohama; (Naumburg) 13 tons, Auckland; 25 tons, Wellington; 7 tons, Lyttleton; 8 tons, Dunedin; (Oakland) 16 tons, London; 71 tons, Hull; 121 tons, Kellerwald, Hamburg; 29 tons, Dalvangen, Port of Spain; 28 dms, 5 cs, Ulua, Puerto Barrios; (Wasgenwald) 35 tons, Hamburg; 14 tons, Bremen-Hamburg transhipment; (Gansfjord) 9 tons, Kingston; 14 tons, Puerto Colombia
PINE—2 tons, Nevada, Havre; 28 dms, Kota Inten, Singapore; 1 dm, Naumburg, Wellington; 11 tons, Oakland, Hull; 1 ton, Kellerwald, Hamburg
REFINED—500 cs, Telde, Puerto Barrios
PARAFFIN—10 tons, Burgerdijk, Antwerp; 25 tons, Oakwood, London; 18 tons, City of Omaha, Antwerp
PETROLATUM—8 tons, Blommersdijk, London; 21 tons, City of Omaha, Havre; 117 tons, Wasgenwald, Hamburg
PINETAR—25 dms, Kota Inten, Batavia; 23 tons, Oakland, London; 3 dms, Dalvangen, Georgetown
ROSIN—(Kota Inten) 125 dms, Singapore; 10 dms, Pakan Baroe; 205 dms, Batavia; 50 dms, Cheribon; 100 dms, Semarang; 15 dms, Macassar; 15 dms, Sorvangen, Port au Prince; (Naumburg) 11 tons, Auckland; 3 tons, Lyttleton; (Wasgenwald) 23 tons, Hamburg; 6 tons, Bremen-Hamburg transhipment; (Gansfjord) 110 sx, Puerto Colombia; 210 sx, 60 dms, Cartagena
WOOD—24 tons, Breedijk, Antwerp; 2 tons, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam; 7 tons, Oakwood, Hull
SALT—15 crts, Sorvangen, Port au Prince; 5 tons, Sinaloa, Bluefields
SOAP—1 ton, Sinaloa, Bluefields
SODA, ASH—1,500 sx, Kota Inten, Batavia
STARCH—83 tons, Breedijk, London
CORN—27 tons, Burgerdijk, London
POWDERED—28 tons, Oakwood, Hull
SULPHUR, CRUDE—1,500 tons, Kota Inten, Balik-Papan
TOILET PREPS—5 cs, Anubis, Manila
TRIPOLI—27 tons, Nevada, Havre; 27 tons, City of Omaha, Havre; 1 ton, Naumburg, Wellington
TURPENTINE — 3 tons, Anubis, Manila; (Naumburg) 5 tons, Auckland; 11 tons, Wellington; 2 tons, Lyttleton; 5 tons, Dunedin
WOOD—6 dms, Port Antonio, Kingston
WAX—30 sx, Telde, Puerto Barrios
BEES—1 ton, Burgerdijk, London
MINERAL—18 tons, City of Omaha, Antwerp

Norfolk Exports
Clearance Dates

Black Falcon, September 8; Uruguayo, September 12.

METHYL CHLORIDE—14 cyls, 6,187 lbs, Uruguayo, Buenos Aires
MICA, PULV—100 bgs, 10,200 lbs, Black Falcon, Antwerp
MOLDING COMPOSITION—2 dms, 378 lbs, Black Falcon, Antwerp
MONOCHLOROBENZENE—70 dms, 38,710 lbs, Black Falcon, Antwerp
TANNING EXTRACT—15 bgs, 2,250 lbs, Black Falcon, Antwerp

Philadelphia Exports
Clearance Dates

Binnendijk, September 12; Black Condor, September 13; Dromore Castle, September 15; Exhibitor, September 13; Liberty, September 12; Makalla, September 15; Manchester Exporter, September 14; Montreal City, September 12; Polycarp, September 12; Quaker City, September 15; San Simeon, September 10; Scanpenn, September 13; Sheridan, September 12; Uruguayo, September 13; West Cusseta, September 15; Winkler, September 9

AMYL ACETATE—20 dms, Uruguayo, Rio de Janeiro
ANTI-KNOCK COMP—499 dms, Makalla, London
APPLE POMACE—249 bgs, Liberty, Hamburg
AQUATEX—2 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Birmingham
ASPHALT, LIQ—100 dms, Dromore Castle, Durban
BARIUM METAL—2 pkgs, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
BENZOL—287,676 gls, Winkler, Antwerp
BLACK, BONE—38 bgs, Scanpenn, Gothenburg
CASSAVA FLOUR—67 bgs, Quaker City, Glasgow
CELLULOSE—2 pkgs, Black Condor, Rotterdam
CEMENT, FURNACE—12 bbls, Scanpenn, Gothenburg
GASKET—3 ctns, San Simeon, Panama; 50 ctns, West Cusseta, Havre
RUBBER—1 ctn, San Simeon, Panama
CHEMICALS—1 bx, Black Condor, Antwerp
CLEANER, GLASS—3 ctns, San Simeon, Panama
COCOA CAKE—2,240 pkgs, Binnendijk, Amsterdam
COLLODION COTTON—49 pkgs, Black Condor, Rotterdam; 375 bbls, Manchester Exporter, Liverpool; 235 bbls, 55 dms, 1 bx, Makalla, London
DIMETHYLAMINE—51 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Manchester
DISINFECTANT—2 dms, San Simeon, Panama
DYEWOOD EXTRACT—5 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Manchester
ETHYL FLUID—30 dms, Exhibitor, Istanbul; 400 dms, Liberty, London; 4 dms, West Cusseta, Havre
FILTER SAND—125 bgs, Montreal City, Bristol
FUEL, TRACTOR—(Dromore Castle) 30 cs, Durban; 200 cs, Lourenco Marques
GASOLINE—38,005 bbls, Winkler, Antwerp; (Sheridan) 2,000 cs, 500 dms, Ceara; (Dromore Castle) 1,500 cs, Durban; 200 cs, Beira
GLAZE—1 cs, Black Condor, Riga via Rotterdam
GREASE, LUBRICATING—10 dms, Polycarp, Cabedello; 50 ctns, 48 pls, 15 dms, Exhibitor, Istanbul; (San Simeon) 6 one qtr dms, Mollendo; 15 pls, Barranquilla; 16 dms, 12 cs, 5 pls, Bucaramanga; 75 pkgs, Montreal City, Cardiff; 10 pkgs, Black Condor, Rotterdam; (Sheridan) 10 bbls, Pernambuco; 2 bbls, 42 cs, Ceara; 2 cs, Maranhao; 5 bbls, 20 bkts, Macelo; (Uruguayo) 2 dms, Rio de Janeiro; 3 bbls, Santos; (Scanpenn) 2 pkgs, Gothenburg; 6 dms, 18 pls, Copenhagen; 3 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Liverpool; (Dromore Castle) 10 cs, 95 bkts, 25 dms, Capetown; 70 cs, 10 dms, 50 bkts, Port Elizabeth; 15 cs, 55 dms, Durban; 50 bkts, Lourenco Marques; 15 cs, Beira
GREENSAND, ZEOLITE—53 bgs, Uruguayo, Buenos Aires
GUM, SYNTH—100 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Manchester
ILMENITE — 95 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Manchester
INSECTICIDE—9 ctns, San Simeon, Panama; 11 cs, Dromore Castle, Limbe
KEROSENE—(Sheridan) 5,000 cs, Bahia; 2,500 cs, Natal; 3,000 cs, Ceara; 2,500 cs, Maranhao; 2,500 cs, Macelo
LEATHER SHAVINGS—302 bbls, West Cusseta, Havre
LICORICE, EXTRACT—10 dms, Quaker City, Glasgow
PASTE—500 pkgs, Black Condor, Rotterdam; 60 cs, Scanpenn, Copenhagen; 95 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Liverpool; (Dromore Castle) 3 cs, Capetown; 21 cs, Rustenburg
WASTE—24 dms, Makalla, London
LINSEED CAKE—5,702 pkgs, Black Condor, Roterdam; 1,755 pkgs, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
MEDICINAL PREPS—(San Simeon) 13 ctns, Panama; 6 ctns, Colon
MINERAL SPTS—(Dromore Castle) 40 cs, Capetown; 35 cs, East London; 200 bbls, Durban
MOLASSES, REFD—75 bbls, Quaker City, Dublin
OIL, ILLUMINATING—(Dromore Castle) 3,300 cs, Durban; 4,000 cs, Lourenco Marques
LUBRICATING—(Winkler) 51,870 bbls, Antwerp; 8,616 bbls, London; (Polycarp) 50 dms, Cabedello; 20 dms, 16 pkgs, Pernambuco; 154 pkgs, Ceara; 4 pkgs, Manaos; 39 pkgs, Maranhao; 82 pkgs, Parnahyba; (Exhibitor) 11 dms, Calamatta; 580 pkgs, Salonica; 1,551 pkgs, Piraeus; 536 pkgs, 80 cs, Istanbul; (San Simeon) 1 ctn, Panama; 50 ctns, 65 cs, 30 hlf dms, Valparaiso; 3 dms, Arica; 12 dms, 6 qtr dms, Mollendo; 100 ctns, Guayaquil; 21 dms, 4 cs, Barranquilla; 15 bbls, Puerto Colombia; 37 dms, 2 cs, Bucaramanga; 53 bbls, Liberty, Havre; (Black Condor) 65 pkgs, Rotterdam; 299 pkgs, 1,385 bbls, Antwerp; (Binnendijk) 1 pkg, The Hague; 30 pkgs, Rotterdam; 60 pkgs, Amsterdam; (Sheridan) 10 pkgs, 30 cs, 10 ctns, Bahia; 10 dms, Iquitos; 70 cs, 30 dms, Pernambuco; 40 cs, 60 dms, Ceara; 15 dms, Maranhao; 200 dms, 255 cs, Macelo; (Uruguayo) 100 cs, 140 dms, Uruguayo; 162 dms, 155 cs, Santos; (Scanpenn) 34 dms, 100 ctns, Gothenburg; 159 bbls, 17 dms, Copenhagen; 30 bbls, 50 dms, Gdynia; 105 bbls, 45 ctns, Stockholm; 1,433 pkgs, Helsingfors; (Manchester Exporter) 200 pkgs, Liverpool; 99 pkgs, Birkenhead; (Dromore Castle) 25 pkgs, St Helena; 3 pkgs, 900 dms, 15 cs, Durban; 575 dms, 10 cs, Capetown; 350 dms, 45 cs, Port Elizabeth; 226 dms, East London; 966 dms, 330 cs, Lourenco Marques; 15 cs, 15 dms, 20 bkts, Beira; 65 dms, Quaker City, Dublin; (West Cusseta) 385 bbls, 10 ctns, 4 dms, Havre; 405 bbls, Dunkirk; 2 dms, 130 bbls, 47 pkgs, Makalla, London
NEATSFOOT—10 bbls, Liberty, Hamburg
TRANSFORMER—10 dms, Sheridan, Maceio
PAINT—(Black Condor) 3 pls, Amsterdam; 21 pls, 1 dm, Riga
ENAMEL, AUTO—3 ctns, San Simeon, Panama
LIQUID—14 ctns, Sheridan, Manaos
PARAFFIN—250 bgs, 930 bbls, Winkler, Antwerp; (San Simeon) 50 bgs, Arica; 300 bgs, Guayaquil; 254 pkgs, Montreal City, Bristol; (Black Condor) 168 pkgs, Rotterdam; 170 pkgs, Antwerp; 37 bbls, 200 bgs, Scanpenn, Copenhagen (Quaker City) 426 bbls, Dublin; 85 bbls, Glasgow
REFINED—(San Simeon) 300 bgs, Guayaquil; 200 bgs, La Plaz
SCALE—383 bbls, Quaker City, Liverpool
SEMI-REFINED—120 bgs, San Simeon, Pasto
PLASTIC—241 dms, Quaker City, Liverpool
POLISH, FURNITURE—3 cs, San Simeon, Panama
METAL—2 ctns, San Simeon, Panama
RESIN—61 pkgs, Black Condor, Rotterdam; 2 ctns, Uruguayo, Buenos Aires; 2 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Liverpool
COALTAR—1 pkg, Binnendijk, Rotterdam; 6 dms, West Cusseta, Havre
RUBBING COMP—6 cs, San Simeon, Panama; 1 pkg, Manchester Exporter, Manchester
RUTILE—5 dms, Scanpenn, Copenhagen
SIZING MIXTURE—3 bbls, San Simeon, Puerto Colombia
SOAP, AUTO—2 ctns, San Simeon, Panama
LAUNDRY—280 bxs, Makalla, London
LIQUID—2 ctns, 2 dms, San Simeon, Panama
SODA, ASH—1 pkg, Manchester Exporter, Liverpool
COMPOUND—1 bx, Uruguayo, Rio de Janeiro
CYANIDE—5 dms, Dromore Castle, Durban
SOLVENT—50 dms, Uruguayo, Buenos Aires
COALTAR—10 dms, Uruguayo, Buenos Aires
TANNING EXTRACT—25 bbls, Quaker City, Glasgow
MATERIAL—56 bbls, Uruguayo, Buenos Aires
TOLUOL—1,421,760 lbs, Winkler, Antwerp
VARNISH—1 pkg, Manchester Exporter, Liverpool
WAX, FLOOR—5 ctns, San Simeon, Panama

Port Arthur Exports
Clearance Dates

Alexandre Andre, September 2; Arminda, September 2; Bianca, September 10; Tillie Lykes, September 7; W F Burdell, September 9

ASPHALT—(Arminda) 3,043 dms, Barranquilla; 131 dms, Puerto Limon
LIQUID — cs, Arminda, Barranquilla; (Tillie Lykes) 8 bxs, San Juan; 1 bx, Mayaguez; 1 bx, Aguadilla
SOLID—(Tillie Lykes) 150 dms, San Juan; 74 dms, Ponce; 50 dms, Mayaguez
GASOLINE—(Arminda) 200 dms, Barranquilla; 400 dms, 250 bbls, 3 cs, Cristobal; 200 bbls, 450 dms, Puerto Limon; 150 dms, 125 bbls, Puerto Barrios; 75 bbls, Tillie Lykes, San Juan; 79,198 bbls, W F Burdell, Montreal
GREASE, LUBRICATING—(Arminda) 14 dms, Barranquilla; 2 dms, Cristobal; 9 dms, Puerto Limon; 35 dms, 130 cs, Puerto Barrios; (Tillie Lykes) 67 dms, 200 cs, 25 pls, San Juan; 1 dm, Arecibo; 22 dms, 40 cs, Ponce; 6 dms, Mayaguez; 5 dms, 10 cs, Aguadilla
KEROSENE—1,020 cs, 30 dms, Arminda, Puerto Barrios; (Tillie Lykes) 3,600 cs, San Juan; 1,005 cs, Arecibo; 200 cs, Fajardo; 1,300 cs, Ponce; 1,300 cs, Mayaguez; 1,300 cs, Aguadilla
OIL, DIESEL—200 dms, Arminda, Puerto Barrios; 3,059 bbls, Bianca, Santander-Bilbao
GAS—11,519 bbls, Alexandre Andre, Manchester; 28,131 bbls, Bianca, Santander-Bilbao
LUBRICATING—(Arminda) 35 dms, 65 cs, Barranquilla; 42 dms, 9 cs, Cristobal; 34 dms, Puerto Limon; 209 dms, 37 cs, Puerto Barrios; (Tillie Lykes) 535 cs, 344 dms, San Juan; 27 dms, 46 cs, Arecibo; 5 dms, 5 cs, Fajardo; 168 dms, 415 cs, Ponce; 25 dms, 90 cs, Mayaguez; 15 dms, 34 cs, Aguadilla; (Alexandre Andre) 23 half dms, 20,215 bbls, London; 16,566 bbls, Manchester
PAINT, PREPARED—1 dm, Arminda, Cristobal
SOLVENT—1 dm, Tillie Lykes, Arecibo
PARAFFIN—10 cs, Tillie Lykes, San Juan

San Francisco Exports
Clearance Dates

Cellina, August 26; Clydebank, August 26; Genyo, August 27; Montebello, August 31; Nebraska, August 27; Norfolk, August 26; Pacific Exporter, August 31; Rosebank, September 1; San Pedro, September 1; Tatuta, August 31; Tweedbank, August 29; Warwick, August 28

ABRASIVE PAPER—(Tweedbank) 17 bdls, Manila; 4 crts, China
ABRASIVES—2 crts, Tweedbank, China
ACETATE—(Clydebank) 4 dms, Auckland; 7 dms, Wellington; 5 dms, Lyttleton
ACETONE—3 dms, Nebraska, Denmark
ACETYLENE—2 cyls, Clydebank, Papeete
ACID, BORIC—(Clydebank) 20 sks, Auckland; 10 sks, Lyttleton
FORMIC—2 csks, Rosebank, Vancouver
MURIATIC—1 cs, Tweedbank, China
INORGANIC—1 cs, Tweedbank, China
PHOSPHORIC—2 crbys, Rosebank, Vancouver
ALCOHOL—2 cs, Clydebank, Papeete
ALUM ACETATE—4 bbls, Rosebank, Vancouver
AMMONIA, ANHYDR—105 cyls, Tweedbank, China
CARBONATE—2 cs, Clydebank, Papeete
CHLORIDE—11 dms, Rosebank, Vancouver
SULPHATE—100 sks, Clydebank, Papeete
AMPULES—2 cs, Tweedbank, China
APRICOT KERNELS—(Nebraska) 25 sks, England; 415 sks, 175 cs, Holland; 30 sks, Pacific Exporter, London
SHELLS—1,200 sks, Rosebank, James Island
ASPHALT—(Clydebank) 11 tons, Melbourne; 33 tons, Sydney; 112 tons, Auckland; 97 dms, Papeete; 294 bbls, Montebello, Shellburn
CRUDE—40 sks, Tatuta, Kobe
BENZOL—1 cs, Clydebank, Wellington; 50 dms, Norfolk, Japan
BIOLOGICALS—1 cs, Tweedbank, China
BLACK, CARBON—40 sks, Tatuta, Tokio
BLUE, LAUNDRY—10 cs, Tweedbank, Manila
BONE ASH—3 bbls, Rosebank, Vancouver
FLOUR—500 sks, Rosebank, Vancouver
BORAX—2 cs, Clydebank, Papeete; 20 sks, Tweedbank, Philippine Islands
CARBON BISULPHIDE — 1 cs, Tweedbank, China
TETRACHLORIDE—5 cs, Tweedbank, Philippine Islands
CARBONIC GAS—6 cyls, Clydebank, Papeete
CEMENT, CAN—60 dms, Rosebank, Vancouver
ROOF—2 bbls, Clydebank, Dunedin
CHALK, PREP—4 cs, Clydebank, Dunedin
CHEMICALS—2 dms, Clydebank, Wellington; 1 kg, 1 bbl, Tweedbank, China
CHILLIES—10 sks, Rosebank, Vancouver
CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQ—44 cs, Clydebank, Papeete; 10 cs, Tweedbank, Manila
LIQ—(Tweedbank) 200 cyls, China; 32 cyls, Philippine Islands
CLEANER—5 cs, Clydebank, Papeete; (Tweedbank) 5 cs, Philippine Islands; 10 cs, China
COALTAR—2 cs, 1 dm, Clydebank, Papeete
INTERMEDIATES—3 dms, 1 cs, Rosebank, Vancouver
COLOR, DRY—3 cs, Clydebank, Papeete; 1 cs, Tatuta, Bangkok
LACQUER—1 cs, Rosebank, Vancouver
SHOW CARD—1 cs, Tweedbank, Manila
CORKS—4 bls, Clydebank, Papeete
CRESOL—43 cs, Tweedbank, China
CUTTLEFISH BONE—4 cs, Rosebank, Vancouver
DENTIFRICE — 7 cs, Tweedbank, Philippine Islands
DRUGS, DRY—2 cs, Norfolk, Japan
EARTH, MINERAL, BLACK—20 sks, Rosebank, Vancouver
ETHER—10 cs, Tweedbank, China
FLAVORING SYRUP—12 cs, Rosebank, Victoria
FLUX, SOLDER—1 cs, Rosebank, Vancouver
FULLER'S EARTH—1 pkg, Tatuta, Kobe
GASOLINE—433 dms, 1,469 cs, Clydebank, Papeete; 2,686 bbls, Genyo, Tsurumi
GAMBIER—50 cs, Rosebank, Vancouver
GILSONITE—20 sks, Clydebank, Dunedin; 48 sks, Tatuta, Osaka; 31 sks, Pacific Exporter, Manchester
GINGER ROOT—(Clydebank) 6 bbls, Wellington; 64 pkgs, Sydney; 12 bbls, Melbourne
GLUCOSE — (Clydebank) 40 bbls, Wellington; 130 bbls, Dunedin; 1 bbl, Papeete
GLUE—25 pls, Rosebank, Vancouver
VEGETABLE—3 csks, Rosebank, Vancouver
GREASE, AXLE—5 cs, Clydebank, Papeete
CUP—3 cs, 2 dms, Clydebank, Papeete
LUBRICATING—(Clydebank) 45 bbls, Lyttleton; 110 dms, Sydney; 34 dms, Auckland; 25 dms, Wellington; 5 dms, Melbourne; 1 dm, Tweedbank, China; 11 dms, 7 half dms, 9 qtr dms, 285 pls, 117 cs, Montebello, Shellburn; (Tatuta) 20 pls, 50 cs, Moji; 60 cs, Tsingtao
HEPTANE, NORMAL—3 cs, Norfolk, Japan
HOPS—7 cs, Clydebank, Papeete
HYDROGEN, PEROXIDE—(Clydebank) 175 cs, Auckland; 194 cs, Wellington; 58 cs, Lyttleton; 20 cs, Dunedin; 38 cs, Rosebank, Vancouver
INFUSORIAL EARTH — 300 sks, Rosebank, Vancouver
INK—1 cs, Clydebank, Papeete
PRINTING—(Rosebank) 1 cs, Vancouver; 6 dms, Victoria
INVALIDS' FOOD—4 bbls, Tweedbank, Siam
KEROSENE—(Clydebank) 1 cs, Auckland; 1,300 cs, Papeete; 1 pkg, Norfolk, Japan
LACQUER—(Clydebank) 31 cs, Auckland; 20 cs, Wellington; 18 cs, 1 pl, Dunedin; 30 cs, 6 pls, Lyttleton; 5 cs, Cellina, Panama; 71 dms, Norfolk, Moscow; 4 cs, Tweedbank, China; 2 cs, Rosebank, Vancouver
THINNER—(Clydebank) 2 dms, Auckland; 1 cs, Papeete; 5 dms, Norfolk, Moscow; 1 dm, Rosebank, Vancouver
RED, DRY—(Tweedbank) 20 dms, Philippine Islands; 2 dms, 1 kg, China
LITHARGE, DRY — (Tweedbank) 19 dms, Philippine Islands; 2 dms, 1 kg, China
LYE—4 cs, Clydebank, Papeete
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—6 sks, Rosebank, Victoria
MEDICINAL PREPS—(Clydebank) 1 cs, Wellington; 4 cs, Lyttleton; 5 cs, Papeete; (Tweedbank) 4 cs, Philippine Islands; 2 cs, China; 1 cs, Tatuta, Kobe
VETERINARY—1 cs, Rosebank, Vancouver
MILK POWDER—275 bbls, Nebraska, England; 20 bbls, Tweedbank, China
MINERAL WATER—410 cs, Tweedbank, Manila
NAPHTHA—2 dms, Rosebank, Vancouver
NITROCELLULOSE—2 dms, Rosebank, Victoria
OIL, COCONUT—2 dms, Clydebank, Papeete
FUEL—25,000 bbls, Montebello, Vancouver; 68,197 bbls, San Pedro, Japan
GEAR, HEAVY—2 cs, Clydebank, Papeete
LEMON, SYNTH—3 bbls, Tweedbank, Philippine Islands
LINSEED—1 dm, 12 kgs, 5 cs, Clydebank, Papeete; 8 cs, Tweedbank, Manila
LINSEED, BOILED—5 kgs, Clydebank, Papeete
LUBRICATING—(Clydebank) 15 dms, Wellington; 65 dms, Dunedin; 22 dms, Lyttleton; 29 dms, Auckland; 85 dms, 200 qtr dms, Melbourne; 200 qtr dms, 145 dms, Sydney; 29 dms, 6 cs, Papeete; 1,200 bbls, Warwick, Port Moody; 608 dms, 2,720 bbls, bulk, Tweedbank, China; 337 dms, 10 cs, Montebello, Shellburn; (Tatuta) 15 dms, 367 cs, Nagoya; 40 dms, 290 cs, Moji; 150 dms, Tsingtao; 1 bbl, Kobe; 1 dm, Yokohama
MACHINE—4 cs, Clydebank, Papeete
MOTOR—10 cs, Clydebank, Papeete
NEATSFOOT—2 dms, Tweedbank, China
ORANGE—1 cs, Tatuta, Tokyo
ORANGE, COLD PRESSED—2 cs, Tatuta, Tokyo
RAPESEED—4 dms, Montebello, Shellburn
TRANSFORMER—40 dms, Tweedbank, China
OXYGEN—8 cyls, Clydebank, Papeete
PAINT—(Clydebank) 1 cs, Wellington; 89 cs, Papeete; 197 kgs, 59 cs, Tweedbank, Manila; 12 cs, Tatuta, Bangkok
ALUMINUM—1 cs Clydebank, Papeete
BITUMINOUS—2 cs, Clydebank, Papeete
COPPER—3 pls, Clydebank, Papeete
ENAMEL—(Clydebank) 1 cs, Auckland; 29 cs, Wellington; 3 cs, Dunedin
PASTE—9 cs, Clydebank, Papeete; (Norfolk) 51 kgs, Moscow; 60 kgs, Japan
PREPARED—2 kits, 19 cs, Clydebank, Papeete
ROOFING—4 bdls, 1 cs, Tweedbank, Philippine Islands
THINNER—1 cs, Clydebank, Papeete
PARAFFIN—272 sks, Rosebank, Vancouver
PETROLATUM, YELLOW—43 cs, Tweedbank, China
PETROLEUM—70 bbls, Clydebank, Sydney; 30 cs, Tweedbank, China
CRUDE—21,000 bbls, Genyo, Tsurumi
PHOSPHATE, NITROGENOUS—2 sks, Clydebank, Papeete
PIMENTO—(Clydebank) 8 bls, Brisbane; 23 sks, Sydney
POLISH—(Clydebank) 4 cs, Auckland; 8 cs, Wellington; 1 cs, Dunedin; 1 cs, Lyttleton; 1 cs, Cellina, Panama
FURNITURE—5 cs, Tweedbank, Manila
METAL—3 cs, Clydebank, Papeete
SHOE—2 cs, Clydebank, Papeete; 6 cs, Tweedbank, Manila
POTASH XANTHATE—24 dms, Cellina, Chile; (Rosebank) 47 dms, Vancouver; 200 dms, Brittannia Beach
PUMICE STONE—1 bbl, Rosebank, Vancouver
PUTTY—(Clydebank) 8 cs, 1 pl, Auckland; 21 cs, 2 pls, Wellington; 6 cs, Dunedin; 15 cs, 14 pls, Lyttelton; 2 cs, Papeete
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—5 sks, Rosebank, Vancouver
ROSIN—15 bbls, Clydebank, Auckland
GUM—(Clydebank) 5 bbls, Lyttelton; 90 bbls, Wellington
WOOD—(Clydebank) 50 bbls, Auckland; 10 bbls, Wellington
RUBBER LINING COMP—5 dms, Clydebank, Wellington

SALT—148 bbls, 415 sks, 65 pkgs, Clydebank, Papeete; 1,000 sks, 25 bbls, Rosebank, Vancouver
IODIZED—1,000 cs, Clydebank, Wellington
CRUDE—1,075,360 lbs, Rosebank, Vancouver
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—(Clydebank) 1 bl, Auckland; 2 sks, Sydney; 6 bls, Melbourne
SEALING COMP—1 dm, Tweedbank, China
SHELLAC—10 bbls, Rosebank, Vancouver
SOAP, DRY CLEANING—2 dms, Clydebank, Wellington
FLAKE—(Tweedbank) 3 cs, China; 3 cs, Manila
LAUNDRY—(Tweedbank) 3 cs, China; 5 cs, Manila
POWDER—2 cs, Tweedbank, China
TOILET—(Clydebank) 2 cs, Papeete; (Tweedbank) 10 cs, Manila; 4 cs, Philippine Islands; 5 cs, China
SODA—2 sks, Clydebank, Papeete
ASH—7 sks, Clydebank, Papeete
BICARBONATE—2 cs, Clydebank, Papeete; 25 bbls, 100 kgs, 10 sks, Rosebank, Vancouver
CAUSTIC—7 kgs, 7 dms, Clydebank, Papeete
NITRATE—100 sks, Clydebank, Papeete
SAL—2 sks, Clydebank, Papeete
SULPHATE—1 can, Clydebank, Papeete
SOLVENT, PETROLEUM—(Clydebank) 2 dms, Auckland; 10 dms, Wellington; 4 dms, Lyttleton
SPRAY, LIVESTOCK—1 can, Norfolk, Japan
SULPHUR—20 sks, Clydebank, Lyttleton
FLOWERS—(Clydebank) 30 sks, Auckland; 50 sks, Wellington; 40 sks, Lyttleton
REFINED — (Clydebank) 85 sks, Auckland; 165 sks, Wellington; 30 sks, Dunedin
TANNING EXTRACT—2 bbls, Rosebank, Vancouver
TOILET PREPS—(Clydebank) 1 cs, Lyttleton; 2 cs, Papeete; 2 cs, Nebraska, Peru; (Tweedbank) 2 cs, Philippine Islands; 3 cs, Manila; 9 cs, China
TOLUOL—(Clydebank) 1 dm, Wellington; 1 dm, Lyttleton
TURPENTINE—(Clydebank) 100 cs, Auckland; 70 cs, 20 pls, Wellington; 45 cs, Dunedin; 70 cs, Lyttleton; 8 cs, Papeete
CRUDE—23 dms, Tatuta, Kobe
GUM SPIRITS—(Clydebank) 25 cs, Auckland; 30 cs, Timaru; 2 cs, Papeete
WOOD—6 dms, Clydebank, Lyttleton
VARNISH—6 cs, Clydebank, Papeete; 7 cs, Tweedbank, Manila
WASHING COMP—1 cs, Clydebank, Papeete
WAX—1 cs, Clydebank, Papeete
FLOOR—2 cs, Clydebank, Papeete
PASTE—1 cs, Clydebank, Papeete
POLISHING—1 cs, Clydebank, Papeete
XANTHATE—30 dms, Norfolk, Japan
ZINC DUST—42 cs, Cellina, Venezuela; 190 dms, Tweedbank, Philippine Islands; 400 dms, Rosebank, Vancouver
CHLORIDE—2 bbls, Rosebank, Vancouver

Savannah Exports
Clearance Dates

Atlantic City, September 13; Irisbank, September 17; Nordnes, September 17; Steel Navigator, September 7; Sundance, September 10; Tabor, September 12; Tatra, September 13; Topeka, September 15

CLAY—700 bgs, Tatra, Hamburg
COTTON LINTERS—143 bls, Tatra, Hamburg
DEER TONGUE LEAVES—(Tatra) 22 bls, Bremen; 7 bls, Rotterdam; 41 bls, Antwerp
OIL, ROSIN—(Sundance) 1 dm, London; 1 dm, Antwerp
ROSIN GUM—(Atlanta City) 120 bbls, Bombay; 23 bbls, Madras; 90 bbls, Calcutta; 877 bbls, Tabor, Havana; 350 bbls, Topeka, Gothenburg; 175 dms, Nordnes, London; (Sundance) 200 bbls, London; 150 bbls, Hull; 417 bbls, Hamburg; 400 bbls, Czechoslovakia; 500 bbls, Rotterdam; 100 bbls, 25 dms, Antwerp; (Irisbank) 50 bbls, Manila; 25 dms, Hongkong; 50 bbls, Shanghai; (Tatra) 250 bbls, London; 643 bbls, Hamburg; 675 bbls, Rotterdam; 27 bbls, Antwerp
SIZE, DRY—90 bgs, Sundance, Rotterdam
TURPENTINE GUM—(Atlanta City) 20 cs, Rangoon; 53 dms, 5 cs, Havana; (Sundance) 2,625 bbls, London; 100 bbls, Hamburg; 500 bbls, Rotterdam; 301 bbls, Antwerp; (Tatra) 200 bbls, London; 280 bbls, Hamburg; 445 bbls, 114 dms, Rotterdam
WOOD—15 cs, Irisbank, Manila

Coastwise Shipments

Los Angeles Coast Trade

CLEANING FLUID — 49,535 bbls, Deroche, Paulsboro
GASOLINE—7,168 bbls, San Diegan, San Diego; 4,418 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum; 57,000 bbls, Baldbutte, Seattle; 67,914 bbls, Mojave, San Francisco; 44,090 bbls, Camden, Martinez; 10,657 bbls, San Diegan, San Diego; 10,249 bbls, Utacarbon, Seattle
KEROSENE—7,245 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum; 5,000 bbls, Baldbutte, Seattle
OIL, DIESEL—16,000 bbls, Baldbutte, Seattle; 7,208 bbls, Mojave, San Francisco; 31,000 bbls, Camden, Martinez
FUEL — 14,666 bbls, La Purisima, Seattle; 2,450 bbls, Coast Banker, Portland; 53,748 bbls, Guyama, San Diego; 2,199 bbls, Mojave, San Francisco; 7,089 bbls, Stanley A Griffiths, Seattle; 62,970 bbls, Emidio, Davenport; 4,024 bbls, Utacarbon, Seattle; 44,956 bbls, Cuyama, San Diego
FLUSHING—2,532 bbls, Emidio, Davenport
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—14,034 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum
SOLVENTS, CLEANING—2,201 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum; 2,002 bbls, Utacarbon, Seattle

Cargo Ship Arrivals
September 17 to September 30

New York

American	Portland*	Sept 29
American Banker	London	Sept 26
American Farmer	London*	Sept 20
American Importer	Manchester*	Sept 26
Astrea	Maracaibo*	Sept 26
Azumasan	Singapore*	Sept 30
Bacchus	Maracaibo	Sept 24
Barbarigo	Trieste*	Sept 19
Batory	Gdynia*	Sept 25
Black Eagle	Antwerp*	Sept 25
Black Tern	Antwerp*	Sept 20
Bonheur	Santos*	Sept 23
Borinquen	Trujillo*	Sept 26
Brastagi	Macassar*	Sept 27
Bremen	Bremen*	Sept 26
Britannic	Southampton*	Sept 25
Champlain	Havre*	Sept 24
Chickasaw	Honolulu	Sept 29
City of Eastbourne	Calcutta*	Sept 26
City of Norfolk	San Francisco*	Sept 26
City of San Francisco	San Francisco*	Sept 19
Coamo	Trujillo*	Sept 19
Columbus	Bremen*	Sept 23
Consul Olsson	Hernosand*	Sept 26
Conte Di Savoia	Genoa*	Sept 22
Cristobal	Cristobal*	Sept 26
De Grasse	Havre*	Sept 19
Deutschland	Hamburg*	Sept 30
Dunstan	Pernambuco*	Sept 21
Drottningholm	Gothenburg	Sept 22
Emergency Aid	San Francisco*	Sept 23
Erviken	Port Alberni*	Sept 19
Ewa	Honolulu*	Sept 29
Excello	Thessaloniki*	Sept 29
Exeter	Jaffa*	Sept 29
Exmouth	Constanza*	Sept 22
Fernmoor	Naples*	Sept 28
Flomar	Longview*	Sept 28
Fort Townshend	St John's*	Sept 22
Foylebank	Shanghai*	Sept 23
Franconia	Liverpool*	Sept 26
Gripsholm	Gothenburg	Sept 29
Hansa	Hamburg*	Sept 23
Henri Jaspar	Antwerp	Sept 30
Hopepeak	Manila*	Sept 23
Ile de France	Havre*	Sept 21
Independence Hall	Dunkirk*	Sept 23
Ingria	Marseilles*	Sept 24
K I Luckenbach	Seattle*	Sept 28
Kahuku	Honolulu*	Sept 21
Kansai	Manila*	Sept 23
Konigstein	Antwerp	Sept 22
Kyno	Hull*	Sept 27
Laplace	Buenos Aires*	Sept 23
Laconia	Liverpool*	Sept 19
Lucia C	Trieste*	Sept 25
Malayan Prince	Shanghai*	Sept 25
Managui	Trinidad*	Sept 19
Manhattan	Hamburg*	Sept 29
Mexican	Tacoma*	Sept 26
Mexico	Vera Cruz*	Sept 20
Mormacsun	Leningrad	Sept 29
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam*	Sept 23
Nonsuco	Manila*	Sept 23
Norden	Yokohama*	Sept 23
Normandie	Havre*	Sept 26
Northern Prince	Buenos Aires*	Sept 28
Nozima	Keelung*	Sept 21
Oakmar	Warrenton	Sept 23
Orizaba	Vera Cruz*	Sept 27
Pan America	Buenos Aires*	Sept 21
Pastores	Puerto Barrios*	Sept 22
Pennsylvanian	Tacoma*	Sept 20
Penrith Castle	Hongkong*	Sept 23
Platano	Santa Marta*	Sept 21
Pocone	Santos*	Sept 29
Ponce	La Romana*	Sept 26
President Adams	Kobe*	Sept 29
President Harding	Hamburg*	Sept 24
Puerto Rico	Ponce*	Sept 21
Queen Mary	Southampton*	Sept 19
Quirigua	Puerto Colombia*	Sept 29
Ragna Gorthon	Hamburg	Sept 28
Rex	Genoa*	Sept 29
Robert Maersk	Antwerp*	Sept 26
Robin Goodfellow	Mombasa*	Sept 23
Sage Brush	Los Angeles	Sept 26
St Louis	Hamburg*	Sept 28
San Clemente	Portland*	Sept 30
Santa Barbara	San Antonio*	Sept 26
Santa Elena	Curacao*	Sept 26
Santa Lucia	San Antonio*	Sept 19
Santa Paula	Curacao*	Sept 19
Sawokla	Kobe*	Sept 21
Scanstates	Leningrad*	Sept 26
Seatrain Havana	New Orleans*	Sept 20
Seatrain New York	New Orleans*	Sept 27
Simaloer	Macassar*	Sept 27
Stavangerfjord	Oslo*	Sept 30
Talamanca	Puerto Colombia*	Sept 22
Texas Ranger	Houston	Sept 20
Texas Trader	Houston*	Sept 27
Tunaholm	Gothenburg*	Sept 26
Turksib	Leningrad*	Sept 19
Tuscania	Glasgow*	Sept 26
Veragua	Port Limon*	Sept 25
Virginian	Portland*	Sept 25
Washington	Portland*	Sept 22
Westernland	Antwerp*	Sept 27
Wildwood	San Pedro	Sept 28
William Luckenbach	Seattle*	Sept 23
Yamazuki	Yokohama*	Sept 26

* And other ports

Recent Charters

OIL, WHALE—3,830 tons, S S Norfold, Antarctic trade, round trip, 6s 9d; October
PETROLEUM—5,501 tons, S S Invershannon, dirty, Gulf to Havre, 11s 9d; October
3,404 tons, S S Bente Maersk, dirty, Haifa to Paulaac, 7s 6d; Paulaac and Roulon, 8s 6d; October
4,411 tons, S S Malmanger, dirty, Aruba to St Vincent, 7s 3d; October
3,294 tons, S S Nyholm, dirty, Haifa to Paulaac, 7s 6d; Paulaac and Roulon, 8s 6d; October
3,206 tons, S S Raila, clean, Gulf to Stockholm, Malmo, 15s; October
4,504 tons, S S Noreg, dirty, Haifa to French Atlantic, 7s 6d; September-October
4,291 tons, S S Grena, clean, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 10s; Gulf loading, 12s; October
4,411 tons, S S Ketty Brovig, dirty, fixed for five years, 4s 6d; September-October
9,000 tons, S S Vilja, dirty, San Pedro to Chile, 40c; September
5,677 tons, S S Kongsgaard, clean, California to Dairen; October
—— tons, S S O A Knudsen, clean, California to United Kingdom, Continent; September

Imports Detained

Detentions recently effected at various ports by United States authorities on determinations by the Food and Drug Administration that products offered for import were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and drug act, or did not comply with other customs regulations, included the following articles for the reasons stated:—

New York
Week Ended September 21

Anise, 50 bags; filthy.
Copaiba balsam, 56 cases; not U.S.P.
Cassia oil, 10 drums; not U.S.P.
Cod oil, 322 barrels; restricted use.
Ergot, 20 cases; not U.S.P.
Mineral water, 22 cases; polluted.
Pollack liver oil, 225 drums; restricted use.

Boston
Week Ended September 21

Medicinal preparations, 1 case; dangerous drug under F. D. & C. Act.
Medicinal preparations, 1 case; false therapeutic claims.

Buffalo
Week Ended September 21

Medicinal preparation, 1 case; false therapeutic claims.

Los Angeles
Week Ended September 15

Medicinal preparations, 20 pieces; new drug, F. D. & C. act.

San Francisco
Week Ended September 15

Medicinal preparations, 400 pieces; false therapeutic claims.

Seattle
Week Ended September 15

Medicinal preparations, 48 pieces; false therapeutic claims.

Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following trade openings should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., or to any direct office or co-operative office of the bureau, and not to this publication. When writing give the number of the item:—

Alcohol, fatty:—Purchase; Manchester, England (7885).
Chemicals, soap-manufacturing:—Agency; Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic (7806).
Disinfectants, general-purpose:—Agency; Cairo, Egypt (7854).
Drugs, crude:—Purchase; Calcutta, India (7882).
Drugs, botanicals, crude:—Agency; London, England (7807).
Glue, bone, slabs:—Purchase; Bombay, India (7883).
Paints:—Agency; Manila, P. I. (7828).
Rosin:—Agency; Bahia, Brazil (7881).
Serums:—Agency; Tel-Aviv, Palestine (7884).
Soda, caustic:—Purchase and agency; Korcha, Albania (7880).
Soda, caustic:—Agency; Bahia, Brazil (7881).

Dividends Declared

Class and period.	Amt.	Pay.	Record.
Allied Chem. & Dye Corp. Com. (Q)	$1.50	Sept. 20	Sept. 9
Am. Agri. Chem. Co. Com.	1.00	Sept. 30	Sept. 20
Am. Cyanamid Co. Cl. A (Q)	.15	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Am. Cyanamid Co. Cl. B (Q)	.15	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Am. Home Prod. Corp. Com. (Mo.)	.20	Oct. 1	Sept. 14
Am. Optical Co. Pfd. (Q)	1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 17
Am. Snuff Co. Com. (Q)	.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 13
Ashland Oil & Ref. Co. Com. (Q)	.10	Sept. 30	Sept. 9
Atlantic Refining Co. Pfd. (Q)	1.00	Nov. 1	Oct. 4
Brillo Mfg. Co. Com. (Q)	.20	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Canada Dry Gin. Ale Co. Com.	.25	Sept. 19	Sept. 8
Celanese Corp. Pr. pfd. (Q)	1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
Celotex Corp. Pfd. (Q)	1.25	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Gen. Print. Ink. Corp. Com.	.10	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Grand Rap. Var. Corp. Com.	.05	Sept. 30	Sept. 20
Harshaw Chemical Co. Pfd. (Q)	1.75	Sept. 28	Sept. 23
Hercules Powder Co. Com.	.25	Sept. 24	Sept. 13
Hires, Chas. E., Co. Cl. B (Ext.)	1.00	Sept. 26	Sept. 16
Hires, Chas. E., Co. Cl. A (Ext.)	1.00	Sept. 26	Sept. 16
International Nickel Co. Pfd. (Q)	1.75	Nov. 1	Oct. 4
Internat. Bronze Powd. Com. (Q)	.37½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Internat. Vitamin Corp. Com.	.07½	Sept. 30	Sept. 12
Koppers Co. Pfd.	.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Liquid Carbonic Corp. Com.	.20	Sept. 26	Sept. 19
Metal & Thermit Corp. Pfd. (Q)	1.75	Sept. 30	Sept. 20
National Gypsum Co. Pfd. (Q)	1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
National Gypsum Co. Pfd. (Q) (Ext.)	.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Nat. Oil Prod. Co. Com.	.20	Sept. 30	Sept. 20
Niagara Alkali Corp. Pfd. (Q)	1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Norwich Pharmacal Co. Com.	.50	Sept. 15	Sept. 6
Plymouth Oil Co. Com. (Q)	.35	Sept. 30	Sept. 16
Pure Oil Co. Pfd. (Q)	1.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 9
Pure Oil Co. Pfd. (Q)	1.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 9
Shell Union Oil Corp. Pfd. (Q)	1.37½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Sherwin-Williams Co. of Can. (Pfd.)	1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Signal Oil & Gas Co. Cl. A. (Q)	.50	Sept. 15	Sept. 6
Signal Oil & Gas Co. Cl. B (Q)	.50	Sept. 15	Sept. 6
Standard Brands Com.	.12½	Oct. 1	Sept. 12
United Carbon Co. Com.	.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Victor Chem. Works Com.	.20	Sept. 30	Sept. 20
Wrigley, Wm., Jr. (Mo.)	.25	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Wrigley, Wm., Jr. (Mo.)	.25	Dec. 1	Nov. 19
Wrigley, Wm., Jr. (Mo.)	.25	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Wrigley, Wm., Jr. (Ext.)	.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 20

J. R. Taylor, Jr., has been appointed chief agronomist for the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va. He had been associated with the Alabama Experiment Station as assistant soil chemist.

Brazil Trade Laws Compiled by D. of C.

OPD Washington Bureau
September 23, 1938

For the purpose of supplying United States business interests with a convenient reference concerning the prevailing laws which govern trading with Brazil, the Commercial Laws Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, has just made available a study which contains a discussion of the principal commercial laws of that country which, it was stated, should be of practical value to many firms already transacting business with Brazil, as well as those which contemplate entering that market for the first time.

While Brazil, like the United States, is a republic with a federal government, under which there is a division of legislative powers with the several states and territories, Brazilian law and jurisprudence are those of the civil law and not of the common law of the United States and England. Hence, for that reason alone, a greater degree of precaution is required in doing business in Brazil, and a working knowledge of Brazilian commercial law should be sought by those having commercial relations with the latter country, the department says.

Since Brazilian taxes must necessarily be taken into consideration by American firms doing business within Brazil, an entire chapter has been devoted to this field, particularly stamp taxes and the income tax.

The study was prepared by Henry P. Crawford, chief of the Latin American Legal Section, Division of Commercial Laws. Entitled "Trading Under the Laws of Brazil" and further identified as trade promotion series No. 183, copies may be had at 20 cents each upon application to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, or any district office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce located in commercial centers in the United States.

Margarin Manufacturing Operations Off in July

According to figures reported to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, the margarin manufacturers' production in July, 1938, compared with July, 1937, as follows:—

	Pounds July, 1938.	Pounds July, 1937.
Total production of uncolored margarin	*25,407,924	†26,058,872
Total withdrawn tax-paid	25,643,679	26,792,028

Ingredients used in the production of colored and uncolored margarin in July, 1938, compare with July, 1937, as follows:—

In Uncolored Margarin

	Pounds July, 1938.	Pounds July, 1937.
Babassu oil	1,085,612	1,117,950
Coconut oil	6,306,672	6,530,638
Corn oil	2,105	133,912
Cottonseed oil	8,158,560	9,261,091
Derivative of glycerin	51,722	78,366
Lecithin	6,654	1,971
Milk	4,764,264	4,707,581
Neutral lard	92,160	93,354
Oleo oil	1,074,471	807,735
Oleo stearin	313,980	285,064
Oleo stock	166,235	95,229
Palm oil	450	78,913
Palm kernel oil	263,317	962,853
Peanut oil	289,688	170,773
Salt	1,065,756	1,155,613
Soda benzoate	11,538	9,915
Soybean oil	2,959,423	1,962,234
Vitamin concentrate	880	.....
Totals	26,613,487	27,453,192
Total production of colored oleomargarin	‡104,368	156,413
Total withdrawn tax-paid	27,695	41,876

In Colored Margarin

Babassu oil	40	5,305
Coconut oil	23,918	37,016
Color	82	193
Corn oil	.....	28
Cottonseed oil	22,032	20,450
Derivative of glycerin	267	299
Milk	22,815	35,345
Neutral lard	4,704	3,213
Oleo oil	15,491	22,382
Oleo stearin	600	562
Oleo stock	26	1,294
Palm oil	.....	17,670
Palm kernel oil	228	8,698
Peanut oil	.....	85
Salt	6,145	12,062
Soda benzoate	29	156
Soybean oil	20,090	14,734
Totals	116,467	179,462

* Of the amount produced 39,115 pounds were reworked.
† Of the amount produced 17,541 pounds were reworked.
‡ Of the amount produced 32 pounds were reworked.

Jones-Dabney Company, varnish manufacturer, Louisville, Ky., suffered $1,000 damage September 8 when fire, originating in one of the lacquer tanks, caused an explosion in a second vat. The loss is insured.

International Management Congress

—*Continued from page* 30

formation and trained leadership that is now possessed by management.

In support of Mr. Leeds, R. Lloyd Roberts of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., said that his company did not feel it right to insist on dealing with its own workers, recognizing that they are at a disadvantage because of the dependence on their jobs, and because of the defects and limitations of their training. Workers are encouraged to develop their own experts and technical advisers, in the belief that in so doing they are led to a fuller understanding of their place as partners in a joint enterprise for the common good.

Differentials in Compensation

The problem of differentials, particularly the differential in the salaries paid to the top executive and the wage of labor, was declared to be one which would be increasingly to the forefront in labor discussions by Frank Reisling, labor editor of *Business Week*. Stockholders' dividends and the wages paid to labor are subject to control, but the salaries paid to the top executives are not, Mr. Reisling pointed out. Sharp rejoinder to this point of view was made by L. C. Hill, of the Murray Corporation, Detroit, who pointed out that management's wages were set and maintained by competition. Further discussion of this point was curtailed by the chairman as being outside of the scope of the session.

Executive bonuses were later defended by Dr. E. B. Roberts, of the personnel department of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, who declared that, if wage incentives were right for those in the lower income groups, they were certainly proper in the executive levels. The same underlying principles apply in both cases, the amount is only a matter of detail, he said.

Types of non-financial incentives which have been successfully applied were described by Prof. Elton Mayo, of the Harvard School of Business Administration. Symbols of recognition of superior work, which were clearly apparent to the worker and his associates, were described by Dr. Mayo as being of great importance in industries and in communities that are relatively stabilized.

The operation of the guaranteed wage in his own company was outlined by R. Lloyd Roberts, of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London. This plan, which has been in operation in his company for over ten years, is based on a guaranteed weekly wage. Not more than 35 percent of the employees are eligible for the plan and these employees are selected from the superior workers. Although the workers whose wages are guaranteed are still paid on the piece rate, their weekly wage is made up if for any reason, such as illness or lack of work opportunity it falls below the guaranteed minimum. The plan has cost very little in the years of its operation, Mr. Roberts declared, and has proved beneficial in reducing the labor turnover and in maintaining the health of the employees.

Prof. J. Douglas Brown, director of the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University, said that it was of the greatest importance that American industry develop a wage policy that will give the laborer security, not only through the entire year, but through the wide variations of the business cycle.

Union Leadership

Dr. Herman Feldman, professor of industrial relations at the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance, Dartmouth College, said:—

> We are just beginning to learn in America that relationships with unions constitute not bargaining with workers alone, but a tripartite contract involving union leaders and union workers. Recognition of the peculiar status and problems that union leaders have in trying to be reasonable and at the same time in being union leaders, is just beginning.

Professor Feldman pointed out that unions, during their early or formative periods, tended to attract unusually aggressive and radical leadership, with the influence of the conservative worker becoming more strongly felt as the union grew older. He quoted a labor leader who said that the membership of the unions was, in the last analysis, determined by the employers since the latter had in their hands the power of selecting the workers.

This was in response to Spencer Miller, who, speaking from the standpoint of the unions, said that the new membership coming into the union ranks was more highly educated than ever before in the history of unions, and that this was having a definite influence on the type of new leadership being developed.

A plea for the development on the part of management of "the ability and the willingness to seek opportunities for cooperation with labor" was made by Roy W. Kelley, of Lever Brothers, Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Kelley pointed out that there were many areas in which management and labor have co-operated to their mutual benefit, such as in the field of accident prevention, and that these instances of co-operation inevitably led to larger and more productive fields of co-operation.

Production

At one session on production a vote was taken on the question whether there should be more cooperaion by government in research; the majority of 150 present voted in the negative.

The keynote of the session, however, was the apparent recognition by all present of the increasing social obligations of management.

At another point in the proceedings, a raising-of-the-hands vote on the question of centralization of industry versus decentralization showed a majority in favor of greater decentralization, for the following reasons:—(1) More intimate relations between management and employees; (2) better working and living conditions existing in the smaller decentralized industrial units; and (3) such other economic and social advantages to both management and labor as less labor turnover, and lower production costs through higher worker efficiency.

Quality Emphasized

Expansion of managerial control has contributed substantially to increased industrial effectiveness in the last half century, said L. V. Bedell, of the International Business Machines Company. This expansion of managerial control has resulted in specialization in men, machines, and materials. Mechanical and electrical engineering, chemistry, metallurgy, transportation, and communication have all played an important part in the growth of products and processes, he said. Another contributing factor, he continued, was accounting, frequently overlooked or unrecognized. He added the additional element of self-imposed improvement in standards of quality.

Elevation of the standard of living is greatly dependent on wider and wider distribution of manufactured products through low-cost production, but equally important in accomplishing this end to new processes, materials, and machinery is maintenance of high levels of quality also at low cost, David Levinger, of the Western Electric Company, said. He pointed out that modern thought in quality control tends away from use of inspection effort after manufacture and heads, instead, in the direction of prevention of creation of defective material.

It was Mr. Levinger's opinion that sound quality control technics, which he enumerated, provide an approach of great promise for raising quality levels and at the same time reducing inspection costs and the larger repair and scrap losses.

Social Aspects of Technology

Attributing man's achievement in every age to the tools at his disposal, Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said that the mechanical power now used in the United States was equivalent to fifty slaves working for every citizen, and expressed the belief that technology could be counted on to function as a force toward the solution of current social problems.

Dr. Compton took cognizance of the perennial contention that new machines are responsible for unemployment by insisting that "technological unemployment" was "a myth" because "statistics show no decrease in the fraction of our population gainfully employed during the last few generations in which machine production has become important." He conceded, however, that technological changes do seriously affect communities and crafts, and pointed out that overall statistics are "of small comfort to the families whose wage-earners have lost their jobs." He expressed himself as opposed, nevertheless, to any steps for the protection of business or labor that would tend to present improved products and services from being made available to the public. The guiding principle, he declared, should be one in which efficiency was tempered by humane considerations.

Dealing with present demands on technology, Dr. Compton enumerated a variety of social problems but warned that their solution could be realized only through the force both of better technical advancements and of better management. He said that significant technicological advances were not predictable, and he expressed the belief that "experience, logic, and human psychology all support the view that that type of management is most likely to be successful in the long run which directs and inspires but does not too rigidly control, which offers large opportunity for initiative and for criticism, which has faith in mass judgment of an intelligent group and in the genius which may appear in unexpected quarters."

Governmental regimentation of research was condemned by Prof. John R. Bangs, jr., of Cornell University College of Engineering. S. R. Cann, of Sanderson & Porter, engineers, talking about another aspect of technologcal development, said:—

> The significant feature, insofar as plant layout, processing, and equipment are concerned, is that we have been passing through a cycle where, with the building up of volume through the economies of technology achieved at one stage, we are now able to capitalize further in processing by single concentration upon single products where the increased volume permits further refinements in technology.

Distribution

Increase in large department store and chain distribution, together with decreased importance of specialty shop and direct-by-mail distribution, as a result of present-day social change was forecast by Oswald W. Knauth, president of the Associated Dry Goods Corporation, New York. The process of distribution was a varied one, he said, and must adapt itself to the varying conditions of production and social conditions. There is no single method of distributing articles toward which there is a trend and which will prove itself more economical and superior to the variety of methods now in practice, he added; all the various methods now in existence serve a useful purpose and are here to stay.

The intricate problems of pricing merchandise were discussed by Mr. Knauth, with emphasis on the fact that price levels must be affected not only by competitive prices for similar articles, but also by prices for articles in other fields which are competing for attention of the customer's dollar. For this reason, he said, either prices must be reduced by greater production. as in cigarets and automobiles, or an effort must be made to clothe the articles themselves with a rarity value or a fashion pre-eminence, as with rugs. He added:—

> There is no single level of prices for any article which can be worked out beforehand and theoretically. The most amazing changes in demand frequently take place with a relatively small change in price level, which just brings the article within the ability of a new economic income class level; and again, there are other types of articles where a large change in price has relatively little effect on the total demand. The study of these variations, through trial and error, of offering goods in order to determine the varying conditions, is the basic daily task of all merchants; and in their variations lies the difference between success and failure. General rules do not apply.

Dangers inherent in the theory that distribution costs should bear some fixed ratio to manufacturing cost were also indicated by Mr. Knauth, who said that, although each step in industry has its costs and is a necessary part in bringing the article to the point of final enjoyment, the various costs have no more relation to each other than would any fixed relationship between the raw material and the finished article.

Coordination with Production

Conflict between the ups and downs in the public's demand for goods and the quantity of goods a factory is equipped to make, was termed the principal problem of management today by Nils A. Sterner, assistant general manager for the L. M. Ericsson Telephone Company, Stockholm, Sweden. The problem of coordination between distribution and production, he said, arose when consumer demand does not agree with what the plant is prepared to make. Complete harmony practically never exists, because consumer demand changes while factory equipment, with the exception of current improvements, only changes as the result of impulses from the outside. Distribution, under the influence of changing consumer demand, is dynamic, he said; while production, in consequence of the capital expended in preparation work and in equipment, is static.

The leading function of management in this regard, according to Mr. Sterner, must be to set up methods of forecasting and then of controlling coordinative activities between these two functions of business. Methods of planning this coordination, through utilization of experience, study, and analysis of conditions, and research into development of new products and technics, were briefly outlined by Mr. Sterner, who said that the first instrument of industrial planning was a sales forecast based on knowledge of all the factors which influence or can be brought to influence sales.

In a manner similar to the coordination of established production and distribution, Mr. Sterner pointed out, the development of new products and their marketing is accomplished. Economic inducements were considered by Mr. Sterner to be the strongest factors in bringing people together in this sort of collaborative work. On such he mentioned was paying every man in accordance with his value to the enterprise.

Influence of Population

Population congestion and competition for dollars are two of the greatest present-day obstacles to the distribution of goods, said Henry G. Weaver, director of the customer research staff of General Motors Corporation. "Automobile sales could be increased by as many as 5,000,000 a year by spreading the people of large cities, such as New York, out over an area like the State of Iowa," he declared. "New York city, with its cabarets and night clubs, was," he said, "in one way a poorer field for marketing automobiles than was the State of Alabama, which lacks such competition for the dollar."

Mr. Weaver said that the problem of the marketing analyst is made more complicated by the customer's self-made criticism of himself—"Every customer considers himself different from every other customer."

"Find out what people want and what they will pay for the merchandise," was the recommendation of C. King Woodbridge, executive director of Arbuckle Brothers, as a criterion for pricing policies. Once this "psychological price" has been established, according to Mr. Woodbridge, "you can sell your goods and make a profit."

F. K. Doacher, of the Lily-Tulip Corporation, referring to "the psychological price" as the one at which consumers will buy goods in the largest volume, said that "predatory price-cutting in the form of competition will keep this psychological price down."

"I can get it for you wholesale" will become a universal watchword, if exorbitant margins of profit are sought, it was predicted by Herbert Barlow, of the Imperial Tobacco Company, Liverpool. He reported that his countrymen resort to wholesalers "by the back door" if they judge retail profits are too high.

Some consumers are paying high prices for articles because of lack of price cooperation between manufacturers and retailers, it was indicated by V. H. Pelz, director of sales research for the General Foods Corporation. He reported that his company reduced the price of a popular cereal eight months ago, but that the new price had not yet been put into effect by grocers.

Dr. Henry C. Link, director of the Psychological Corporation, New York, took exception to the market analysts who depend largely upon statistical surveys for their sales plans. Those who follow "seasonal variation" are taking "the path of least resistance," he declared. How human beings actually conduct themselves, rather than how statistics show it, is the principal point to be studied in market analysis, he concluded.

Robert F. Elder, manager of advertising research for Lever Brothers, soap manufacturer, took the view that the statistical side and the personal side of market research work can be reconciled. Dr. Theodore H. Brown, of Harvard, defended the use of statistics in management planning for giving people what they want.

Chain Stores Defended

Free private enterprise as exemplified by chain-store operations was de-

fended from a number of quarters. Paul H. Nystrom, professor of marketing at Columbia University, predicted the rise of the consumer cooperative movement here if chain stores were driven from business. A second result, he said, would be loss of a 10 percent price saving to consumers.

In defending the chain-store system he said that at least twelve different studies showed gains in price reduction over those of independent stores. These price differences, he added, benefited consumers not only through chain stores, but through their competitors, who followed suit. Chain-store methods were open to independents and the wholesalers, he said; and "a competitive balance between the two groups could have been achieved, if not for politics."

Commenting on the idea of particularly taxing chain stores, Professor Nystrom said:—

If there are evils in the chain-store system I believe these evils should be eliminated; but the proposals in the Patman bill go much farther. The proponent of this bill says that the chains will be put out of business only on an interstate basis. There are groups in each of the forty-eight States, however, that would do throughout the country what he would do for interstate commerce.

O. Fred Rost of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, pointed to the recent price-cutting in sales of electric razors as a "demonstration of what free competition can do for consumers." He reported he paid $1.25 the week before for a razor that was marketed for $15 in 1931.

Safety Council Meeting In Chicago Oct. 10-14

The National Safety Council will hold its twenty-fifth annual meeting and exposition in the Stevens hotel, Chicago, October 10 to 14. William P. Yant, director of research and development for the Mine Safety Appliance Company, Pittsburgh, will address the chemical section of the council at a luncheon October 10 on "Personal Protective Equipment for Chemical Plant Employees." The chemical section will view the various exhibits Wednesday. H. L. Miner, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, is the general chairman of the chemical section. The business portion of the program for the chemical section follows:—

October 11

Address:—H. L. Miner.

"The Chemical Maintenance Man's Problem in the Prevention of Personal Injuries," Stanley Warzala, supervisor of safety for the Calco Chemical Company, Bound Brook, N. J.

Report of Statistics and Safety Contest Committee, by R. C. Stratton, chairman, and supervising chemical engineer of The Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.

Election of 1938-39 officers.

October 13

"Purchasing for Safety," R. O. Keefer, purchasing agent for the Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Goggles for Protection Against Corrosive Liquid Splashes," P. V. Tilden, Assistant manager, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.

"Goggles for Protection Against Radiant Energy," G. E. Sanford, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

"Goggles for Protection Against Flying Missiles," Harry Guilbert, director of the bureau of safety and compensation of the Pullman Co., Chicago.

Coca-Cola Files Answer To Pepsi-Cola Charges

In an answering cross-suit against the Pepsi-Cola Company in the Queens Supreme Court, Long Island, August 5, the Coca-Cola Company asks an injunction against the use of the word "Pepsi-Cola," or any trademark using the word "Cola" or "Coca" and damages. The amount of damages sought was not set.

The Coca-Cola Company charges the Pepsi-Cola Company with infringement of its trademark patent filed in 1893, and with imitation of its script lettering packages and advertising slogans, as well as inducing of retailers to sell its products as Coca-Cola, all "with the deliberate and fraudulent intent and purpose of appropriating the defendant's good-will. No date has been set for the trial of action.

France plans the construction of a 280-mile gasoline pipe line which will connect the Atlantic coast with inland consuming centers.

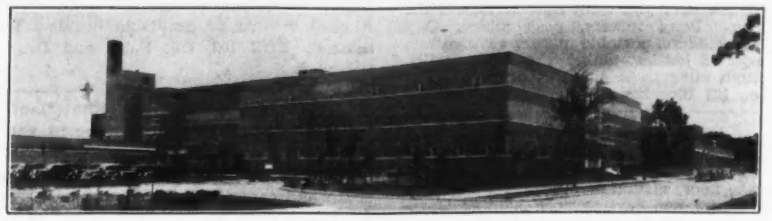
Mrs. Ethel F. Carlton, widow of A. E. Carlton, was elected a director of the Holly Oil Company, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Leslie G. Carlton.

Miles Laboratories Dedicates New Quarters

The modern plant and office building of the Miles Laboratories, Elkhart, Indiana, was officially dedicated at a ceremony which was held Friday, September 9, on the front steps of their attractive headquarters. Over 1,000 people, including prominent officials of the drug industry and representatives of drug trade journals, were among those present.

The program began with a half-hour concert by the Instrument City Band of forty pieces. Following this musical interlude, brief talks were given by Miles officials. Vice-President Charles S. Beardsley, acting as master of ceremonies, presented the speakers, among whom was Clyde Paxson, mayor of Elkhart. As a part of the dedication ceremony, A. L. Beardsley, president of the company, placed a documentary history of the company in a copper box which was sealed in the cornerstone of the new building.

Open house was observed for the remainder of Friday, and the two following afternoons, during which time over 10,000 visitors were shown through the plant.



Books You Can Use

Minerals in the U. S.

Minerals Yearbook, 1938. Compiled under the supervision of H. Herbert Hughes, Economics and Statistics branch of Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior. Cloth; 1326 pages, 6 by 9¼ inches. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office. $2.00.

Another in the ever-improving annual official compilations of Bureau of Mines records, presenting an economic and statistical review of developments in the mineral industries. This volume, chronicling activity during 1937, reports on the production, sales, consumption, and price trend of a greater number of commodities than any of the previous volumes issued by the bureau. Included in this edition for the first time are data on the domestic production of stone, sand, gravel, cement, and lime.

Divided into four parts, the volume first presents a survey of the mineral industries, giving a general statistical summary of mineral production, world production of minerals, and the economic aspects of international mineral-policies. The second section is devoted to very complete and comprehensive statistical and economic information of the metals. Some fifty metals, ranging from antimony to zinc, are specifically treated; while many more are included under group classifications. The third portion of the volume is similar to the one before, save that it reviews the nonmetals. A large number of important chemical raw materials are statistically summarized in this division. Part four discusses mine safety, employment and accidents in the mineral industries.

Insurance Education

Another Racket? By J. Samuels. Paper; 31 pages, 6 by 9 inches. New York: J. Samuels. $0.50.

This volume warns against the "self-styled impartial life insurance adviser" who is reported to have sprung up during the last few years. It explains renewable term insurance, pointing out its disadvantages as well as its recommendations, and endeavors to teach the proper manner to obtain beneficial information on estate planning and life insurance. The author stresses the importance of dealing with well-known, reputable insurance companies, and rejecting advice from anyone save a competent insurance agent.

Copper in North America

Copper Mining in North America. By E. D. Gardner, C. H. Johnson, and B. S. Butler, Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior. Paper; 291 pages, 6 by 9 inches. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office. $0.40.

This booklet assembles information on the many phases of the copper producing industry in North America. It is a complete, comprehensive discussion of the production, both by mines and districts, the history of the industry, the geology of the deposits, and mining methods and costs. Included within its presentation is much pertinent data regarding the principal copper mines of this continent, tabulating their operating data and locations. Methods of practice at many typical mines are well described and adequately illustrated.

Selling Cosmetics

Marketing Cosmetics. By S. L. Mayham. Cloth bound; 229 pages, 8x5½ inches. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York. $2.50.

This volume is offered as a guide for the manufacturer of cosmetics and toilet articles for placing his wares in the retail distributing agencies for public consumption. Dealing with all of the various outlets, advertising and promotion methods, merchandising, pricing, and other factors of the marketing problem, this work presents a complete picture of the cosmetic and toilet preparation market. Included is a consideration of specific problems of the industry under recent legislation governing marketing and merchandising.

Among the topics discussed in the book are:—The package, prices and discounts, price maintenance, the wholesaler, retail outlets, demonstrations and push money, magazine and other forms of advertising and promotion, the trade association, relations with the government, and an evaluation of the market.

The information on marketing and merchandising presented in this volume is applicable to a field much wider than toilet preparations. This book should prove an equally valuable investment to those concerned with sales in fields other than cosmetics, in fact in any field in which packaged items are sold.

Flaxseed Crop Estimate Off Sept. 1

The Department of Agriculture estimate as of September 1 of the 1938 flaxseed crop was 7,992,000 bushels. This compared with an estimate a month earlier of 8,185,000 bushels, and with a production last season of 6,974,000 bushels. The decrease in the indicated crop during the past month was due primarily to the effects of drought and grasshoppers in North Dakota. Montana, with a relatively small acreage, showed a sharp decrease in prospective yield due to grasshopper damage. Harvesting, already finished in most areas, will average earlier than usual and no frost injury is expected.

Details of the September 1 estimate with respect to the several states follow:—

	Yield per acre—Bushels			Production—Bushels		
	Average 1927-36.	1937.	Indicated 1938.	Average 1927-36.	1937.	Indicated 1938.
Michigan	9.3	8.0	9.0	59,000	64,000	81,000
Wisconsin	10.9	10.5	11.0	72,000	42,000	66,000
Minnesota	8.0	9.0	10.0	5,572,000	4,077,000	4,480,000
Iowa	8.6	11.5	11.0	162,000	92,000	110,000
Missouri	4.5	4.0	6.0	14,000	20,000	18,000
North Dakota	4.8	5.0	5.0	4,896,000	1,430,000	1,670,000
South Dakota	4.5	4.3	6.5	1,720,000	228,000	358,000
Kansas	5.8	5.8	7.2	240,000	331,000	446,000
Montana	4.7	3.0	4.3	796,000	30,000	155,000
California	..	16.5	19.0	.....	660,000	608,000
United States	6.0	7.5	8.0	13,751,000	6,974,000	7,992,000

Bids Wanted

Alcohol, Ethyl:—12,500 gallons; Chemical Warfare Service, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; procurement 95, opening October 13.

Aluminum, Powdered:—10,000 pounds; Geneneral Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.; schedule 3386, opening October 10.

Coaltar:—30,000 gallons; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.; schedule 3386, opening October 10.

Gasoline:—Supplies for East coast; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.; schedule 4451, opening October 13.

Insecticide:—1,000 gallons; Warden U. S. Penitentary, Leavenworth, Kans.; procurement 552, opening October 4.

Lead, Red:—50,000 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.; schedule 3386, opening October 10.

Oil, Fuel:—100 barrels; U. S. Engineer Office, Galveston, Texas; procurement 48, opening September 28.

Supplies for East coast, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.; schedule 4449, opening October 13.

Supplies for Deisel engines, West coast deliveries; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.; schedule 4449, opening October 13.

1,000 barrels for Deisel engines; Supply Office, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; requisition 254 NSA, opening September 29.

Linseed:—1,400 gallons of raw; Commanding Officer, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; procurement 196, opening September 27.

Paint Mixing:—2,000 gallons; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.; schedule 3386, opening October 10.

Paraffin:—3,000 gallons; Commanding Officer, Springfield Armory, Mass.; procurement 74, opening September 30.

Tung: — 120,000 pounds for Norfolk; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.; schedule 900-2075, opening September 28.

Rosin:—5,000 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.; schedule 3386, opening October 10.

Solvent:—13,000 gallons; Chemical Warfare Service, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; procurement 96, opening September 29.

Trinitrotoluene:—300,000 pounds of grade 1; Commanding Officer, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.; procurement 227, opening September 29.

Varnish, Mixing:—5,000 gallons; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.; schedule 3386, opening October 10.

Zinc Oxide Pigment:—50,000 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.; schedule 3386, opening October 10.

Contracts Awarded

Acetylene Tetrachloride: — 5,600 pounds; awarded to E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., by the Edgewood Arsenal, N. J., at 8.25c. per pound; procurement 516, opened August 1.

Acid, Acetic:—125,500 pounds; awarded to the Miacet Chemical Company, by the Edgewood Arsenal, Md., at 6c. per pound; procurement 516, opened August 1.

Oleic:—2,100 gallons; awarded to Emery Industries, by Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., at 52.5c. per gallon; procurement 132, opened September 2.

Aniline:—31,000 pounds; awarded to E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., by the Edgewood Arsenal, Md., at 13c. per pound; procurement 516, opened August 1.

Antimony, Tersulphide: — 1,000 pounds; awarded to the Conray Products Company, this city, by the Frankford Arsenal, Pa., at 48c. per pound; procurement 137, opened September 1.

Calcium Chloride:—12,000 pounds; awarded to the American Cyanamid & Chemical Company, this city, by the Edgewood Arsenal, Md., at 1.35c. per pound; procurement 516, opened August 1.

Chlorine:—180,000 pounds; awarded to the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, by the Edgewood Arsenal, Md., at 2.33c. per pound; procurement 516, opened August 1.

Soda Acetate:—150,000 pounds; awarded to the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., by the Edgewood Arsenal, Md., at 7.25c. per pound; procurement 615, opened August 1.

Oil, Lard:—1,000 gallons; awarded to the Independent Manufacturing Company, by the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., at 61.8c. per gallon; procurement 131, opened September 2.

Soap, Castile:—5,000 pounds; awarded to Armour & Co., Chicago, by the Raritan Arsenal, N. J., at 13.3c. per pound; procurement 26, opened August 25.

Ash:—24,000 pounds; awarded to the Hughes Chemical Company, Baltimore, by the Edgewood Arsenal, Md., at 1.49c. per pound; procurement 516, opened August 1.

10,000 pounds; awarded to Alex. C. Fergusson Company, Philadelphia, by the Raritan Arsenal, N. J., at 5.167c. per pound; procurement 26, opened August 25.

Sponges:—6,000; awarded to the American Sponge & Chamois Company, by the Raritan Arsenal, N. J., at 23.75c. each; procurement 30, opened August 9.

Zinc Dust:—16,200 pounds; awarded to the Crystal Soap & Chemical Company, Philadelphia, by the Edgewood Arsenal, Md., at 7.05c. per pound; procurement 516, opened August 1.

Salt Freights Revised

The New York Public Service Commission has approved new commodity freight rates on the following:—

Of the Erie railroad on common sodium chloride, in packages, blocks or bulk, also on blocks composed of a mixture of salt with not over 2 percent of other chemicals, car load, minimum weight as specified in tariff, from Silver Springs to Watkins Glen on the Pennsylvania. Proportional rate of $1.43 per net ton established on shipments destined to Watkins Glen for storage of distribution and subsequently reforwarded via Erie and/or connections beyond, subject to regulations in tariff. New arrangements effecting reductions. Effective September 1, 1938.

Business Wants and Offers

Minimum rate (36 words), without display, $2.00 per insertion; 25c for each additional 6 words

Payable in advance at 59 John Street, New York

Agencies Wanted

ESTABLISHED Cincinnati firm, covering part of Ohio and also Louisville, Kentucky, would be interested in representing producers of raw materials for the paper, soap, paint, rubber, ink or other industries. BOX 119, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SWITZERLAND—Active and well established firm, best references, would be interested in securing American agencies for the sale of chemicals, oils, waxes, solvents and similar raw materials. Prepared to buy for own account or on commission basis. BOX 123, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Businesses Wanted

CHEMIST wishes to buy all or part of a Chicago cleaning compound or chemical specialty business. Or will co-operate with a salesman on small new venture. BOX 124, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

CONSOLIDATED OFFERS.—Ten No. 3 Rotex sifters, motor driven; two 24-inch Mikro pulverizers; twelve vacuum dryers, shelf and rotary type; nine W. & P. mixers; five Sweetland filters; twenty plate type filter presses; thirty centrifugal machines; miscellaneous; rotary dryers, pulverizers, jacketed kettles, etc. Send for complete listing. We buy and sell from a single item to a complete plant. Consolidated Products Co., Inc., 15-17-19 Park Row, New York City.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—Two 6x8 pebble mills, 16x40 roller mills, 12x30 roller mills, 9x24 roller mills, 15 to 40-gallon pony mixers, lead mixers. Sell us your surplus equipment. Irving Barcan Company, 30 Church street, New York City.

FIND WHAT you want right in New York City. Pony mixers, post mixer, Day sifter-mixers, portable mixers, revolvators, jacketed kettles, tanks, three-roller mills, dough mixers. Storms-Harvey Equipment Co., 123 Bleecker street. SPring 7-8955.

Factories Offered

BRICK FACTORY—One story, 50x90, concrete floor, sprinklers, live steam available 24 hours per day, railroad siding. Unrestricted district in Brooklyn; low rent. The R. L. Kraft Company, Woolworth Building. COrtlandt 7-9377.

Positions Wanted

PAINT and varnish chemist seeks position in progressive organization. Thoroughly experienced formulator in producing flats, glosses, enamels, specification, paints and varnishes, synthetic industrial finishes. Will locate anywhere in United States. BOX 126, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST—Eight years' experience formulating industrial lacquer and alkyd-resin finishes. Capable of research and development in either field. Particular experience in lacquer finishes for rubber and rubberized fabric. Single; age 28; references. BOX 113, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

PAINT and varnish maker of the first caliber wants to manage small paint and varnish business with a view to increase business and make it successful. Produces the best selling flat whites, gloss whites, enamels, varnishes and a full line. A good volume of profitable business is assured. BOX 102, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EXPORT MANAGER of important Hamburg firm, aged 36, having directed and organized business in drugs, chemicals and gums for 16 years, specializing in south and central American markets, extensive connections, immigrating to U.S.A. end of this year, desires position with first class New York concern anxious to establish export to countries mentioned. Best references given and desired. BOX 114, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALES EXECUTIVE, successfully identified with chemical and allied interests for twenty years, offers his services in any capacity where out of the ordinary capabilities or unusual combination of training and experience is required. BOX 109, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PHARMACIST—Thoroughly experienced in selling and detailing in chemical, pharmaceutical, and biological fields, wishes to connect with responsible firm; accustomed to best type of business. Highest type references. BOX 125, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

PRINTING INK and color chemist desires position with reliable firm in either field. BOX 122, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Services Offered

CHEMISTS and chemical engineers—If you are now unemployed, send your complete chronological record of education and experience to Chemist Advisory Council, 300 Madison avenue, New York City.

Surplus Stock

BUYERS of any quantity surplus or by-product chemicals, greases, waxes, oils, solvents, colors, metal and all raw materials. We pay highest prices. Will also buy complete plant inventory. Write Barclay Chemical Company, Inc., 75 Varick street, New York City. WAlker 5-4250.

CHECK INVENTORIES — Cash for any quantity, surplus finished or raw material —chemicals, oils, coaltar products, metals, drugs, pharmaceuticals, gums, wastes and by-products. Entire plants bought. Chemical Service Corp., 237 Fourth avenue, New York. STuyvesant 9-0133.

WE PURCHASE any quantity surplus chemicals, colors, pigments, oils, waxes, drugs, pharmaceuticals and all basic raw materials as well as by-products, residues and wastes of all kinds. Entire plants bought. Eastern Color & Chemical Co., 143 Nassau street, New York City. COrtlandt 7-7441.

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Plant: Newark, N. J. Cable: EQUIPMENT N. Y.

**See "Equipment Offered" above, for our Classified Listings.*

Petroleum Exhibit to Show Contributions to Medicine

Petroleum's contribution to the development of important medicinal and cosmetic products will be dramatized by a series of displays in the Petroleum Industry Exhibition at the New York World Fair in 1939. The medicine and cosmetics display will form a part of the "house and farm" exhibit. The petroleum exhibit will be sponsored by thirteen leading oil companies.

The central feature in this area will be a figure of an oldtime "medicine man" selling what was then regarded as a crude oil cure-all called "Indian Rock Oil" from the tail end of a wagon. With this as a beginning, the exhibit will trace the vital part played by petroleum in the development of present-day medicinal preparations.

The exhibits will contrast the snail-like progress recorded from the time petroleum was first used for medicinal purposes at the dawn of civilization with the great strides made since the founding of the modern petroleum industry in 1859. They will reveal how petroleum products are now indispensable for many ointments, salves, lotions, antiseptics, and other aids to health. A special section will be given over to the importance of petroleum in numerous beauty accessories — lipstick, rouge, perfumes, mascara, cold cream.

The Petroleum building will be an equilateral triangle over 200 feet on a side. Supported partly by four tank-like structures, it will tower 80 feet in the air. The building will be constructed of metal to catch the rays of the sun in the daytime and the brilliance of concealed lighting at night. Its exterior walls, done in three shades of blue, will form four flaring tiers, suggesting the shape of a cooling tower. Mammoth stage and film spectacles employing novel forms of theatrical technique will be presented at regular intervals.

One of the most spectacular exhibits will be a large oil derrick manned by living workers who will demonstrate oil drilling processes. A miniature refinery, perfect in every detail, will demonstrate refining methods. In the petroleum garden a huge animated map, about fifty feet wide, will indicate by luminous lines and symbols the various stages in the growth of the American oil industry. Bodies of water will trace the important rivers flowing through the United States and the oceans surrounding it.

The exhibits in the four "tanks" will show how petroleum has revolutionized transportation; how its scientific research has speeded the progress of industry and agriculture, and how its steady stream of new, improved products has brought numerous modern comforts at low prices to the farm and home.

N. Y. World Fair Petroleum Exhibit

Atlantic Refining Co. Sues Labor Union Heads

Philadelphia, Sept. 16, 1938

A suit in equity has been filed by the Atlantic Refining Company against officials of three American Federation of Labor unions. The company contended that the suit was an effort to restrain the labor officials from interfering with the company's business. No bill of particular setting forth grounds for the action was filed. The labor unions involved were the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers; the Building Trades Council, and the Teamsters Union.

Gasoline Freights Lower

The New York Public Service Commission has approved new commodity freight rates on the following:—

Of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad on gasoline; blended gasoline; kerosene; petroleum fuel oil, residual or distillate; tank cars, from Solvay and Syracuse to Oswego on the Lehigh Valley, 10c. per hundredweight; from Utica to Sidney on the Delaware & Hudson, 10½c. per hundredweight; from Solvay and Syracuse to Dryden on the Lehigh Valley, 10c. per hundredweight. Effective August 30, 1938.

Socony-Vacuum to Survey Philippine Islands for Oil

The Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, an affiliate of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, this city, is considering the exploration of the subsoil of the Philippine Islands as a new source for oil. Indications were that a contract between the Standard organization and Commonwealth government will be signed coincident with the passage of an act enabling the company to send equipment and experts for a study of the lands.

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A.P.I. Publicity Group Headed by W.S.Rodgers

W.S.S.Rodgers, president of the Texas Company, this city, has been appointed chairman of the newly-organized committee on public relations of the American Petroleum Institute. The new committee replaces the public relations advisory committee. The initial meeting of the committee will be held September 26 in the Stevens hotel, Chicago. Mr. Rodgers will also serve as chairman of the public relations steering committee, the first of a number of subcommittees to be appointed.

Ohio Oil Company Retires Cumulative Preferred Stock

The Ohio Oil Company, Cleveland, called for redemption on September 15, approximately thirty percent of all outstanding 6 percent cumulative preferred stock pro rata from holders of record August 15. The redemption price is $110 a share. The funds for the retirement of the preferred shares were obtained through the private sale of securities, which included $7,000,000 of serial notes due 1939 to 1945, sold to a bank, and $14,000,000 of fifteen year 3¼ percent sinking fund debentures, sold directly to an insurance company.

Stuart E. Duncan Ill

Stuart E. Duncan, president of the Peaslee-Gaulbert Corporation, paint and varnish manufacturing affiliate of Devoe & Raynolds Company, Louisville, underwent two operations for kidney-stones in a hospital in Toronto. Mr. Duncan was stricken while vacationing in Canada and was operated on September 16 and again on September 21. His son, William Duncan, who is associated with his father in the Peaslee-Gaulbert Corporation, rushed from Louisville to Toronto to attend his father.

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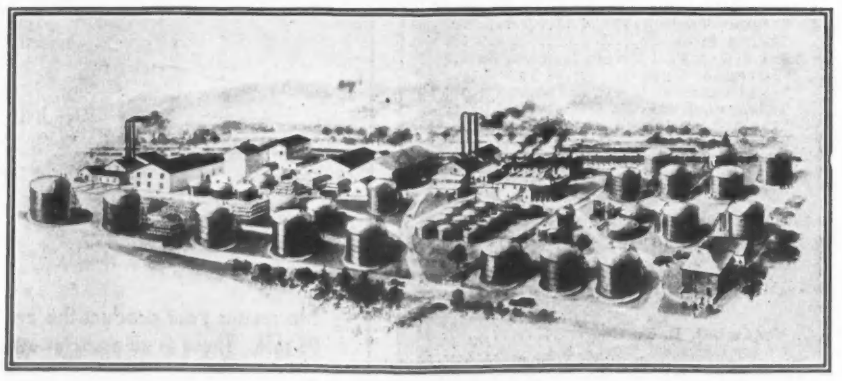

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